FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 APRIL 1986

Libya

Libya is "seriously" considering joining the Warsaw Pact because the U.S. air raids have made neutrality "useless" for a small country, Information Secretary Muhammad Sharaf al-Din al-Fayturi stated in a 27 April interview with AFP. The Soviet Union has invited Libya's foreign liaison secretary to visit Moscow, Tripoli television disclosed earlier. As for Soviet arms supplies, the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* reported 26 April that Libya recently received new batteries of "improved" SAM-5's which are more accurate and have greater anti-jamming capability than the SAM-5's supplied to Libya before the U.S. raids, according to WAM. In the Soviet Union, a commentary in the 27 April edition of *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* sharply denied Western reports that the USSR knew in advance of the U.S. attack but did nothing to prevent it.

In another development, the Foreign Liaison Bureau informed EEC ambassadors 26 April that Libya has "no option but to reciprocate" the measures adopted by EEC countries, Tripoli television reported. The Europeans were told that Libya sees no justification for the EEC measures and that Libya has "no links" with terrorism. Reporting the arrival in Tripoli of Libyan students expelled from the United Kingdom, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio accused the British Government of waging a "racist campaign" against Arabs in general and Libyans in particular.

On Libyan-Egyptian relations, MENA cited a 26 April Cairo *AL-AHRAM report that Egypt has given a "negative" reply to* a Libyan request that Egypt supply Libya with "huge quantities" of weapons. The request was reportedly made by a Libyan officer who visited Egypt 19-23 April. JANA subsequently claimed that high-level Egyptian "personalities" had secretly offered to give Libya weapons but they were "exposed" and subjected to "fierce hostility" from other Egyptian leaders. This is why the Egyptians publicized the topic, JANA contended, adding that they believed this would protect Egypt from U.S. "anger." An Egyptian source cited by MENA described JANA's report as "nonsense" and "ridiculous," asserting that JANA's director has "low standards and a sick mind."

Regarding relations with Tunisia, the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* reported 27 April that Libya has asked PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to mediate between Libya and Tunisia in an attempt to secure the restoration of diplomatic relations, WAM noted. Meanwhile, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a number of Palestinian leaders 27 April, Tripoli radio reported.

Arab Summit

The Arab League "officially" announced in Tunis 27 April that a preparatory meeting of Arab foreign ministers will be held in Fes 30 April to be followed by an emergency Arab summit conference in Fes 3 May, Abu Dhabi radio reported, noting that the preparatory meeting will draw up an agenda to include the U.S. "aggression" against Libya, although an AFP report asserted that there are "already signs of dispute" regarding what issue should top the agenda. According to KUNA, Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY, and Sudan continue "to insist" that the conference should limit itself to discussing the U.S. "aggression" against Libya, while the remainder of Arab League member states favor a discussion encompassing "all aggressions against the Arab nation," including the Iran-Iraq war, and Israel's "repeated aggressions" against the Palestinians, Lebanese, and Syrians.

Syria

Israel wants to intimidate Syria and undermine its morale as a prelude to launching a "military aggression," President Hafiz al-Asad maintained in an interview with Soviet journalists carried by SANA 27 April. However, Syria is not afraid and is "prepared for an invasion," he added. Al-Asad strongly criticized U.S. international and Mideast policies, and he accused the United States of using its influence in Lebanon to prevent the implementation of the Syrian-sponsored tripartite agreement. He predicted, however, that Syria will eventually achieve reconciliation in Lebanon, warning that if the civil war is not ended through Syria's assistance, then "no one" will be able to end the war.

Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo reported that Al-Asad "postponed" an expected visit to Jordan, while TANJUG noted that the Syrian leader will visit Yugoslavia 28-30 April.

As for Syria's military capability, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported 26 April that Syria will begin receiving MiG-29 aircraft this summer, according to Abu Dhabi radio. A Syrian tank officer has told Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* that Syrian forces in Lebanon are on a high alert in preparation for a possible Israeli operation, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, and eyewitnesses have seen Syrian vehicles carrying "long-range missiles" into Lebanon. At a 23 April reception for a visiting Austrian delegation, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas acknowledged that recent "terrorist" acts in northern Syria caused 73 casualties, *WIENER ZEITUNG* reported.

Israel

A British tourist was shot and killed in East Jerusalem 27 April, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the police "suspect" the attack to be of a "terrorist nature."

In other developments, while acknowledging that "an agreement in principle" was worked out last year, Jerusalem sources nevertheless denied reports that Israel and Poland will exchange diplomatic representatives in May, adding that several details "remain to be clarified," according to Jerusalem radio. The sources also affirmed that Israel and the Soviet Union are not engaged in contacts regarding the possibility of renewing diplomatic ties.

Further with regard to the two Israelis "detained" in Bermuda on suspicion of conspiring to smuggle U.S. arms to Iran, Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Embassy in the Dominican Republic has provided them with "aid," which sources at the Israeli Embassy in Washington asserted was "nothing exceptional."

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat arrived in Cairo 27 April, MENA reported, adding that the PLO chairman will hold "important" talks with Egyptian officials during his stay there.

In other developments, the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad conveyed an "important message" from the Soviet leadership to 'Arafat on recent Israeli military moves "in preparation for new aggression" against the Palestinian people, Baghdad Voice of PLO and Algiers Voice of Palestine reported, adding that the message simultaneously stressed the USSR's "firm support" for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their "sole and legitimate" representative. Meanwhile, TASS cited reports emanating from the United States that Israel, in "agreement" with the United States, "is preparing" to launch air and land attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in the "near future."

Lebanon

Artillery exchanges across the Muslim-Christian contact lines 25 April killed 5 people and wounded 34 others, according to security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. A hitherto unknown group claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion that damaged a British bank in West Beirut the following day, the radio noted.

Bahrain-Qatar: Territorial Dispute

Gulf shipping sources cited by Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported that both Qatar and Bahrain were making military preparations in the wake of Qatar's 26 April seizure of Fasht al-Dibal, one of the small islands between the two countries whose ownership is disputed. The paper's sources disclosed that Qatari soldiers occupied the island after landing from helicopters, capturing 29 men working for companies which were constructing a Bahraini Coast Guard station on Fasht al-Dibal. The Qataris reportedly fired at a Bahraini tugboat in the area.

The Qatari move followed Doha radio's announcement of an official Qatari declaration that Fasht al-Dibal was an "exclusion" zone as of 1000 GMT 26 April and that "those wanting to go to the area must keep out" until further notice. Doha radio did not, however, mention the Qatari move into the island, which was first announced by Cairo radio. In a subsequent development, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan held talks with the Qatari amir in Doha and with the Bahraini amir in Manama 27 April, according to Doha and Manama radios. Neither radio mentioned the Qatari-Bahraini dispute in connection with his visit, but diplomatic sources cited by the *GULF DAILY NEWS* said there is little doubt that Saudi Arabia is acting as a mediator between the two countries. An Omani envoy left for Qatar and Bahrain the following day to "get acquainted" with the dispute between the two countries, according to Muscat radio.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that the Iraqi III Army Corps recaptured "considerable parts" of the southern Majnun oilfield in a "resolute lightning attack" 26 April, killing 1,950 Iranian troops and wounding "a large number." The Iranian command, however, stated that Iranian forces repulsed a "futile" Iraqi attack in the area, killing a "large number" of enemy troops, according to Tehran radio. As for the Al-Faw front, where Iran recently claimed successes, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses asserted that Iraq's VII Army Corps repelled four Iranian attacks 24 April, killing 460 enemy soldiers. The communique also stated that 1,100 Iranians were killed or wounded in the area the night of 19-20 April. A 27 April communique carried by the radio reported that Iraqi troops defeated three more Iranian attacks, though IRNA claimed that Iranian troops killed over 200 Iraqis in an attack that morning. The Iraqi communique also announced that Iraq's V Army Corps scored successes in the northern Sirawan-Mazin mountain area 25-27 April, killing "massive" numbers of enemy troops.

The Iraqi communiques reported that Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit two maritime targets in the Gulf over the weekend. *GULF DAILY NEWS said an Iranian tanker was set ablaze in* an "apparent" Exocet attack south of Bushehr 27 April. For Iran's part, communiques and reports cited by Tehran radio and IRNA announced Iranian air raids on Zobeydah 25 April and on targets in the Al-Faw sector 26-27 April.

Iranian Warning to United States

In a Friday sermon reported by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned the United States against taking military action against Iran, asserting that "if you do such a thing, which of course you do not dare to, you will know the real meaning of terror." The Iranian Armed Forces will increase from several hundred thousand to "several million" if Iranians know they have to face a U.S. attack, he contended. The Iranian Navy commander subsequently told a Tehran paper that two U.S. warships are currently patrolling near the Strait of Hormuz, IRNA reported, and he disclosed that a U.S. cargo vessel was among the ships inspected by the Iranian Navy 25 April.

DRA

Karmal Whereabouts — Moscow radio broadcast a statement — although not specifying the date or venue — by PDPA General Secretary Babrak Karmal in which he extolled the achievements of the April Revolution which succeeded "8 years ago." In other anniversary-related reportage, Kabul radio carried a live relay of celebrations at Kabul's festival parade ground 27 April and noted the presence of various government and party officials, although not Karmal's. The sole reference to Karmal was made when the radio reported that some marchers were carrying photographs of the PDPA leader. A TASS report on the festivities also did not refer to him. In other reportage, Karmal was not mentioned attending a 25 April PDPA Politburo session which heard a report by DRA Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on his recent visit to the USSR.

Mujahidin Fighting — An Afghan rebel leader claimed that Afghan guerrillas launched a counterattack against the joint DRA-Soviet forces' garrison and airbase in Khowst 22 April following the rebels' recapture of Zhawar base, the Tokyo KYODO news agency reported. The rebel leader asserted that the joint forces had "completely failed" in interrupting the guerrillas' supply lines. Nevertheless, DRA party and government leaders, including Keshtmand, on 25 April in Kabul welcomed Army units that had participated in "crushing a major nest" of rebels in Zhawar, according to Kabul radio.

Sudan

General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab announced the dissolution of the TMC and the Council of Ministers 26 April during the Constituent Assembly's inaugural session, SUNA reported, although noting that the Assembly entrusted the TMC and the Council of Ministers "to continue their constitutional obligations" until 6 May. Siwar al-Dhahab also emphasized the "need" to convene a national constitutional conference, which he viewed as the "sole solution" to the problems confronting Sudan. In related reportage, SPLM-SPLA sources revealed to the clandestine SPLA Radio that the movement "attaches great importance" to such a conference, and sees it as an "essential step" toward "peaceful and meaningful" change in Sudan. Meanwhile, an AFP report, citing a press statement issued in Addis Ababa following talks between the SPLM and a delegation of the Al-Ummah National Party, announced the SPLM's refusal to "recognize or participate" in any government formed on the basis of "partial" elections. The SPLM reaffirmed its adherence to the Koka Dam Declaration of 24 March agreed to between the SPLM and the National Alliance for Salvation in which the Al-Ummah Party was represented.

In a related development, a "top-level" official of the National Islamic Front professed that group's support for the National Unity Charter which calls for, among other things, the abolition of the Shari'ah laws, SUNA reported citing *AL-SAHAFAH*.

In action in the south, the SPLA captured the "strategically important" Army garrison in Ler in the Upper Nile 23 April following a month-long siege, and also took control of a town near Torit in Eastern Equatoria, according to SPLA radio reports.

YAR

The shooting of a U.S. Embassy employee 25 April was an "individual" act that does not entail any serious consequences, according to a YAR Interior Ministry spokesman cited by Kuwait radio.

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Arab States Reportedly Agree To Convene Summit

Syria Requests 3 May Start

LD251916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1734 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 25 Apr (KUNA) — A high-ranking diplomatic source affirmed here today that the contacts made by the Arab League Secretariat General in coordination with the Moroccan Government indicate a high possibility for holding the emergency Arab summit conference called for by King Hassan II of Morocco.

The source, which asked not to be named, told KUNA that all Arab countries have agreed to attend the Arab summit conference in Morocco Monday [28 April], with the exception of Syria, which asked for the meeting to be postponed until Saturday [3 May].

The source pointed out that Iraq, Jordan, and Kuwait have asked for a preliminary meeting by the Arab foreign ministers to prepare the agenda for the proposed summit, while Morocco insisted the summit be held immediately at the level of kings and presidents. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi contacted King Hassan II by telephone this afternoon to discuss the proposed summit. But the contents of the telephone conversation were not revealed. An Arab League informed source confined itself to telling KUNA that Klibi's intended visit to Rabat tomorrow is still on.

There is no indication that the Arab countries have agreed on the agenda. Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY, and Sudan still insist that the agenda should be confined to a discussion of the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah; the other countries of the 17-member Arab League asked that the meeting should discuss all aggressions against the Arab nation, including the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Israel's repeated aggressions against the Palestinians, the Lebanese, and the Syrians.

The situation concerning the convening of the Arab summit conference, which has been meeting with difficulties since 16 April, is expected to be resolved tomorrow.

Moroccan Envoy Confirms 3 May Date

NC261504 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Djibouti, April 26 (AFP) — The Arab League will hold a summit in Fes, Morocco, next Saturday [3 May] to discuss the April 15 U.S. air raids on Libya, Moroccan Government envoy Ahmed Bensouda said here Saturday. Mr. Bensouda said a preparatory meeting of Arab foreign ministers would be held next week. But as he continued a diplomatic tour, there were already signs of dispute over what issue should top the agenda.

Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, who talked with Mr. Bensouda, said the summit would focus not only on "American aggression against Libya" — which Tripoli has cited as the motive for the meeting — but also the Gulf war, the Palestinian problem and the possible return of Egypt to the Arab League as a full member.

In Amman, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir Nash'at al-Masri said Saturday that the summit should concentrate on the 67-month war between Iran and Iraq. He said that the holding and success of the summit depended on the agenda, which is to be decided at the foreign ministers' meeting, whose date has not yet been officially announced. Mr. Masri said most Arab countries, including Jordan, think the summit should concentrate "seriously" on the Gulf war and perceived aggression against the Arab nation in general.

"If Libya has been the object of aggression, Iraq has been the target of a far more dangerous war for more than six years," he said. He added that Arab leaders would "certainly" discuss recent reports of the unauthorised sale of U.S. arms to Iran via Israel. Diplomatic sources in Amman said that Syria was opposed to the holding of a foreign ministers' preparatory meeting because it did not want the Gulf war to be discussed at the summit. Both Syria and Libya have supported Iran in the war, while most other Arab nations have favoured Iraq.

Foreign Ministers Meet 30 April

GF270952 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received the following: It was officially announced in Tunis a short time ago that the preliminary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers will be held in Fes, Morocco next Wednesday [30 April], and the emergency Arab summit conference will be held next Saturday [3 May]. Arab League sources have said that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi last night ended contacts on this matter with King Hassan II of Morocco and a number of Arab foreign ministers.

The foreign ministers will discuss the agenda of the emergency Arab summit conference which will discuss the present Arab situation and the aggressions to which the Arab homeland is subjected, including the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

Abu Nidal Claims Killing of Briton in Jerusalem

NC281328 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 28 (AFP) — Pro-Libyan Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal on Monday claimed responsibility for the killing on Sunday [27 April] of a Briton in Jerusalem, saying the attack was in response to the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya.

Paul Appleby, 28, described by British diplomatic sources in Jerusalem as a tourist, was shot in the head at the Garden Tomb, believed by Protestants to be the location of Christ's tomb. The Fatah Revolutionary Council, headed by Abu Nidal, claimed in a letter received here that Mr. Appleby was a "British intelligence officer" assassinated in reprisal for the British-backed bombing raid on Tripoli and Banghazi.

The letter, typewritten but without the group's logo, said he was killed by the Munzir Qadri Commando, "operating in Jerusalem."

'Arafat Receives Soviet Letter Envisaging Attack

LD261812 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, has received a letter from the Soviet leaders which a responsible Palestinian source in Baghdad described as very important.

The source said that the Soviet ambassador to Baghdad conveyed this letter to brother leader Abu 'Ammar, adding the letter is connected with the warning given by Abu 'Ammar and the supreme Palestine Military Council about a Zionist-imperialist plan to commit aggression against our Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

According to the source, the Soviet letter contains lengthy explanations about recent Zionist military moves that are part of a plan for a large-scale vicious attack by the Zionists against our Palestinian people and the Arab nation. In their letter the Soviet leaders affirmed their support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people led by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the liberation of the Palestinian territories, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Radio Comments on 'Arafat's Warning

JN271843 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1736 GMT
27 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the warning made by Yasir 'Arafat, based on a message from the Soviet leadership, that the Zionist enemy is preparing an aggression against Syria will be the leading report in the near future. This does not mean U.S. aggression against Libya will stop. On the contrary, it means this aggression will expand. This aggression has two major dimensions: To carry out one aggression after another against Arab countries and to prepare for the Zionist entity's participation in the U.S.-Israeli aggression.

Yasir 'Arafat has issued similar warnings in the past. Following the Israeli raid on the Palestinian headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian plane, 'Arafat said this was the beginning of direct U.S. military involvement in the region and the form of this involvement was U.S.-Zionist. Yasir 'Arafat did not predict the events of an invisible world, as he himself put it, but analyzed events as they really are. 'Arafat even warned the American people against this military involvement. However, 'Arafat's warning was mainly directed to the Arab peoples and states which are the target of the aggression. 'Arafat called on the Arabs to be aware of the aggression before it is too late and at a time when the Arabs stumble over their differences, both small and fatal differences.

'Arafat's warning now, based on a message from the Soviet leadership, is a similar warning. If the first target of the aggression was the Palestinian headquarters, the second target was the Libyan leadership's headquarters and the Libyan citizens' houses. And if the third target will be Syria, the fact is all Arabs will be the target of the aggression. If the Arab leaders are hesitating to hold a summit, then they must abandon this hesitation and meet. Their meeting must be successful.

What is required is not to settle the Middle East crisis at one session, to end the Iraq-Iran war immediately, or to punish the United States or Israel because, following their deep sleep and chronic disease, the Arab leaders do not even have the courage to think of such matters. What is required is that they should pay attention to the warning because the danger is horrible, real, and very close. What is required is to mobilize the Arab forces as they exist now. This will be sufficient to give the Arab citizen a respite. Then there will be appropriate talk about each incident.

It is not difficult to write a long agenda to include all our problems. However, the beginning is to be aware of the danger and to heed the warning.

Saudi Paper Says 'Arafat Cuts PLO's Tunis Staff

GF252154 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 24 Apr 86 p 22

[Dispatch from Athens by Samir Sa'd al-Din]

[Text] In a new reduction of Palestinian personnel in Tunisia, it was learned yesterday the office of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has asked a number of senior officers to depart [Tunis] with their families. This comes within a new policy of reducing the number of Palestinians working in the Tunisian capital to one-third of their present number.

A directive has been issued to PLO offices abroad requiring Palestinians who visit Tunisia to report to the concerned organs and departments so they may request the PLO office to facilitate their entry. It has been learned the Tunis office is making the necessary arrangements with the airport authorities.

AL-RIYAD has learned from 'Arafat's office that the PLO is trying to restrict its personnel working in Tunisia to those individuals working in the political and media fields. The PLO closed down its camp in Tunisia 18 months ago, and sent its officers and men to Iraq, Algeria, and the YAR. 'Arafat issued orders 2 days ago to the Fatah media and organizational organs requiring them not to comment on the issue of 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu al-Za'im, who has dissented from Fatah.

'Arafat has expressed dismay over the content of an internal directive issued by Fatah mobilization and organizational organs. It appears that a decision was made 2 days ago by the Fatah Central Committee providing for resolving the issue of the military in Jordan "in a quiet manner away from the scenes and without recriminations" in order not to harm the PLO's reputation.

Communist, Workers Parties' Statement Raps U.S.

JN271816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — The communist and workers parties in the Arab countries have condemned the policy of comrehensive domination and state terrorism pursued by the United States with the aim of spreading U.S. hegemony in wide regions of the world, including our Arab countries, and holding them ransom to U.S. mercy — politically and economically. In a statement distributed in Damascus today, the parties said that following the Suez aggression [in 1956] and after the shelling of Lebanese national forces by the Marines and U.S. fleet units and their bombing by U.S. planes, U.S. warplanes and ships attacked the Libyan coast, shelled Tripoli and Banghazi, and threatened to bomb Damascus and Tehran.

The Arab communist and workers parties voiced full support for Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the battle of steadfastness against the imperialist-Zionist aggression. They called for boycotting the United States politically and economically.

At the end of their statement, the parties warned against the dangers of the intensifying U.S. military presence in the region and against the establishment of the so-called Central Command of the Rapid Deployment Force. The parties said: Out of the policy of the comprehensive domination of the region and the world, the United States has rejected all Soviet proposals to disarm and ban the use of nuclear weapons, as well as to end nuclear tests, achieve detente, and bolster peaceful coexistence among peoples.

'Atallah Calls Fatah Session on 'Arafat 'Excesses'

JN261811 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT
26 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] has decided to convene a meeting of the Fatah Military Council in Amman Monday [28 April] to reply to Yasir 'Arafat's excesses in his exercise of authority. Abu al-Za'im, leading a corrective movement, said that the decisions of the Military Council in Baghdad, including his expulsion from all positions as well as the decisions against the Fatah Al-'Asifah Forces in Jordan, are contrary to Fatah's principles and rules. Abu al-Za'im affirmed that he received hundreds of cables of support from Palestinian camps in Jordan condemning the decisions taken against him in Baghdad.

Military Forces Conduct Combat Operations

Israeli Border Guard Attacked

JN251810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT
25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland carried out several successful operations against enemy vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land during the past 48 hours.

The following are the details of these operations.

Martyr Mahir al-Burnu group has attacked a military vehicle belonging to the so-called Zionist border guard while on patrol in the city of Gaza in the occupied strip. Our revolutionaries' attack, in which incendiary bombs were used, burned the vehicle and wounded its occupants.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Israeli Soldier Stabbed

JN261816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT
26 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed a Zionist soldier near the settlement of Qiryat Arba' near the city of Hebron yesterday. Our revolutionary stabbed the Zionist soldier with his knife. The Zionist soldier died. Our revolutionary withdrew from the operation area successfuly. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Action in Southern Lebanon

JN261819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT
26 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces carried out a series of military operations against the Zionist invasion forces and the agent militias in southern Lebanon. A Zionist military spokesman admitted that these operations were aimed at some Zionist positions and a number of agent militia centers in the so-called border strip area. The Zionist enemy declined to mention its losses in these operations. Reports say the Zionist forces shelled a number of villages in southern Lebanon and launched a large-scale arrest campaign against Lebanese citizens.

Explosion Rocks Israeli Patrol

JN251838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT
25 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces detonated explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol as it passed near the township of Dayr Siryan in the central sector yesterday afternoon, destroying a military vehicle, damaging another, and either killing or wounding their occupants. The joint forces yesterday also attacked with machineguns and rockets a military position belonging to militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon at (Tallat al-Rus) near the township of Jazzin in southern Lebanon. The position was severely damaged and a number of agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN271856 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland resumed the escalation of their military operations against the enemy's vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups yesterday attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist factory north of Anata. The attack caused a huge fire inside the factory and heavy material damage.

2. One of our hero revolutionaries from the Martyr Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz Group attacked a Zionist intelligence element in the Al-Qasabah quarter of the city of Hebron yesterday. The Zionist intelligence element was killed.

3. One of our combat groups attacked a Zionist military patrol belonging to the so-called border guards in the city of occupied Jerusalem yesterday. The attack, in which incendiary bombs and hand grenades were used, damaged one jeep, burned another, and killed or wounded their personnel.

4. One of our combat groups attacked a Zionist store in the northern part of occupied Jerusalem yesterday. A huge fire broke out in the store and its contents were damaged.

5. Our hero revolutionaries used hand grenades and machineguns to attack a Zionist military vehicle in [name indistinct] last night. The attack damaged the vehicle and seriously wounded three enemy soldiers.

6. One of our hero revolutionaries stabbed a Zionist soldier in the city of Al-Ramlah. The soldier was fatally wounded.

Despite the armed siege on the operation areas and the enemy's repressive measures, our hero revolutionaries left the operation areas successfuly. Revolution until victory!

Signed, the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Charge Detonated in S. Lebanon

JN271902 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces has detonated explosive charges under an armored patrol belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon on the Bint Jubayl road inside the occupied border strip area. The explosion destroyed one military vehicle, damaged another, and killed or wounded several agent elements.

BAHRAIN

29 Workers Held Following Island Raid

GF280426 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Qatar was last night holding 29 men after helicopters raided an island 18 kms from Bahrain.

The men are said by diplomatic sources to be safe and well but details of their exact whereabouts are unknown.

They were taken prisoner after troops leapt from the helicopters and opened fire.

Qatari soldiers are now said by shipping sources to have occupied the tiny Fasht Al-Dibal island.

The Dutch Government last night described the disappearance of the 29 men, some of whom are employed by the Dutch Ballast Nedam firm, as 'abduction'.

A spokesman in The Hague said he could not confirm reports of any injuries.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources in the Gulf said there was little doubt Saudi Arabia was acting as a mediator following the Qatari attack on the Bahraini island on Saturday.

Details of the clash were scant but shipping sources said the Bahrain tug "Seahawk" was peppered with machine gun fire as her Filipino captain attempted to flee the troops.

He was captured after the Qataris commandeered a speedbout and raced after him.

His last message on the radio said he was "going below decks" to take cover.

Seconds earlier the final message from the men on the island said: "Four helicopters have landed on the island...we are being fired at."

Since then diplomatic efforts have been underway to try to free the men — two Britons, a Dutchman, two Thais and 21 Filipinos.

Last night the British Embassy in Bahrain said as far as it was aware the men were safe and well in Doha.

Most of the men are employed by Ballast Nedam but others were subcontracted towork on the Fasht project by Gray MacKenzie and Al-Muharraq Engineering, whose boat the Seahawk came under attack.

Ballast Nedam have been working on the Fasht for three weeks, filling in the coral reef to build a Coast Guard station.

Meanwhile it was reported by Gulf shipping sources that intense military activity was taking place on Qatar's coast.

Bahrain was said to be reinforcing its military units.

Iranian Tanker Set Ablaze in Exocet Attack

GF280440 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] An Iranian tanker was set ablaze in an apparent Exocet attack about 60 kms south of the mainland port of Bushehr.

The 25,000 metric ton Minab was said to be on fire and badly damaged after putting out a Mayday call yesterday morning.

Shipping sources said they thought the tanker — on the Khark-to-Sirri shuttle run — had been close to the Iranian mainland when hit by an air-launched Exocet missile.

Salvage vessels from Bushehr were said to be fighting the blaze, although last night there was no news on the extent of the damage or casualties.

Reportage on Visit by Australian Prime Minister

Hawke Arrives 26 Apr

GF261744 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 26 Apr (WAKH) — Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and his accompanying delegation arrived here today.

He was received at the airport by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Shaykh Muhammad held talks with the Australian prime minister on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Departs Same Day

GF261746 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 26 Apr (WAKH) — Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke left Manama this evening after a short visit to Bahrain.

During the visit, the Australian premier held talks with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

He was seen off by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Reportage on Saudi Defense Minister's Visit

Arrives From Qatar

GF271638 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir, was foremost among those who received His Highness

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general in the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on his arrival in Bahrain at 1830 [1530 GMT] today.

Prince Sultan was also received at the airport by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior; Yusuf al-Dusari, chief of the amiri court; Ghazi 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain; other personalities; and the staff of the Saudi Embassy in Bahrain.

Prince Sultan is accompanied by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi ambassador to the United States, and others.

Conveys Message

GF271720 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, met with His Brother His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general in the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at the court of the heir apparent in Al-Rifa' at 1900 [1600 GMT] today. Prince Sultan conveyed a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia to his highness the amir on the close brotherly relations that exist between the two fraternal countries.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, and Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, were present.

His highness the amir hosted a dinner in honor of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud and the delegation accompanying him at the heir apparent's court today.

The prime minister, the heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, ministers, the chief of the amiri court, the chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, the Saudi ambassador to Bahrain, senior civilian and military officials, and guests attended the dinner.

Departs 27 Apr

GF272008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 27 Apr (WAKH) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, left Manama for Riyadh tonight after a short visit to the State of Bahrain.

He was seen off by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

Earlier, Prince Sultan conveyed a verbal message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia to the amir of Bahrain on bilateral relations and the means of boosting them.

Amir Receives Message From Omani Minister

GF281031 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received this afternoon Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

During the meeting, Mr 'Abdallah conveyed a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on bilateral relations and a number of issues of mutual concern.

KUWAIT

'Isolated Incident' Occurs Between Bahrain, Qatar

LD271053 Kuwait KUNA in English 0905 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 27 (KUNA) — Daily *AL-ANBA'* Sunday expressed full confidence that yesterday's attack on the Fasht al-Dibil reef between Qatar and Bahrain was an isolated incident which would not repeat itself in light of the deep relations between the two GCC member-states.

Describing the incident as a 'passing summer cloud', the daily in a front page editorial said that the wisdom of the brotherly countries would help overcome such sudden tension, and hoped relations would return to normal.

The paper wished that the incident had not happened in the first place, although it was very small, and would have hoped for dialogue between the two brothers.

Meanwhile, Qatar yesterday declared Fasht al-Dibil in the Arabian Gulf as a restricted zone. The island is about 12 miles northeast of the mainland, radio Qatar said.

The radio added the declaration will be effective from Saturday but gave no reasons for declaring Qatar's coral reef a 'restricted zone'.

In conclusion the daily expressed full confidence that Qatar and Bahrain would be the first to overcome yesterday's incident in the framework of deep brotherly relations that link the people of the Gulf states.

'All Hopes' Centered on Arab Summit Conference

LD280840 Kuwait KUNA in English 0809 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text[Kuwait, April 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* Monday expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference, expected next week to convene in Fes, Morocco, will unite the Arab countries to confront all challenges facing the nation.

The paper said that the Arab world has realized that it is targetted by foreign powers, adding that the recent escalation of the Iraq-Iran war, the American aggression on Libya and the attempts to paralyze the Palestine Liberation Organization movement had prompted Arab countries to agree on holding the summit.

All hopes are centered on the summit conference, the paper said and called on Arab leaders to realize the consequences of failing to take action to counter the foreign aggression of the Arab nation.

"If the (Arab) leaders did not do what is required at the regional and international levels, then the Fes summit will be the beginning of an end to all (Arab) summit conferences and will usher in a new arab era that could be much worse and harsher than the present period," the newspaper warned.

Paper Says Arab Rapid Deployment Force Required

GF271624 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Required Only an Arab Rapid Deployment Force"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the semi-Arab unanimity on convening an extraordinary Arab summit in Fes during the next few days demonstrates a general understanding of the circumstances in the Arab world which is now witnessing a state of continued aggression against its land, sovereignty, rights, and economy. There is no doubt that there is semi-unanimity that the state of continued aggression is manifested in phenomena, some permanent and others temporary. These phenomena include the aggression on Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, and the Libyan people.

Amid conflicting Arab trends in the Arab countries, can we hope for a practical Arab resolution that will rise to the level of our painful circumstances? This resolution may require much courage and little sacrifices in order to reach an agreement on implementing a basic principle to which all will be committed in practice and theory, regardless of the differences of opinion on the source of aggression. Let us agree that the Arab land and safeguarding it is the basis, and that whoever commits an aggression against any part of it is the enemy, whoever he may be and regardless of the relations of our countries' relations with him. Consequently, defending this part of the Arab land is an incumbent national duty.

This resolution may also require forming an Arab rapid deployment force, well prepared, well armed, and large in number, which will move where an aggression is made in order to repel it, without the need for a dtcision from a higher authority. We do not believe that two differ on defining aggression and therefore moving this force will only require an "administrative" decision, provided that this force avoids inter-Arab wars.

This task is simultaneously easy and difficult. But circumstances require the formation of this force without delay. Otherwise, there is no need to cry over any aggression.

OMAN

Minister on Arab Summit, Relations with PDRY

GF261100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Muscat, 26 Apr (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that consultations on convening the extraordinary Arab summit which were held recently revealed differences in views and that many doubts are still cast on the possibility of convening this summit.

In a statement published today in the Omani newspaper *'UMAN*, the Omani minister said: If the extraordinary summit is held, it should discuss all Arab issues because Arab solidarity, which should be proposed at the summit, means all causes and not a single issue. He said that convening the summit will expand the confrontation between Arab and Western countries. If the idea to hold the Arab summit is to adopt measures against the Western countries as a reaction to their measures against Libya, this means that the Arab summit would be a means of expanding the circle of confrontation.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war and the GCC countries' stand on peaceful efforts toward ending this war, Yusuf al-'Alawi said: The stands of Iraq and Iran are clear and mediation has become useless because each side knows the stand of the other. He affirmed that the GCC countries are still committed to their policy of halting the war by making efforts to reduce tension, guarantee the security of member countries, and prevent the expansion of the war.

Concerning his country's relations with the PDRY, the Omani minister emphasized that these relations have not been affected by the recent events in the PDRY. He described these relations as normal and said that Oman feels that the response and the level of contacts between the two sides has risen to a better level. He noted that contacts are underway to hold a meeting between the border demarcation committees of the two countries.

Concerning his country's relations with the USSR, the Omani minister said: The two countries agreed to appoint their ambassadors to Jordan as nonresident ambassadors. It is expected that the Omani ambassador to Jordan will present his credentials to the Soviet Government as nonresident ambassador to the USSR in the near future. Also, the USSR ambassador to Jordan will present his credentials to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Official Leaves for Qatar, Bahrain With Messages

GF280752 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country today for the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain. In a predeparture statement his excellency indicated that he carries two verbal messages from

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brothers Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah pertaining to the region issues. His Excellency added that his visit is also designed to get acquaintzd with the dispute that emerged recently between Qatar and Bahrain over Fasht al-Dibal Island.

Upon departure, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, was seen off by His Excellency 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and his excellency the Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Agrees To Attend Arab Summit

GF251943 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received this evening Brother Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to King Hassan II. Ahmed Bensouda has conveyed a message concerning an invitation to attend the emergency Arab summit called to discuss the U.S. military aggression on Libya and the means to consolidate Arab solidarity to confront the danger of imperialist-Zionist aggression.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has affirmed the importance of the summit during the current Arab situation to discuss ways to confront the U.S.-Zionist plots designed to undermine the sovereignty of our Arab people and their national rights, the most recent of which is the U.S. aggression against Libya. Such plots require Arab solidarity to confront all kinds of challenges.

Brother al-'Attas has asked the Moroccan envoy to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Hassan II.

ANA has learned that the PDRY has agreed to attend the emergency Arab summit. The meeting was attended by brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister; and 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, minister of justice and awqaf.

The Moroccan envoy left Aden this evening following a short working visit to the PDRY.

Prior to his departure, he made a statement to ANA in which he said: During my visit, I met with His Excellency Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and conveyed to him the greetings of His Majesty King Hassan II and expressed his good wishes for success in his duties as chairman of the Supreme People's Council. I have also informed him about the invitation of the Moroccan monarch to attend the emergency Arab summit scheduled to convene in Fes next Monday.

He added that his visit to the PDRY allowed him to review the situation of the Arab world, the need to unite the ranks, and the rejections of the minor differences to save our efforts and our capabilities to develop our Arab nation.

He said that Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has asked him to convey his greeting to his brother King Hassan II, affirming that the PDRY would participate in the emergency Arab summit with a delegation to be led by Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

He was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, minister of justice and Awqaf; and Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF261701 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office today Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden, who delivered to him a message from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The message concerns recent developments, the situation in the Libyan arena, the Arab arena in general, and preparations for the emergency Arab summit conference following the U.S. military aggression against Libya.

Brother al-'Attas reiterated the PDRY's stance alongside the fraternal Libyan people in confronting the hostile imperialist plans designed against the sovereignty of their homeland. He also affirmed the importance of holding an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a unified Arab stance against the imperialist-Zionist threats and to exert efforts to create more solidarity to bolster the Arab rank.

For his part, Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam appreciated our country's stance alongside the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and alongside our fraternal national and pan-Arab issues.

PDRY Figures Reportedly Deported to USSR

GF270640 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has reported that two leading YSP figures in the PDRY were deported to Moscow in early March. They are Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, member of the YSP Central Committee and former interior minister; and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and commander of the People's Defense Committees.

In today's issue, the paper says that the deportation of the two PDRY officials took place following consultations between Moscow and Aden and that it has been determined that they will reside in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic after they pledged not to carry out any political activity.

Al-Batani and Sulayman represented former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the peaceful negotiations held under the auspices of the USSR during the 13 January events in the PDRY.

QATAR

Reportage on Fasht al-Dibil Dispute With Bahrain

Declares Area 'Exclusion Zone'

GF261048 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The State of Qatar announes that the Fasht al-Dibil area is an exclusion zone as of 1300 [1000 GMT] today, Saturday, 17 Sha'ban 1406 Hegira corresponding to 26 April 1986. Those wanting to go to the area must keep out of the area until further notice.

Helicopters Attack

NC262029 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Four unidentified helicopters today attacked the rocky area under dispute between Bahrain and Qatar. A Netherlands company is building a coast guard station for Bahrain in this area.

According to a source in Bahrain, the helicopters attacked an oyster boat with its 35-man crew. Another source pointed out that a tugboat belonging to the Netherlands company was attacked by the helicopters. So far, the Bahraini defense forces and government officials have made no comment on this attack.

The Government of Qatar has warned all ships in the area that they must leave.

Qatar Soldiers Capture 29 Workers

NC262133 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2110 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] According to an urgent cable from Manama, all telephone and telex lines between Qatar and Bahrain were cut following the landing of four helicopters, which are believed to belong to Qatar, in Fasht al-Dibal, a rocky area under dispute between the two countries. Naval sources said that Qatari soldiers were seen landing from these helicopters and captured 29 engineers and laborers who are of various nationalities. Shots were also heard in the area.

Amir Receives Message From Sultan of Oman

GF281002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 28 A4 (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from Sultan of Oman His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id, chairman of the current sessions of the GCC Supreme Council. The message was conveyed by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, during an audience with the amir of Qatar today. The audience was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Asa ibn Ahmad ibn 'Ali, the Omani ambassador in Doha. QNA reported that the message pertains to a number issues of common interest as part of the continuous contacts and consultations among the GCC leaders.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah left Doha for the state of Bahrain to deliver a similar message to its amir.

Saudi Deputy Premier Departs After Short Visit

GF271601 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani was foremost of those who bade farewell to His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general in the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the delegation accompanying him at Doha International Airport at 1800 [1500 GMT] after an official visit to the State of Qatar that lasted several hours. Taking part in the farewell ceremony were Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, minister of defense, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; shaykhs; ministers; the chairman of the consultative council; the commander of the police; the deputy chairman of the consultative council; senior civilian and military officials; the Saudi charge d'affaires in Doha; and members of the Saudi Embassy.

Moroccan Envoy Invites Amir to Arab Summit

GF250935 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 25 Apr (QNA) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, has received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco inviting his highness the amir to attend the proposed extraordinary Arab summit in Fes. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan monarch, when his highness the amir received him at the Al-Dawhah Palace today.

Khalid ibn Muhammad al-Mani', Qatari minister of public health, and (Isa Alawi), charge d'affaires of the Moroccan Embassy in Doha, attended.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Brazilian Foreign Minister's Visit

Al-Faysal Receives Sodre

GF261354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met in his office at the ministry today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, who is paying a 4-day official visit to the Kingdom.

Saudi and Brazilian delegations will hold a large meeting later today to be chaired by the foreign minister and his Brazilian counterpart to discuss bilateral relations.

Al-Faysal Hosts Dinner for Sodre

GF270930 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal yesterday hosted a dinner reception in honor of Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre and the delegation accompanying him who are visiting the kingdom.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made a speech on this occasion in which he welcomed the Brazilian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him, affirming that his meetings with officials in the kingdom, foremost of whom is His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, will lead to the formulation of a mutual and clear view of all the issues of interest to the kingdom and Brazil in a manner that is beneficial to both countries. His highness expressed confidence that his excellency the Brazilian foreign minister's visit to the kingdom will lead to further strengthening of the close relations between the peoples of both countries.

His excellency the Brazilian foreign minister made a speech in which he expressed gratitude for the appreciation and warm welcome which he and the delegation accompanying him were accorded in the kingdom. The Brazilian minister affirmed that his current visit to the kingdom expresses the constant importance that Brazil attaches to its relations with the kingdom, which he described as developing and excellent.

Expansion of Trade Discussed

GF271251 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl met in his office at the ministry today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre who is visiting the Kingdom.

The finance and national economy minister told SPA that the Brazilian minister has expressed his country's desire to expand economig cooperation between the two countries. He told the guest that this also is the desire of the Kingdom. He said that they discussed the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries, which is limited at present. He added that they discussed the preliminary meeting which will soon be held in Brazil among developing countries in order to discuss the creation of a system to encourage trade among these countries and to form a system of priorities among them, since Brazil is a developing country that calls for the creation of such a system. He asserted that the Kingdom is interested in this issue and follows studies on it.

The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Salah al-Hubabi, Saudi ambassador to Brazil, and the Brazilian charge d'affaires in Saudi Arabia.

Crown Prince Receives Message

GF271255 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received a written message for His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

The message was delivered by Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre during his meeting today with the crown prince at the royal court.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abdallah Harabi, Saudi ambassador to Brazil; the Brazilian ambassador to the Kingdom; and members of the delegation accompanying the Brazilian foreign minister.

Meets With Acting Oil Minister

GF271803 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 27 Apr (SPA) — Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and acting minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, met today with Roberto de Abreu Sodre, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on an official visit to the Kingdom.

After the meeting, the acting minister of petroleum and mineral affairs said that the two sides' views on issues which were discussed were identical. These issues were relations between the Kingdom and Brazil and efforts to improve these good relations. The minister said that he explained to the Brazilian foreign minister the Kingdom's free economy policy which helps improve trade relations between the two countries, particularly because Brazil adopts the same policy. He said that this policy will improve relations between the two countries exchanging visits, encouraging contacts between Saudi and Brazilian chambers of trade and industry, and holding exhibitions.

The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Hababi, Saudi ambassador to Brazil, and the charge d'affaires at the Brazilian Embassy in the Kingdom.

Crown Prince Receives Hassan Message

GF261242 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received a verbal message for His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

The message was conveyed by Ahmed Reda Goudera, envoy to King Hassan II and adviser to the Moroccan royal cabinet, during His Royal Highness the crown prince's meeting with him today.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Minister of Health His Excellency Faysal al-Hujaylan; His Highness Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, and 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjri, advisers at the office of the crown prince; and the Moroccan charge d'affaires to the Kingdom.

UAE

Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Nuhayyan Discuss Arab Summit

GF261932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 26 April (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid 'ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan received a telephone call tonight from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

WAM reported that during the contact views were exchanged on the proposed Arab summit conference and the current deteriorating and regretable Arab situation, as well as the possibility of realizing Arab solidarity in the coming stage.

Finance Official Denies Levying Taxes

GF251135 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Apr (QNA) — Ahmad al-Tayir, UAE minister of state for financial and industrial affairs, stated that there is no plan to impose local taxes or increase customs taxes on imported goods as some measures currently under discussion to increase federal budget revenues in view of the current deterioration in oil prices and measures to reduce expenses in the 1986 budget.

In a statement published today in the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, Al-Tayir said: Concerning customs tariffs, the UAE is committed to the policy defined within the GCC and the GCC unified economic agreement. He noted that during its meeting tomorrow, the ministerial committee for rationing expenses will prepare recommendations and proposals on the steps to reduce spending and balance revenues and expenses in order to present them to the UAE cabinet.

It should be noted that the ministerial committee decided to reduce the budget for the current year, by not less than 20 percent. This reduction will affect all sections of the budget for 3 years, beginning this current year.

YAR

Reportage on Shooting of U.S. Embassy Employee

Employee 'Underwent Surgery'

JN251620 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1608 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A short while ago we received a report from Washington saying that a U.S. Embassy employee in Sanaa was today the target of an assassination attempt in the North Yemen capital when an unidentified person fired on him while he was on his way back home. The employee was wounded and transferred to the hospital where he underwent surgery.

Shooting 'Individual Act'

GF261730 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Sanaa — A spokesman for the YAR Ministry of Interior today stated that the shooting of an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa was an individual act and does not entail any serious consequences. SABA' quotes the spokesman as saying that the YAR authorities are seeking to apprehend the culprit so as to put him on trial.

President Agrees To Attend Arab Summit

GF251808 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Brother Ahmed Bensouda, the adviser of Moroccan King Hassan II. During the audience, the latter conveyed to the leader president a message from his brother His Majesty King Hassan II pertaining to developments in the Arab arena and the invitation to attend the extraordinary Arab summit.

SABA' learned that the brother leader approved of our country's participation in this conference — to discuss the aggressions on the Arab nation — scheduled to be held next week in the Moroccan city of Fes. He stressed the need for attendance to this conference to be on the level of Arab kings and leaders. The audience was attended by Husayn al-Maqdimi, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Standing Committee, in addition to Brother Abubaker Balouna, Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa.

Meanwhile, Moroccan envoy Brother Ahmed Bensouda left Sanaa today. In a statement to SABA' he said: I had the honor of meeting with the brother leader president and secretary general of the General People's Congress, who was among the foremost leaders to call for the convocation of an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the current Arab issues. He indicated that the brother leader welcomed this idea, approved of it, and announced that the YAR would take part in the sessions of the conference and effectively take part in all of the conference deliberations.

Brother Ahmed Bensouda stated that there are four points to be discussed by the summit conference due to be held next Monday in the Moroccan Kingdom. They are: The U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Palestinian issue, and the Lebanese war.

Concluding his statement, Bensouda announced that the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman have approved of the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit proposed by Morocco.

Upon departure he was seen off by Brother Husaym al-Maqdimi, member of the Consultative Council; His Excellency Brother Abubakr Balouna, the Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa, and a representative of the presidency (?secretariat).

President Leaves for FRG on Private Visit

GF271724 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, left for the FRG last night on a private visit that will last several days. He was seen off at Sanaa International Airport by a number of brother officials.

Reports on Visit by PRC Economics Official

Arrives 27 Apr

GF271735 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Zhang Jingfu, member of the State Council and official in charge of economic affairs in the PRC [title as heard], arrivedin Sanaa this morning leading a delegation on a visit to our country that will last several days. In a statement to SABA' news agency, the PRC official expressed pleasure at this visit which is intended to consolidate and bolster cooperation bonds between the two friendly countries. In his statement he said that during his visit he will discuss bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. Concluding his statement he expressed the hope that the cooperation relations existing between the two countries will witness further progress in service of the interests of the two friendly peoples.

Under Secretary Receives Official

GF280713 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Ahmad al-Iryanin, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, today received Zhang Jingfu, member of the State Council and official in charge of economic affairs in the PRC [title as heard], and the delegation accompanying him, who are currently visiting our country. During the meeting, which was attended by the PRC ambassador in Sanaa, bilateral issues and issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Libyan Officer Visits, Presents Demands

NC252147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports that Egyptian leaders allowed a Libyan private plane carrying a Libyan military figure to land at Al-Mazah military airport last Saturday.

In tomorrow's edition, *AL-AHRAM* says that the military figure told those who received him at the airport that he would like to meet with President Mubarak to convey a message, which he described as very important, from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The paper notes that the message, which was carried by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis, an officer of the Libyan revolution, contained three principal demands. Al-Qadhdhafi requested that Egypt supply Libya with huge quantities of Eastern-or Western-made weapons, including submarines, various types of missiles, armored cars, and any otehr hardware. The amounts have not been specified.

The second demand called for Egypt to provide some of these weapons as a gift, with the rest being paid for at a date which was not set. The third demand was for President Mubarak to telephone Al-Qadhdhafi to inform him that Egypt approved Libya's conditions.

AL-AHRAM goes on to say that Lt Col 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis, who returned to Libya aboard a military aircraft last Wednesday, took Egypt's reply to these demands with him. The paper says that Egypt's answer was negative in any case, as it has reasons and demands of its own.

The paper adds that Egypt's studied assessment of these demands was as follow:

First, it is evident to Egypt that Libya possesses huge stockpiles of arms which are greater than Libya's military manpower. Furthermore, there are large numbers of additional weapons in emergency warehouses that have become rusty due to a shortage of men to use them.

Second, under the current circumstances in the Arab world, Libya's demand had nothing in common with what could be called an appeal for help to enhance its defensive capability or to deal with any immediate danger. Rather, it was a demand of great political significance that sought to drive a wedge between Egypt and the United States. As is known, the United States is the leading supplier of Egyptian arms, and is financing food and economic projects through grants.

Third, Libya is already aware of the fact that Egypt imports most of its strategic weapons. As such, the transfer of military hardware to Libya would certainly weaken Egypt's own military power until these arms were either replaced with purchases from the world market or through domestic production.

AL-AHRAM questions the real motives behind Libya's demands, as the Libyan Armed Forces have been threatening Egypt's western borders for a long time.

AL-AHRAM writes: Nevertheless, Lt Col 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis was told that Egypt may endure pain in times of hardship and tolerate excesses in certain cases. Egypt can always try to turn a new page with its Arab brothers, even with those who have attacked its borders or accused its president, Armed Forces, and people of treason. However, Egypt has its dignity. It also has its demands, which may be summed up as follows:

1. The nature of any future relations between Egypt and Libya should be discussed before any military cooperation.

2. Libya's Col al-Qadhdhafi should stop interfering in Egypt's internal affairs and foreign policy, as Egypt does not meddle in the internal affairs of Arab states.

3. Col al-Qadhdhafi should renounce terrorism and close all terrorist camps in Libya, as Egypt condemns all forms of terrorism and does not view it as a factor beneficial to the resolution of problems.

4. Col al-Qadhdhafi should stop interfering in the internal affairs of Sudan, which Egypt sees as its strategic backyard. He should also end his meddling in Chad's affairs, which spill over and influence the situation in Sudan.

Col al-Qadhdhafi should channel his efforts into supporting the central cause of the Arab nation, and should help the PLO instead of interfering in neighboring Arab and African states.

5. Egypt believes that secret visits and talks which are contradictory to declared stands are not the best way of achieving Arab solidarity. It is unacceptable for Col al-Qadhdhafi to remain openly hostile toward the leaders and people of Egypt while trying to build bridges with Egypt. He who wants to cooperate with Egypt and who wants to cooperate with him must say so openly and in broad daylight. His public positions must also be in unison with this.

AL-AHRAM points out: It is obvious that a request for Egyptian aid was not the aim of the Libyan envoy's visit. For all intents and purposes, it was an attempt to embarass Egypt and plant thorns in the way of its efforts for peace, development, and the relief of its people's suffering. Ultimately, it is a new link in the chain of Col al-Qadhdhafi's incomprehensible and illogical behavior.

Mubarak Delivers Address on Sinai Liberation Day

NC251200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0847 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak delivered the following address on radio and television this morning to mark the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of Sinai:

In the name of God, the merciful, and the compassionate. Compatriots, on the fourth anniversary of the liberation of Sinai, land spoken of by God in his holy book, we direct our eyes and hearts to Him with humility, humbleness, gratitude, and praise. He granted success to our great national action and enabled us to protect the sacred land of Egypt and to free it from foreign occupation and domination. Only pure Egyptian feet may tread upon it, only the blood of honorable Egyptians and the seat of the noble toilers may irrigate it, only the flags of triumphant Egypt may wave over it, and only right, justice, and peace may prevail on its land.

On this glorious day, we direct our hearts and sentiments to our heroic martyrs. They have sacrificed their souls for the sake of God and the homeland and have irrigated the soil of ancient Sinai with their pure blood. Their actions have given rise to magnificent stories of heroism and sacrifice. They have proved that the sons of Egypt believe that giving is the essence of commitment and that sacrifice for the sake of ideals constitutes both the acme of human eminence and a glowing torch to illuminate the path for Egypt's future generations.

We direct our thoughts to Al-Sadat, the great hero of liberation who achieved a major accomplishment, and the leader of the peace process who spent his life struggling for the sake of his homeland and nation and who sacrificed his soul for his country and its sanctity.

With affection and gratitude we direct our attention to the valiant sons of our armed forces. By offering their lives to their people and to the principles they have sworn to uphold, they have achieved the glorious liberation and the song of their immortality will be recorded in illuminated letters. On every occasion, the armed forces have proven that they are the protective shield of our triumphant Egypt. They are the lofty mountain against which the ambitions of invaders and the malevolent founder and over which the beacon of science and knowledge shines and the flags of freedom and dignity fly.

Brother compatriots, our celebration of the liberation of Sinai has a profound effect on our hearts and minds. This liberation is an illustrious landmark in our national history and a shining page in the annals of the Egyptian people's struggle for a better life. It is an indication of their destiny to lead effectively.

The liberation of land is a significant national act which goes beyond the elimination of foreign occupation and domination. In essence, it frees the national will and enables Egyptians to become the masters of their own fate and the creators of their own future. Successive experiences and events in our region have proven to us that free will is the most precious thing a people can possess in a world that is full of conflict and sedition. Free will is the life buoy in a stormy sea.

For us, liberation is the way to development and a solid foundation that will guarantee the future. This is why the state and people are interested in developing the Sinai. They want to breathe life into every inch of its land so that it will not remain a distant area in the northeastern part of our homeland but will become a focal point of prosperity, a center for cultural development, and a source of production. Its peaks and valleys will be linked by towns, farms, factories, schools, and tourist centers.

I wish every Egyptian could have been with me during my 2-day visit to the lofty peninsula to see what Egyptian hands and brains have accomplished on its pure, ancient soil. I was overwhelmed by feelings of hope and pride as I saw multitudes of Egyptian youth sowing life, spreading culture and civilization everywhere, and breaking through rock with determination and national pride. They prove to the entire world and to future generations of Egyptians that our attachment to the land is not a mere slogan but a comprehensive human commitment deeply rooted in our history, heritage, and civilization. They seek to show that the mission we are fulfilling on every inch of Egyptian soil is a great responsibility which can only be shouldered by those who are pure.

In these moments which are bursting with national feeling, we can only look forward to the time when the remaining occupied Arab territories will be liberated. We pray that God will grant success to our brothers and our partners with whom we have occupied the same trench. We pray that He will give them the ability to accomplish what we have accomplished and guide them along the correct path. May God grant us success. May God's peace, blessing, and mercy be upon you.

Reportage on Visit by USAID Director McPherson

To Discuss Assistance Programs

NC261933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Apr (MENA) — USAID Director Peter McPherson arrived in Cairo from Jiddah this evening on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

During his stay, the American guest will meet with Prime Minister Lutfi as well as ministers involved in economic affairs to discuss the U.S. assistance program for Egypt and the interest reduction in Egypt's military debts.

Lutfi, McPherson Discuss Investments

NC271413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, met in his office today with USAID Director Peter McPherson, who is currently visiting Cairo.

During the meeting, the two men reviewed topics relating to the increase of U.S. investments in development fields in Egypt, particularly agricultural and industrial projects. They also discussed the efforts being made by Egypt to increase production and rectify the economy, as well as the role that is played by USAID, friendly countries, and international financial institutions in supporting Egyptian development efforts.

Lutfi, Delegation Leave for Jordan 28 Apr

NC280733 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left Cairo for Jordan this morning at the head of an official delegation to attend the meeting of the joint Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee.

Dr Lutfi said that he is carrying a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to Jordan's King Husayn. He added that the discussions of the joint Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee will deal with ways of strengthening and increasing existing bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic matters, in order to increase the volume of trade to $250 million a year.

Dr Lutfi is accompanied on this visit by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister; Industry Minister Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab; and Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Reports on Visit by PLO Chairman 'Arafat

Arrives 27 Apr

NC271300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit to Egypt.

Further on Arrival

NC271440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat was received at the airport by Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Upon arrival, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated that he will meet with his brothers in Cairo, as well as with the members of the UN fact-finding committee, on the Palestinian issue.

Replying to a question on the forthcoming Arab summit, Yasir 'Arafat said that the convening of the summit will be decided during the Arab foreign ministers' conference, on 30 April in Morocco.

On developments made in coordinating Jordanian-Palestinian relations, 'Arafat said: We are grateful for the efforts being made by President Mubarak in this context. He noted that his current visit to Cairo does not fall in this context, but he will hold important talks on the situation in the region as a whole.

In his statement, Yasir 'Arafat declared his willingness to attend a conference of dialogue among the Palestinian groups, which is expected to be held in Algeria.

'Abd al-Majid on Visit

NC271541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this afternoon told journalists that Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo is part of a continuing consultation with President Husni Mubarak.

Asked if Egyptian efforts have made progress in relations between Jordan and the PLO, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We can say that Egypt is very interested in finding a solution to any dispute between our brothers in Jordan and the PLO. Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the talks and discussions Egypt is continuing to hold with Jordan and with the PLO promote Jordanian-PLO relations.

Mubarak Confers With 'Arafat

NC281035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak held a round of talks this morning with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah.

The session was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and PLO Executive Committee Member Jamal al-Surani.

Reportage on Visit by Cambodia's Samphan

Brings Greetings From Sihanouk

NC251559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) — Khieu Samphan, vice president and foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea's National Coalition Government, which is led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arrived in Cairo today. During his 1-week visit to Egypt, Khieu Samphan is expected to meet with a number of senior Egyptian officials.

In an arrival statement, Khieu Samphan said he is on a working visit to Egypt, and praised Cairo's role in supporting the Cambodian resistance front. He noted that he will brief Egyptian officials on the latest developments in the front's struggle, and added that he brings greetings to President Husni Mubarak from Norodom Sihanouk.

Following his trip to Egypt, Khieu Samphan will make a tour of Africa that will include stops in Kenya, Rwanda, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Liberia.

Ghali Meets Samphan

NC261012 Cairo MENA in English 0918 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 26 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today Cambodian Vice President in charge of foreign affairs Khieu Samphan, who arrived here yesterday for a five-day visit to Egypt.

Khieu Samphan expounded during the meeting recent proposals by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea for settling the Cambodian problem.

Dr Ghali stressed Egypt's support of any efforts towards realising peace in Cambodia, and towards safeguarding its political independence and national sovereignty.

Reportage on Visit by Uruguayan President

Received by Mubarak

NC271409 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1347 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti arrived in Cairo this afternoon. This is the first visit to Egypt by an Uruguayan president. He and Mrs Sanguinetti were received at Cairo airport by President and Mrs Mubarak, who then accompanied the guest to the Al-Qubbah presidential palace for an official reception.

Leaders Exchange Toasts

NC272019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner banquet at the Al-Qubbah Palace this evening in honor of Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and his wife, and the accompanying delegation.

President Mubarak made a speech in which he welcomed the Uruguayan guest and praised his political and intellectual accomplishments. He also lauded his guest's role in strengthening his country's democratic foundations and reviving its deep-rooted traditions of parliamentary rule and freedom of speech. President Mubarak also commended Urugay's major role as a center of culture and civilization in Latin America and as an effective force in promoting regional cooperation and settling differences among states with common interests and destiny.

President Mubarak said: We find a great deal of similarity between our countries in terms of the issues that concern us, the efforts to relieve tension, halt the arms race, lessen the risk of a devastating nuclear war, and establish an international economic system that would provide the highest possible level of justice and equality for all states. This similarity is also evident in the endeavors to bolster cooperation among developing countries, as well as in the steps undertaken to reach a fair settlement of the indebtedness of developing countries.

President Mubarak referred to Uruguay's efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and its support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

President Mubarak said: You agree with us on the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to save the peoples of the region from its destructive effects.

In conclusion, President Mubarak hailed bilateral relations, and said: The talks that we will hold during your visit will help increase cooperation between our two countries.

The Uruguayan president replied, expressing appreciation for the warm welcome the Egyptian leaders and people had given him. He also praised Egyptian achievements in various fields and Egypt's balanced policy, saying: We have high regard for the spirit of balanced and calm moderation that guides the steps of the Egyptian Government to overcome the difficulties that stand in your way, both in the economic and international fields. He added: We also appreciate your government's efforts to give momentum to the Middle East peace process.

The Uruguayan president continued: We are deeply troubled about events in this area of crisis, and in similar areas in our part of the world. Our common concern with peace underscores our complete agreement on the principles that constitute the pivot of our foreign policies.

Ghali Comments on Sinai Liberation, Tabah Conflict

NC261129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that the final withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai on 25 April 1982 was the result of an enormous effort on the part of Egyptian deplomacy. He stated that this achievement is not only a victory for Egypt, but for moderation and diplomacy as well. It is affirmation of the fact that dialogue and negotiation can achieve far moe than violence and military confrontation.

In an interview with the *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper, published today on the occasion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai and the celebration commemorating the liberation of this land, Dr Ghali asserted Egypt's belief in a complete and comprehensive peace. Egypt has never believed in a separate peace, he added, knowing full well that peace is indivisible and that Egypt itself is part of the Arab world.

Dr Ghali continued: If there is to be a lasting peace, it must be comprehensive, complete, and just. And we want a lasting peace.

Dr Ghali noted that the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord stipulate that the treaty will become a basis for peace, not only between Egypt and Israel, but between Israel and its otehr Arab neighbors as well.

Dr Ghali reiterated Egypt's intention to continue its efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace based on UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. The fact that the peace process has not made any progress during its 9-year existence should not discourage us or cause us to reduce our efforts to achieve such a goal.

Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's assertion that the Palestinian issue is at the core of the Middle East conflict. Solving this problem is our key to a comprehensive peace, he added.

Dr Ghali called on the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union to contribute their efforts to and to play their role in establishing peace in the region and putting an end to the conflict.

Dr Ghali also touched on the Tabah conflict between Egypt and Israel. He said: By creating the Tabah problem, Israel sought to halt the peace process and to distract attention from the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ghali asserted that Ari'el Sharon, the Israeli defense minister at the time, was the person responsible for creating this crisis.

The Likud Government later adopted Sharon's stand.

Dr Ghali said that the Israeli-fabricated effects of the Tabah crisis are far more serious than Tabah itself. These effects continue to reflect passively on both Egyptian-Israeli relations and the peace process itself, he noted.

Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's rejection of any joint projects with Israel in the Sinai until a just solution to the Palestinian issue has been attained. As a part of Sinai, this applies to Tabah as well, he added.

Interviewed on Talks With Israel

PM251452 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Muhammad Barakat in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The NDP'S participation in the Israeli Labor Party's Fourth Congress was a great surprise. What was the motive behind that participation?

Answer: The NDP attended the Labor Party's last congress in December 1981 with a delegation headed by Mustafa Khalil. So attending this congress is not a new development. The motive is that the Israeli Labor Party occupies a significant space on Israel's political map and is in a position to take decisions which could influence the issue of peace and the settlement of the Palestinian question and which could have a bearing on the region's future. [passage omitted] Question: Did your discussions at the congress produce positive results for the cause of peace and the Palestinian question?

Answer: Party leader Peres' declarations in his statement to the congress about the need to recognize the Palestinian people were an encouraging step in the right direction but statements and declarations are one thing and executive steps quite another. I hope that the statements will be translated into practical policies. During my 48 hours in Israel I made a point of holding as many meetings and contacts as possible.

Question: What were the most important topics discussed in those meetings?

Answer: In all my meetings I raised and stressed the Palestinian people's rights, especially their right to self-determination. I pointed out that there can be no progress towards peace without participation of the Palestinian people in the peace process and I explained how the Palestinian question affects Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Question: You must have discussed the Tabah issue with the Israelis.

Answer: I discussed Tabah on several occasions and with various leaders. The Israelis claim that their acceptance of the principle of arbitration was in itself a move forward on their part. The truth is that the talks on the terms of arbitration have so far achieved no satisfactory results. I explained my viewpoint, which I have been reiterating since 1982 when I was in charge of the Tabah negotiations, namely that Egypt's right and legal grounds are clear beyond doubt and that what is needed is some Israeli good will that would enable the settlement of the Tabah issue in less than 2 hours. I also said that settlement of that issue would enable us to discuss other more important issues related to comprehensive peace and to the core of the problem which is the Palestinian questions. I pointed out that delaying tactics and procrastination are bound to negatively affect Egyptian-Israeli relations and prevent them from shifting from the phase of cold peace into a phase of warmer peace. I emphasized that settlement of the Tabah question would open the way for a new peace process and for improvement of relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Question: It is clear that Egypt would rather deal with the Labor Party than with the Likud.

Answer: That is not true and I prefer not to answer this question because answering it implies interference in Israel's internal affairs. The Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to deal with any government in power and it judges the Israeli Government on the basis of its attitude irrespective of party affiliation or ideology. We do not claim that we have a right to choose whom to deal with in Israel just as we do not expect Israel to claim a right to choose the people who should speak or negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

Israel Reportedly Seeks Egyptian-Made Helicopters

NC280908 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 26 Apr pp 1,12

[Report from Cairo by Amin Radwan: "Israel Seeks To Buy Egyptian Planes, the Industrialization Organization Refuses...and the Government Interferes" — date not given]

[Text] Informed sources have disclosed that Israel has embarked on a new policy to achieve "normalization" of its relations with Egypt. Initial indications are that Egypt is responding favorably.

The new policy aims at undertaking joint Egyptian-Israeli economic projects that would at the same time damage existing economic relations between Egypt and other Arab countries.

There have recently been two important developments along these lines in two different areas of the Egyptian economy.

AL-SAFIR has learned that some time ago Israel filed a request with the "Arab Organization for Military Industrialization" to buy 60 Gazelle helicopters. The Gazelles are manufactured by the organization under license from France. The request was turned down, and Israel subsequently complained to the Egyptian Government about what it called the "obstinacy" [ta'annut] of the organization, stating that there is a large production capacity for this type of helicopter.

The industrialization organization, in its turn, answered a government inquiry by noting that a part of its capital comes from Arab sources and might be withdrawn should there be such a deal. In addition, sales to Israel could lead to Arab markets being closed to the organization's products.

AL-SAFIR has learned that the Egyptian Government is thinking of purchasing the helicopters from the military industrialization organization in its own name and then delivering them to Israel.

In another development, President Mubarak toured Southern Sinai accompanied by Israel's Tourism Minister Abraham Sharir. During this tour, Mubarak expressed his dismay at the low rate of international tourism to the area. Sharir then remarked that tourist installations built during the Israeli occupation had been turned over by the Egyptian Government to the public sector. Mubarak immediately turned to the Egyptian tourism officials accompanying him and asked them to examine the possibility of letting the private sector take over the tourist industry in the area. He also asked them to look into an Israeli proposal to set up a joint Egyptian-Israeli tourist venture for Sinai.

The remarkable thing here is the fact that the tour of Mubarak and Sharir also included the Tabah area, thus generating speculation that Egypt is predisposed to accept the "freedom of entry" principle which was listed among the 14 conditions made by Israel for its acceptance of arbitration on Tabah.

There has also been speculation that the Egyptian Government is planning to approve a project proposed by Saudi businessman 'Adnan Khashuqji. The latter had suggested that the tourist areas in Sinai be developed jointly by Egypt, Israel, and the United States.

Cabinet Approves Draft State General Budget

NC261837 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] In its meeting today, presided over by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, the Cabinet approved a draft state general budget for the 1986-87 fiscal year, amounting to 20,246,000,000 pounds. In a statement, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the government will present the draft budget before the People's Assembly prior to 1 May, which is within the constitutional period. He added that the new budget is committed to the objectives of the investment plan in this final year of the 5-year plan, which starts in July.

The information minister said that according to the new budget, foreign financing will be limited, foreign debts will be lessened, and the burden of debt will be paid. The new budget will also be committed to a 40-percent rationalization of government expenditure. The budget will provide the allocations needed for the wages, increments, allowances, and operational requirements. It will also take into account the developments of the state's resources in a bid to achieve social justice, and to decrease the approximately 900-million-pound deficit in the current budget.

The information minsiter added that the cabinet today reviewed the monetary balance of the state's general budget in light of the amount of funds needed for projects in the final year of the 5-year plan. The minister of economy has pointed out that the monetary balance takes into consideration the trend of world prices, domestic production estimates, the consumption of commodities, and production requirements.

On the other hand, the deputy prime minister and minister of planning has pointed out that the development plan for the new fiscal year is aimed at increasing gross national production to 26,686,000,000 pounds, rather than 24,268,000,000, which is the amount of the gross national product in the current fiscal year. He added that the investment volume of the government, public, and private sectors in the new fiscal year will reach 7.7 billion pounds, of which 70 percent will be allocated to government and public sectors, and 30 percent to the private sector.

The information minister added that the new budget will create 4[illegible]2,000 new jobs, most of which will be in the productive sector.

Also in today's meeting, the Cabinet approved a draft law to protect desert lands and lands in the new communities from seizure or frauds. According to the draft law, violators may be imprisoned and fined.

Envoy of Morocco's King Hassan Arrives for Visit

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN261904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II's envoy, Ahmed Reda Guedira. Guedira conveyed to the president a verbal message from his brother King Hassan II dealing with current consultations to hold an Arab summit in Morocco. President Saddam Husayn asked the Moroccan envoy to convey his greetings to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II and Iraq's stand on this issue.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, the president's secretary, and the Moroccan ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting. Ahmed Reda Guedira arrived in Baghdad today.

Concludes Visit; Departs Baghdad

JN271127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Apr (INA) — Ahmed Reda Guedira, Moroccan King Hassan II's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn and his majesty the king's adviser, left Baghdad this morning.

The Moroccan envoy told INA that he conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from King Hassan II dealing with the proposed emergency Arab summit and Arab issues in general. He emphasized that President Saddam Husayn has shown great understanding and awareness of the importance of a meeting by the Arab kings and presidents for the sake of discussing the new developments in the Arab arena.

Further Reportage on Visit by PRC Delegation

Economic, Technical Agreement Signed

JN251945 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Iraq and the PRC signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation this evening. The agreement provides for cooperation in constructing dams, roads, bridges, and railroads, in increasing the volume of trade on an equal basis, and in promoting technical and scientific cooperation, including the exchange of advance technology between specialized institutions, as well as the exchange of visits and the training of cadres in industrial, agricultural, construction, and scientific spheres, in addition to expanding participation in international and specialized exhibitions held in the two countries.

The agreement was signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and for China by Zhang Jingfu, PRC state councillor. In two exchanged speeches, Hasan 'Ali and Zhang Jingfu praised the exceptional efforts exerted by the two sides to sign the agreement, stressing the two countries' desire to follow up its implementation.

The Irrigation Ministry under secretary and the Chinese ambassador attended the signing ceremony.

Delegation Concludes Visit

JN260720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. Zhang Jingfu told INA that the delegation's visit to Iraq was successful and has effectively contributed to promoting relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries. He added that the delegation's meeting with President Saddam Husayn and its talks with Iraqi officials were positive and constructive and resulted in the conclusion of an economic, trade, and technical cooperation agreement.

The delegation was seen off by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and the PRC ambassador in Baghdad.

Culture Minister Meets AzSSR Counterpart

JN261416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1358 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim met here today with AzSSR [Azerbaijan SSR] Culture Minister Zakir Bagirov who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, Jasim reviewed the Iranian regime's expansionist objectives and designs against Iraq and its continuous rejection of international peace calls and UN Security Council resolutions calling for an end to the war and settlement of problems by peaceful means.

The guest minister praised progress in Iraq and expressed his admiration for the great progress in the field of construction.

Oil Official Remarks on Pipeline Project With Turkey

JN261127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — An international consortium recently started to implement the second stage of the expansion project of the Iraqi oil pipeline passing through Turkey. This was announced to INA today by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and president of the Iraq National Oil Company. He added that the work on the project, which will raise the pipeline's capacity from 1 million to 1.5 million barrels per day, is proceeding according to the timetable and will be completed in rearly June 1987.

'Abd al-Rahim added that the technical departments in the Iraqi Company for Oil Operations and the Turkish Potash Company are currently coordinating operations and supervising the implementation of the project by the international consortium.

'Abd al-Rahim said that a delegation from the Turkish Potash Company will visit Iraq early next month to discuss with the pertinent Iraqi institutions the various aspects of coordination and cooperation dealing with the progress of work in the Iraqi-Turkish joint oil ventures.

Planning Minister Returns From Norway

JN260724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Farid returned here at dawn today after heading the fourth session of the Iraqi-Norwegian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation which ended in Oslo last Thursday. At the conclusion of the fourth session, the two sides signed a protocol for bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, and technical spheres.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Commander on 'Liberation of Peaks'

JN251009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Irbil, northern Iraq, 25 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has said that the liberation of peaks in the V Army Corps northern sector has aborted the aggressive Iranian designs of occupying Iraqi territory. In a statement to INA, the commander of the attacking columns and of the 33d division, who is a brigadier general, said that the Iraqi forces surprised the Iranian forces in this region, besieged them from all sides in accordance with the preset plan, and occupied their targets in record time after tearing up enemy forces. He said that the Iraqi forces seized weapons and equipment the like of which the Iranians have never abandoned in the battlefield. Large groups of Iranian soldiers were taken prisoner, he added.

Weapons, Prisoners Captured

JN260641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Apr (INA) — A ranking Iraqi military commander has described the operation of liberating Iraqi territory in the mountainous area on the northeastern borders with Iran as a daring, large-scale operation and a model battle in terms of accurate planning and splendid performance. Staff Major General Tali' Khalil al-Duri, commander of the V Army Corps, said that the Iraqi territory that was liberated last Wednesday has a 15-km front and is 7 km deep.

The Iraqi commander added that in this operation, during which 14 vantage points 1 hilltop, and 2 traverses were liberated, the Iraqi forces captured weapons and military hardware of various types, destroyed the 1st and 3rd Brigades of the Iranian 64th Divsion, and captured many prisoners.

Communique No 2,201

JN251708 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,201 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to march along the path of glory, reinforcing their victories and inflicting massive losses on the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today: 1. The despotic enemy made four successive attempts to attack our valiant forces at the heroic VII Army Corps front, but our brave soldiers in the VII Army Corps repelled them with their wellknown courage, perfect planning, and efficient performance. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The confirmed losses last night amounted to 460 soldiers killed and a large number wounded. Our forces imposed full control over the situation and forced the rest of the enemy's attacking forces to retreat and withdraw in disappointment and total defeat.

It has been confirmed that the enemy losses on the night of 19 to 20 April 1986 amounted to 1,100 soldiers killed or wounded. An armor sub-unit, three shovels, and several vehicles and engineering equipment were destroyed. Elsewhere in the same sector, the following was achieved: 23 enemy soldiers were killed and 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 shovel, 1 excavator, 4 infantry positions, 2 vehicles, 4 ammunition dumps, 1 four-barrelled machinegun, 3 observation posts, and 1 machinegun emplacement were destroyed. One shovel and one bulldozer were damaged. God bless the tough men, the soldiers of the heroic VII Army Corps.

2. A brave force from the heroic V Army Corps mounted a lightning attack on enemy positions on Heights 2,038 and 2,032 and adjacent rocky areas, destroying the enemy forces, controlling their positions, and capturing enemy survivors, including an Army officer. The situation was settled in favor of our forces in their new positions. God bless the loyal soldiers of the heroic VI Army Corps.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah managed to inflict the following losses on the enemy: 1 tank destroyed; 2 enemy soldiers killed; 10 infantry positions destroyed and some of their occupants killed; 1 machinegun destroyed and its crewmen killed; and 1 boat destroyed.

4. The following was achieved in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan : one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed.

5. Six enemy soldiers were killed and one vehicle and one large ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, eight observation posts were destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded, and one machinegun was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The forces of the malicious clique shelled Biyarah, Tawilah, and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 April 1986

Communique No 2,202

JN261540 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,202 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 April 1986]

[Excerpts] Through precise planning and competent field supervision and implementation by the heroic III Army Corps under the command of Staff Major General Diya' al-Din Jamal and by the valiant Al-Husayn Forces under the command of Staff Brigadier General Yalshin 'Adil, our heroic units carried out a resolute lightning attack on enemy positions in the southern Majnun oilfield from 0400 to 1145 [0100-0845 GMT] today.

Our units, strongly backed by our brave artillery, succeeded in forging their way on the heads of the enemies, killing them in their positions. With God's help, considerable parts of the western, central, and eastern areas were liberated. This is in addition to areas liberated in previous battles. The enemy sustained heavy losses in personnel. Confirmed enemy losses are 1,950 dead and a large number of wounded. Moreover, large quantities of arms, boats, and equipment were destroyed and other usable quantities were seized.

Although the enemy made several desperate attempts to regain these areas, our brave forces confronted them resolutely and courageously and foiled all their attempts, thereby proving complete superiority and the enemy's collapse and absolute inability to face the heroic advance of our triumphant forces. The situation was settled in favor of our brave fighters, sons of great Iraq.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 April 1986

Communique No 2,203

JN261633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2,203 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's zealous sons continue to create splendid victories. Every day marks new attacks on the enemy and every day the enemy is forced to dejectedly pay the price of aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Planes of our gigantic Air Force continue their raids on enemy troop concentrations, supply lines, and vital installations. Our planes today carried out 94 combat missions. At 0845 [0545 GMT] today, our planes made a precise, effective hit on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. Having carried out all their missions, the brave eagles returned to their bases with their planes safely, God be praised.

2. An enemy force estimated that an infantry company tried to approach positions of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our brave fighters confronted the enemy force with all their weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting on it several dead and wounded. In several other areas in the same sector, an enemy tank, excavator, and ammunition dump were destroyed and several enemy personnel were killed.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector succeeded in inflicting the following losses on the enemy: 11 infantry positions and 9 ammunition dumps destroyed; 4 enemy personnel killed and 4 others wounded; 4 vehicles destroyed and another vehicle and 1 excavator damaged; and 1 observation post and one machinegun emplacement destroyed.

4. Seven infantry positions, one machinegun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Two infantry positions were destroyed and all their occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. A number of Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units in the battle fronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 April 1986

Communique No 2,204

JN271728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,204 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 27 April 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The heroic V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks — are stationed at the peaks of glory and are celebrating the leader's birthday by scoring great victories, destroying the aggressors, repulsing treason, and demonstrating unique courage and heroic enthusiasm in the battlefield. The heroic V Army Corps forces carried out a series of lightning, resolute offensives from 2330 [1930 GMT] on 25 April until 1830 [1430 GMT] yesterday. With meticulous planning by the corps command under Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri and efficient field supervision, our forces rushed toward enemy positions like a roaring river, pounding them one after another, and wiping out the enemy remants until they succeeded, with God's help, in liberating the Sirawan-Mazin mountain chain, the Sirawan- Mazin village, the (Dani) mountain chain, the (Hubi) junction, and the (Hubi) village. The men of our brave artillery and our helicopter gunships force supported our ground forces. The knights of the helicopters demonstrated unique courage and exerted huge efforts. The loyal men of our Kurdish people also participated in these offensives. The aggressors were repulsed after sustaining massive losses in life; the rest of the aggressors fled.

The following huge quantities of serviceable weapons and military hardware were captured in the victorious battles our fighters waged from 23 April 1986 until 27 April; 230 GC rifles; 56 Strella launchers; 51 RPG-7 launchers; 49 GC machineguns; 13 SPG-9 guns; 23 81-mm mortars, some manufactured in the Zionist entity; 8 105-mm guns; 2 106-mm guns; 6 120-mm mortars; 6 100-mm mortars; 4 60-mm mortars; 4 tubular launchers; 9 DShK machineguns; 8 one-barrel machineguns; 2 23-mm antiaircraft guns; 1 57-mm antiaircraft gun; 3 RBK machineguns, 1 one-barrel Demyatrov machinegun; 1 double-barrel machinegun; 6 Kalashnikov rifles; 124 radios; 6 telephone exchanges; 1 medium machinegun; 52 field telephones; 12 vehicles of various types; 6 tractors; 2 (?searchlights); 8 binoculars; 4

flare guns; 6 120-mm mortar launchers; 2 DShK gun barrels; 167 gas rifle grenades; 113 rocket launchers; 74 81-mm mortar shells; and large quantities of military hardware of various types, equivalent to 36 large truckloads. Blessed be your hands, O men of the heroic I Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. May God guide your steps on the road to good. Remain an unsheathed sword in the face of any evil aggressor.

2. An enemy group, estimated at more than 100 soldiers, tried to approach our positions in the VII Army Corps sector. Our brave fighters confronted it, pouring hellish fire on the group from all types of weapons. Supported by the fire of our able artillery, the enemy group sustained heavy losses in life while the remaining force fled.

For the second time, another enemy group, estimated at one infantry detachment, approached our positions in the same sector. The brave VII Army Corps men were lying in wait for it, destroyed most of this group, while the few that remained fled.

In a third frustrated attempt, another enemy group, estimated at 30 soldiers, tried to approach our positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted this group, killing most of its members while the rest fled, defeated and humiliated.

Elsewhere in the same sector, the following was achieved: One enemy soldier was killed, two vehicles were destroyed, three vehicles were damaged, one excavator and one ammunition dump were destroyed, and one machinegun and light launcher were destroyed. May God bless the brave men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

3. In addition to the losses the evil aggressor sustained in the southern Majnun sector and reported in our Communique No 2,202 issued yesterday evening [as heard], our brave forces from the III Army Corps captured the following weapons and military hardware: 13 Kalashnikov rifles, 4 light machineguns, 1 motorboat, 2 RBK machineguns, 1 gas-operated rifle, 1 RPG-7 launcher, 1 GC rifle, and many mines.

An enemy group, estimated at more than one infantry company, tried to approach our forward positions in the same sector. The brave soldiers of the III Army Corps confronted it, wiping out the enemy attempt and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the attacking force, while the remaining soldiers fled pursued by the fire of our artillery.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our courageous units achieved the following: 28 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded and the enemy was seen evacuating its losses by boat; 2 vehicles, one carrying personnel, were destroyed and a third vehicle was damaged; 8 infantry positions were destroyed and many of their crews were killed and the enemy was seen evacuating its losses in ambulances; and 1 boat; 3 machineguns, and 3 firing points were destroyed. May God bless the loyal men, the soldiers of the heroic III Army Corps.

4. To inflict further losses on the suspect Iranian regime and to sever its communications lines and strike at its vital targets, our brave Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1015 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. At 1436 [1046 GMT] today, other planes of our Air Force carried out a successful raid against Khark Island facilities, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out these two missions, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, protected by God.

5. While carrying out its duties in no-man's-land in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, one of our brave patrols captured two hovercraft carrying a steel shelter and quantities of military hardware. The patrol then safely returned to its position. Elsewhere in the same sector, the following was achieved: 51 enemy soldiers were killed; 3 boats, one carrying a medium machinegun, were destroyed; 3 boats were hit; and 2 ammunition dumps were destroyed. A brave patrol in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan captured one serviceable enemy (?bulldozer). One mortar, two ammunition dumps, and two observation posts were also destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 April 1986

Royal Decree Reshuffles Cabinet 27 Apr

JN271523 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Amman —A royal decree was issued today reshuffling Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i's Cabinet. The following is the text of the decree:

We, Husayn the first, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, after taking cognizance of Article 35 of the Constitution and upon the recommendation of the prime minister, decree the following:

1. His Excellency Dhuqan al-Hindawi shall be appointed as minister of state for prime ministry affairs.
2. His Excellency Marwan Dudin shall be appointed as minister of occupied land affairs.
3. His Excellency Tahir Kan‘an shall be appointed as minister of planning.
4. His Excellency Raja‘i al-Dajani shall be appointed as minister of transport.
5. His Excellency Dr ‘Id Duhayyat shall be appointed as minister of youth.

Issued at Basman Palace, 27 April 1986

Another royal decree was issued approving Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i's recommendation to accept the resignation of the following ministers: His Excellency Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for prime ministry affairs; His Excellency Farhi ‘Ubayd, minister of transport; His Excellency Dr ‘Abdallah al-Nusur, minister of planning; and His Excellency Hisham al-Sharari, minister of youth.

King Husayn Delivers Lecture on Pan-Arab Security

JN271904 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the need to tackle the deteriorating situation regarding pan-Arab security as well as the various internal and external factors that contributed to creating this situation. In a lecture delivered at the International Affairs Society this evening on pan-Arab security, his majesty said: We have always been against the policy of foreign alliances. We insist on cooperating with East and West alike within the framework of mutual respect and noninterference in our affairs.

His majesty focused on the dangers arising from the schemes of international polarization — schemes that take place at the expense of the Arab nation's independence and freedom. His majesty added: World Zionists and Israel want to internationalize the Arab-Israeli conflict so that, with the passage of time, Israel will be an extension of the United States and the European states, while the Arab countries will find themselves under Soviet influence. King Husayn asserted that Jordan has resisted and is resisting such a situation because it means selling out the future of our coming generations.

His majesty touched on the external and internal dangers threatening the Arab homeland. He pointed out that the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation, the Iranian aggression against Iraq, the Ethiopian aggression against Somalia, and the separatist movement in southern Sudan, which receives support from East and West, represent the most important threats.

His majesty noted that the continuing war in the Western Sahara and the Lebanese tragedy are foremost among the internal dangers posed to the Arab nation, in addition to the attempts at sectarian fragmentation in the region.

King Husayn reviewed the state of affairs of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. He explained the firm pan-Arab pillars of Jordan's policy aimed at reaching a just, comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

King Husayn explained that, in order to confront these dangers that threaten the Arab nation, a comprehensive Arab design should be drawn which would allow building our own power and enable us to contain and confront these dangers. In this regard, his majesty stressed the need to discuss all issues and dangers the Arab nation is facing at the forthcoming Arab summit conference. His majesty said that Jordan has a special, distinguished status in the world thanks to the Jordanians' awareness, production, and continuous contribution to confronting challenges.

Attending the lecture were the prime minister, the Senate president, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, the court minister, the Armed Forces commander in chief, a number of senior officials, and members of the International Affairs Society.

At the conclusion of the lecture, His Majesty King Husayn responded to questions posed by the audience.

Egyptian Prime Minister Arrives for Joint Meetings

JN281024 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr ‘Ali Lutfi arrived in Amman today on a 3-day visit during which he will lead the Egyptian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee to begin in Amman this evening under the chairmanship of the two countries' prime ministers. Dr Lutfi was accorded an official reception at Amman airport. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i led those who received Dr Lutfi.

Syrians Bring 'Long-Range Missiles' Into Lebanon

NC251712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Security sources have reported that Syrian vehicles were seen crossing the Lebanese-Syrian border point at Al-Masna' at 0200 Wednesday. Eyewitnesses said that long-range missiles were mounted on these vehicles.

Ready for Israeli Attack in Al-Biqa'

NC251537 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* cites Syrian military sources in the Al-Biqa' Valley as saying that the Israelis may launch a lightning strike against vital Syrian targets there. This prompted the Syrian forces to go on a very high state of alert. *AL-QABAS* quotes an officer in the Syrian tank corps who stressed that the Syrians have information confirming that the Israelis may carry out an operation at any time against SAM sites or assembly points for armor and infantry.

The Syrian officer announced that the Israeli forces, particularly their tank and helicopter corps, are conducting maneuvers on a more or less constant basis along the confrontation lines in the Al-Biqa' Valley. *AL-QABAS* reveals that the Syrians have brought additional helicopters into the area and have established secret hideouts. They have also set up new field hospitals, and have strengthened their armored presence.

Reinforce Battalion in W. Beirut

NC261256 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that Syrian forces have dressed hundreds of soldiers in the uniform of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and then deployed them on several fronts and at points of confrontation with the eastern area in upper Al-Matn and the north.

The Syrians have also brought new forces into West Beirut under the guise of observers and intelligence personnel. Their aim is to strengthen the Al-Asad Battalion which was involved in intensifying the situation along the contact lines a few days ago.

France Withdraws Observers From Beirut, South

NC260642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] After insisting on a reduction in UNIFIL's term, France unexpectedly withdrew its personnel from the higher body of international observers in Beirut and the south yesterday. This is part of a series of French moves which began with the withdrawal of French observers from Beirut. France has not explained the real objective behind these steps.

UN's Goulding Arrives in Beirut 26 Apr

NC261007 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding arrived in Beirut this morning. He will meet with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at 1330 today.

Goulding, Birri Meet

NC261356 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] After arriving at Beirut International Airport at 1130 today, UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and his deputy, Jean Claude-Aime, visited Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs. They held a 1-hour meeting during which they discussed the current situation in the south following the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate for 3 more months.

Afterward, the UN official said: I am here to meet with Minister Birri and the other Lebanese leaders to discuss with them the new situation following the Security Council's renewal of the UNIFIL mandate for another 3 months.

Goulding was told that there were repeated reports that Israel would withdraw from the south, and his answer was: I hope this is true. Asked whether he has brought with him specific ideas, Goulding said: If I have any, I will not disclose them now.

Minister Birri stated: It appears that the Security Council's resolution to extend the UNIFIL mandate for 3 more months has given only 2 months to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to submit a report on the UNFIL mission.

Minister Birri added: We affirmed our support for UNFIL, the implementation of Resolution 425, and the truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Birri said he saw in the French position an impetus to efforts to bring about the implementation of Resolution 425.

Minister Birri went on: We affirmed to the UN under secretary general that the Amal Movement and the Lebanese people in the south view the Lahd army as an appendage of the Israeli army, and therefore the Lahd army should be included in the withdrawal. Birri declared that the dignity of the international community is now being tested in southern Lebanon.

Birri Discusses Goulding, Fighting

NC261625 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today met with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general. They discussed the condition of UNIFIL in the south.

Following the meeting, Minister Birri said: We have told Goulding that the Lebanese people in the south believe that the Lahd army is a satellite of the Israeli occupation forces.

Asked about the recent flare-up of fighting, Minister Birri said: In brief, and to avoid any interpretations or speculations, what has taken place is that the army and the Lebanese Forces's tanks opened fire on the suburb the day before yesterday. We committed ourselves to the cease-fire for 6 hours, following which, we gave orders to shell military positions in East Beirut and Kasrawan. He added: I hoped that would constitute a deterrent and put an end to the fighting.

Concluding his statement, Minister Birri warned that if the suburb and West Beirut are ever shelled again, the response will be against the heart of Kasrawan. He added: This is an act of self-defense. We regret being compelled to resort to this because we do not wish for any flare-up along the combat lines. We will be committed to the cease-fire only if the other party does not violate it.

Goulding Meets al-Jumayyil

NC261828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and his deputy, Jean Claude-Aime, ended at 1415 today.

Goulding maintained that his visit to Lebanon was not unexpected; it was a routine one on the instructions of the UN secretary general, who had asked him to hold consultations with the president of the Republic and a number of ministers concerning the new situation emerging from the Security Council's decision to renew UNIFIL's mandate for 3 months instead of 6.

Goulding said he does not think that the French UNIFIL contingent will leave the area at the conclusion of the 3 month-period. The UN secretary general, he said, is making efforts to find out whether Alex Collett is still alive, and to determine where he is being held and what his condition is. Goulding expressed hopes that Collett was still alive.

Asked if he thought that the murder of Collett would affect the presence of the UN forces in Lebanon, Goulding replied: We hope that Mr Collett has not been murdered. However, his case and the threats against foreign nationals will not affect the UN forces and their mission.

Afterward, President al-Jumayyil and Mr Goulding met in private for 30 minutes.

Goulding Meets Karami

NC271152 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Prime minister Rashid Karami received UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and his assistant Jean Claude-Aime in Tripoli this morning.

Following the approximately 50-minute meeting, Goulding said: We came to Tripoli to meet with Prime Minister Karami and to discuss current conditions with him, particularly those which pertain to the position of UNIFIL. We explained our view regarding the region's future and the possibility of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions which provide for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from south Lebanon and the imposition of the legitimate Lebanese authority there.

Commenting on his impressions in the wake of discussions with Lebanese officials, Goulding stated: The objective of our talks is to achieve full cooperation in serving mutual interests and in implementing the UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to south Lebanon. Asked to what extent proponents of the Papal initiative are coordinating their efforts with the United Nations, Goulding replied: Although I believe that the problems being addressed by us are interlinked, they differ in terms of scope. Our problem is south Lebanon and the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions there. The Vatican initiative deals with a broader issue — the problem of Lebanon as a whole.

Netherlands To Close Embassy in West Beirut

NC261349 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The Netherlands decided to close its embassy in West Beirut today in view of the deteriorating security situation there. The first indication of this intention appeared when the Netherlands declined to nominate a replacement for its ambassador to Lebanon following his transfer home about 2 months ago.

Lebanese Forces Call for Truce, Prepare New Plan

NC260945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] On behalf of the Lebanese Forces, the deputy chairman of the Forces' Executive Committee has called for a comprehensive truce to be enacted throughout the country. The Lebanese Forces have also demanded the Lebanization of the dialogue and have authorized the Maronite patriarch to begin efforts in this direction.

Karim Paqraduni noted that the Lebanese Forces have been formulating a political plan since 15 December. However, he did not disclose its contents, saying only that draft committees have begun to work on it. He added: We have agreed on five [as heard] principles. These are as follows:ensuring Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; liberating Lebanon from all non-Lebanese military forces located on its land; implementing a solution achieved through a Lebanese dialogue in which all parties concerned will participate; and preparing a new charter and a new constitution to end this war.

Paqraduni confirmed that the Halat Airport will be opened in May. Replying to a question, he said: We will respond in kind if the operation of Halat Airport is obstructed.

Militia Head Urges Factions To Release All Hostages

HK250130 Hong Kong AFP in English 0006 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 25 (AFP) — The leader of a key militia in Lebanon's civil war said Thursday [24 April] that his group had released all its hostages and he urged other factions to do likewise.

The statement by Samir Geagea, head of the Lebanese Forces (FL), a Christian group, was broadcast on television hours after the FL released 33 people, some of whom it had held for years. Mr Geagea, speaking over the FL network, Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, said his militia was holding no one else and called on all parties in Lebanon to release their hostages because "it is inconceivable to detain someone because of his political or communal persuasion."

Lebanon's Committee for Kidnapped and Missing People says 2,500 people have been kidnapped since the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. But various militia have admitted to holding only a few dozen.

(A Lebanese newspaper, *AL-NAHAR*, received a video cassette from a group on Wednesday showing a hanging body, allegedly Alec Collet, executed in revenge for the U.S. attack on Libya.

(Mr Collet, a UNCA member, was kidnapped more than a year ago in Lebanon while reporting on Palestinian refugee camps there.)

Explosion at British Bank Causes Material Damage

NC260542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] An explosion took place at the British bank building in Al-Hamra [in West Beirut] at 0430 today, causing material damage. A military expert from the Security Forces has inspected the scene of the incident.

New Group Claims Responsibility

NC261236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The latest development with regard to terrorism was the explosion at a British bank in West Beirut today. The operation has been claimed by a previously unknown organization called 219-Fa'-'Ayn [mi'atayn wa tis'at 'ashar fa'-'ayn]. The claim was made in a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon.

Responsibility Claimed for British Airways Explosion

NC251726 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] An Arab organization calling itself Continuous Revolution [al-Thawrah al-Mutawasilah] claimed responsibility today for yesterday's explosion at a British Airways office [in London].

Karami Sees Legitimate Authority as Only Solution

NC261930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Speaking this afaternoon at a reception held in his honor by the bar association in Tripoli, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said: We are looking to the future with hope and confidence. There is determination to work toward salvation and to rescue this country from the evil octopus trying to strangel it.

The prime minister said: We are confident that these people and their faith, and the efforts of good individuals among these people who are working persistently and tirelessly, will put an end to this vicious plot to destroy every aspect of life in this country. Karami asserted that the plotters have failed to achieve any of their despicable aims in the past 11 years.

He declared: I want to emphasize that our salvation is in our hands. If the Lebanese come together around a common stand to achieve their dignity and unity, no force under the sky can stand in the way of their will and determination.

Karami added: We want to make clear that the only solution, to which there is no alternative, is for the legitimate authority to reassume its full role because the legitimate authority embodies the will and interests of the people. Only the legitimate authority can defend these interests. There is no alternative to state institutions and administration. Differences have arisen about and because of the state. For the sake of reforms and for the sake of revising the system and the constitution, we were about to lose the entire homeland. We must, therefore, consider what happened so we will not lose everything in the end.

Karami said in conclusion: We affirm that justice is the basis of rule. Therefore, rule cannot be established without justice and law. A structure built on feeble foundations cannot stand and survive.

'No Way to Salvation' Seen

NC272031 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, speaking at a meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee this evening, has affirmed that so far he sees no way to salvation. He maintained that developments now taking place are indications that some people are seeking to perpetuate the existing division by inaugurating the Halat Airport, aggravating the situation on the contact lines, and closing the crossing points.

Referring to the release of some of the kidnapped people by the Phalangist forces, Karami said he regarded this step, and the way it was carried out, as a political maneuver that hides unsound intentions and goals.

Development Board Member in Juniyah Abducted

NC270755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Gunmen entered the house of Sa'd Abu Zayd, representative of the Development and Reconstruction Board, in Juniyah at 0200 this morning and took him to an unknown destination. Board Chairman Malik Salam has deplored this incident and announced that he will suspend his activities at the board until Abu Zayd is returned. Board members and senior officials have expressed their solidarity with the chairman.

There is questioning within national circles about what has become of the promises made by Samir Ja'ja' over television and radio and in the press last Thursday in which he swore that he would no longer kidnap people for sectarian or political reasons. People are wondering about the reasons which prompted Abu Zayd's abduction and about the ultimate fate of promises which were kept for less than 3 days.

Israelis Carry Out Military Action Inside Border

Artillery Fire, Helicopter Patrol

NC261022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] 'Arab Salim and Jarju' came under artillery fire at dawn today. Enemy helicopters flew over Shaqra and Bra'shit, combing the Wadi al-Dallafah area in search of resistance personnel.

Warplanes Over Beirut

NC281034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the capital and the mountain area this morning, drawing antiaircraft fire.

Planes Return to Beirut

NC281141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the capital for some time today. At 1305, they again flew over the capital, breaking the sound barrier.

Resistance Fighters Ambush Israeli Patrol

NC271419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, resistance fighters this morning ambushed an Israeli patrol on the road to 'Almat with a hail of hand grenades and bullets. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from a destroyed military vehicle. The enemy forces immediately cordoned off the area and mounted a wide-scale search.

5 Killed, 34 Wounded During Night Clashes

NC250745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Artillery emplacements and launchers deployed in upper Al-Matn opened fire on the Al-Matn and Kisrawan areas at 0015. Shells and rockets fell at a rate of five per minute. The shelling lasted approximately 2 hours and caused heavy material damage. A number of fires also broke out, but they were later extinguished.

Competent security sources have pinpointed a number of emplacements and launchers in upper Al-Matn towns and villages, particularly in Majdal Tarshish, 'Uyun al-Rubban, Al-Tuwaytah, Wadi al-Amin, the Al-Qattarah area, and Mahafir al-Za'rur.

Between 0001 and 0100, renewed shelling was directed at the areas of Al-Fayyadiyah, B'abda, and the Defense Ministry from the (Kokodi) and the Great Prophet Mosque on the [Beirut] airport road. Fire was accurately directed against the source of this shelling in upper Al-Matn and the southern suburb. Security sources have estimated that 5 people were killed and 34 others wounded in the eastern and western areas.

ASL Deals 'Tough Blows' to 'Terrorist Groups'

JN260733 Lebanon Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] has dealt tough blows to the terrorist groups which tried to advance toward ASL positions. Two terrorists were killed, two others were wounded, one terrorist was captured, and one jeep was damaged while one ASL element was slightly injured.

Yesterday evening, a terorist group tried to advance toward the Al-Surayri ASL position while firing at it. The ASL position responded and forced the aggressors to withdraw after destroying a jeep. Their human losses are not known, and our forces suffered no casualties.

In the (Barashit Kawnin) area, an ASL patrol engaged a group of terrorists, killing two, and wounding two others, in addition to capturing one. Our patrol suffered no losses.

After a series of unsuccessful attacks, the terrorists shelled the ASL position in Jabal Sujud with about 120 60mm and 80mm mortar shells from the (Al-Luwayfah) area. The ASL artillery fiercely shelled the sources of the aggression. One of our elements was slighlty wounded in the shelling. Enemy losses were not known.

Woman Killed, Teacher Wounded at Roadblock

HK270230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0204 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 27 (AFP) — A French teacher was wounded and a woman with him was killed Saturday night in West Beirut when militiamen opened fire at them from a roadblock.

The two were driving through the Zaker Blatt quarter of the mostly Moslem half of the Lebanese capital when Mrs Sohra Doukan, who was at the wheel, saw the gunmen and tried to make a U-turn and flee.

The militiamen shot at them, wounding the teacher, Richard Roger, in the thigh and killing his companion, an employee of the American University.

Shelling, Sniper Fire Reported in Beirut Suburb

NC280959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The situation on the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb flared up at 1015 today. A number of 82-mm mortar shells and RPG-10's fell on the Al-Masbaghah combat line in Al-Shiyah. This was accompanied by fire from M-16's and 12.7-mm weapons.

In the sniper fire that was directed at the 'Alalah combat line in Al-Shiyah at 0930, two members of the 6th Brigade and a civilian were wounded.

Al-Asad Interview to Soviet TV Reported

JN271622 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1244 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has granted an interview to Soviet television correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Kasyik Basiyev. The following is the text of the questions and answers:

Question: The 27th CPSU Congress proposed a comprehensive and integrated program for the incremental liquidation of mass extermination weapons, warding off the perils of a new world war, and safeguarding world security. How do you assess this program?

Al-Asad: I have read the 27th CPSU Congress Program. It is a very important and comprehensive program and contains bases in the political, economic, military, and humanitarian fields. In my opinion, the bases and ideas in this program fully respond to the desires and interests of the peoples of the world. I believe that this program will in time be widely welcomed by international public opinion because it safeguards peace, achieves security for the peoples of the world, and will ultimately raise mankind's standard of living. This program is comprehensive and, given its importance, it deserves a protracted and persistent struggle to attain it.

Question: The United States has rejected the recent Soviet initiatives, pursued its course toward exacerbating international relations, continued its nuclear experiments, and carried out its barbaric aggression against Libya. What is your opinion of this U.S. trend toward the issue of the people's peace and freedom?

Al-Asad: The USSR has had many initiatives, all aimed at safeguarding peace, entrenching world peace and security, and eliminating the danger of a new war. The USSR unilaterally implemented some of these initiatives. For example, the USSR withdrew weapons, or removed some of the missile bases in the GDR a few years ago, as a sign of goodwill on its part, out of its desire to establish world peace on solid foundations and out of its desire to have others reciprocate with similar measures. We also recall how the USSR announced the suspension of nuclear experiments for a specific period of time, how it extended this period, as well as CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement in the GDR a few days ago about arms reduction, not to mention other Soviet initiatives in this respect, thus reaffirming the USSR's desire to limit or suspend the production of nuclear weapons or to reduce existing weapons prior to completely eliminating them, and working to reduce conventional weapons to create more opportune circumstances for preventing future wars. Regrettably, the United States, in light of what it announces and what it practises, has not responded to these initiatives. On the contrary, it has worked to excacerbate the international situation and has carried out more than one aggression here or there, as in Latin America and against Libya in the past few days.

The United States committed aggression against Libya, carried out air raids agaisnt its cities, bombarded houses and residential areas, and killed children and old people under the pretext that Libya perpetrates terrorist operations. Libya has affirmed more than once that it has nothing to do with any terrorist operations in this or that European country. Even if we completely ignore Libya's denial of its involvement in these terrorist operations, under what logic does the United States arrogate to itself the right to punish others and the right to take peoples and countries to account? If we suppose that such actions need to be combatted internationally, then there must be international institutions to discuss such issues and to set rules for them, including rules for punishment. There must be punishment.

Regardless of how big or small that state is, it cannot give itself the right to punish other states or peoples in accordance with its whims and opinion, because this is illogical and violates the norms of our contemporary life. And even if we can say that this is logical, then it is backward logic which belongs to the old ages. We cannot accept this logic these days.

As a result of the United States' rejection of the USSR's several peace initiatives and its continuous aggressive acts against several states in the world, particularly small states, peace continues to be threatened.

At any rate, we have no option but to struggle doing all that we can in cooperation with all advocates of peace and freedom in the world to avert the dangers of war, despite the fact that there is no hope that others will stop at a certain point regarding the pursuit of this aggressive trend.

However, our concern about peace and the maintenance of security does not mean we will retreat before threats or abandon our principles in life or relinquish our freedom of decisions as a state and people. On the contrary, we must insist on adhering to the way of life we have chosen and on sticking to the freedom and independence of our decisionmaking. Moreover, we must build our life according to our wishes without being affected by what others want. In this regard, the United States will not achieve its aims, whether against Syria or the Third World peoples who were liberated from the yoke of colonialism earlier and who decided to continue their political liberation and social progress.

Question: Syria and other Arab states, particularly Libya, are once again being subjected to a campaign of military and political pressures by the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, within the framework of the new international policy of the United States. How do you assess this course and its objectives in the Arab world?

Al-Asad: The problem is clear: Israel wants to expand and the United States seeks hegemony. These Israeli-Zionist expansionist designs and this imperialist U.S. desire to dominate the region are the reasons for the tension. The United States, in cooperation with Israel, wants to make this region in which we live serve its plans and strategy. It also seeks to impose on us the regime or regimes it wishes and to define for us our way of life. This is rejected. We have not responded or submitted, and we will not respond or submit to it in the future. We will fight.

It is overall an aggressive policy which we have no choice but to oppose. We believe that in the long run the aggressive designs will not triumph and that victory will be only for peoples and their just causes as well as for their desire to shape their lives in accordance with their interests and wishes.

Question: Israel's rulers are escalating tension about the subject of the Golan and talking about a war with Syria. What stands behind these threats?

Al-Asad: Within the same framework, Israel wants to intimidate us in advance and shake our determination, will, and firmness before launching an aggression. We strongly believe that this is a prelude to military aggression against Syria. But Syria is not afraid, as it is prepared for an invasion. Hence, Syria must be strong, of course, and its strength is based on the power and firmness of its people, as well as on the strength of the Arab and world liberation movements and on its friends in the world, led by the Soviet Union.

Question: Syria has exerted efforts to end the civil war and halt the Israeli-imperialist interference in Lebanon's affairs, but the situation there is still delicate and tense. In your opinion, what are the factors that have so far prevented the return of peace, security, and national accord to Lebanon?

Al-Asad: As you know, we have for years offered genuine sacrifices to help Lebanon and to stop the civil war in Lebanon, which still exists in one form or another. We have always viewed that the best way to extend such help and to extricate Lebanon from its problem is accord among the Lebanese, but we have always collided with U.S.-Israeli interference. Good developments took place last year and this year and we reached a direct agreement among the warring parties. U.S. and Israeli efforts to prevent the implementation of this agreement escalated. We told the United States directly: You Americans are exerting efforts and contacting many persons in Lebanon to prevent the implementation of the agreed document that constitutes a base which will make Lebanon proceed toward security and internal peace. We also said this to them following the bloody events that took place within the context of plotting against the agreement in East Beirut. They managed to create obstacles that still exist, but we believe we will achieve accord, although we need more time.

[Al-Asad continues] At any rate, if reconciliation is not achieved in Lebanon with Syria's help, then no one will be able to achieve reconciliation. Further, if civil war in Lebanon is not ended through Syria's assistance, then no one will be able to end the war. The important thing is that the other sides should realize that no matter how long it takes, regardless of the heavy losses in Lebanon, and regardless of the fact that the Lebanese are killing each other, Syria will eventually help them find a way out of this impasse. Those who are prolonging the current situation are the Lebanese people's malignant foes. Regrettably, some Lebanese do not realize where their own interests lie, and consequently they are paying a dear price.

We are optimistic. Reconciliation will be achieve in Lebanon. We will continue to exert efforts, and will succeed.

Question: The USSR has always supported the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and our proposals in this regard are known. Mr President, how do you view a solution to the tense situation in the Middle East?

Al-Asad: Yes, the whole world knows of the Soviet proposals. We have supported them. These proposals are similar to the Arab proposals which we approved at the Arab summit in Fes. The problem is undoubtedly represented in the U.S.-Israeli rejection of the Soviet and Arab proposals. I cannot see any other means to achieve peace in this region except through an international conference under UN auspices and to be attended by the USSR and the United States. The strange thing is that they reject this international conference and Soviet participation in it, while we do not reject the United States' participation in this conference despite its blind bias toward Israel, which has occupied Arab territory and expelled millions of Arabs.

Despite this, and for objective reasons, we say that the United States should attend this conference while they reject the USSR's participation. I believe that this rejection proves hostile intent and the lack of desire by Israel and the United States to achieve peace. It is known that the peace process needs guarantees, and it is impossible for the United States to offer guarantees while it is completely biased toward Israel. Soviet participation in this conference means the existence of a sound guarantee of peace. However, they do not want such a sound guarantee, and therefore, they do not want the USSR to participate. By proposing this, they are placing the region at a deadend. The peace process should have objective pillars, chief of which is that the USSR should participate in and be a guarantor of the peace process; otherwise, peace cannot be achieved in the region.

Question: And now let us talk about Syria-Soviet relations. You signed the treaty of cooperation and friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR. How is this treaty actually being implemented, and what is its role in promoting and expanding our traditional ties?

Al-Asad: Syrian-Soviet relations have long experience, and the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Syria has come to entrench these relations and our cooperation and to lay strong and firm foundations for them. This treaty has undoubtedly crystallized and promoted the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. Cooperation between us is strong and extends to all political, economic, cultural, and other fields. Our approach in Syria and that of our friends in the USSR is to further promote cooperation and friendship, proceeding fromt he bases contained in this treaty. In addition, contacts between us are effective and dynamic.

Question: Forty years have passed since Syria gained independence, and Syria has adopted a clear-cut progressive method and a hostile attitude toward imperialism under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. What are Syria's main achievements, in your opinion?

Al-Asad: As is known, Syria can be considered one of the first countries to be dominated by a form of colonialism. Syria was also the first among the Third World countries to end colonialism. The Third World suffered from this colonialist burden under different names. Syria liberated itself and obtained full independence. Since then, the Syrian masses have been struggling to achieve political liberation and social progress. Syria has played an important role in resisting imperialist foriegn alliances, as is known, especially in toppling the Baghdad Pact, in undermining the arms monopoly, and in opening the door for dealing with the socialist countries in the early 1950's.

Syria, under the Ba'th Party, now constitutes an important entity in the Arab and international liberation movement. It is playing an important role and has a distinguished position, as its friends put it. Basic and important changes have taken place in domestic life in Syria. Syria has achieved important socialist progress, significant social progress, and progress in political, cultural, and economic areas. I say it has achieved economic progress despite the big burden imposed on us by the current circumstances in the region, by the aggression, and by international economic and security developments. In the cultural area, I can say that Syria is among the vanguard states in the Third World with regard to cultural institutions, schools, universities, the number of students in these institutions, and the number of specialists.

What is important is that we managed to establish popular organizations in Syria, and they are occupying their natural position and playing an effective role. The Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions, the Syrian peasants trade union, the Youth Federation, the teachers union, the women's union, and the students union have reached high organizational and educational levels. They can strongly defend their interests and those of the people and can play an effective role in the political, economic, and cultural life in the country. As is known, every labor issue is settled by workers conferences and every agricultural issue is settled by peasants conferences. In our opinion, this is a very important development.

As you know, our party exists in every quarter and in every village. Our party is widespread, strongly organized, and based on strong ideology. We have also built the Progressive National Front, which is made up of all nationalist and progressive parties. It is a model experiment for the Third World countries. We are trying to develop this experiment through the lessons of the labor march in our country. It is a successful experiment through which the people's potential can be mobilized by creating a strong and effective formula. It also can achieve cooperation between progressive popular forces in any country, especially when that country is exposed to invasion and aggression by foreign forces, as is the case in this region. During this short period, it is difficult to list all the achievements. I referred to only some of them.

Question: Would you like to address a word to viewers of the Vremya program of Soviet television?

Al-Asad: This is a good chance for me to greet the Soviet citizens over Soviet television. I affirm that we in Syria appreciate and respect the Soviet citizens. We in Syria maintain a strong, friendly relationship with the Soviet citizens and we feel that the Soviet people have a great international responsibility and are playing an effective role in supporting peoples who are struggling to achieve freedom and sovereignty. I also affirm that we adhere to the deep friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union and I wish the friendly Soviet people further progress, success, and prosperity.

2 Submarines Received; MIG-29's To Arrive in Summer

GF261020 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0945 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that the Syrian Air Force will receive the first batch of the most advanced fighter planes — the MIG-29 — in the summer in order to assimilate them into actual service and to form the first working combat squadron of these fighter planes by the end of the current year.

The newspaper notes that in receiving these fighter planes, Syria will become the second country after India to receive the MIG-29 fighters, considered the Soviet counterpart of current Western fighters like the F-16, F-18, and Mirage-2000.

AL-ITTIHAD said that the Syrian naval forces recently received two out of three foxtrot attack [as heard] submarines Syria is expected to receive from the USSR during the current year. Informed military sources affirmed this will be a new turning point in the level of Syrian naval armament and capabilities.

Al-Asad's Proposed Visit to Jordan Postponed

JN271249 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Informed sources in Amman have stated that the visit Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was expected to pay to Jordan has been postponed to a later date. The sources added that the visit was originally scheduled by the two countries to take place between 25-26 April. The Jordanian and Syrian sources have not yet commented on this postponement or its causes.

Measures Following Explosions in Tartus Reported

NC251347 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received new information about the situation in Syria after the series of explosions that occurred in a number of Syrian towns. The latest of these were three explosions that took place in Tartus last Wednesday [24 April]. According to this information, gunmen assassinated Captain Hikmat al-'Id, an officer in the political security force.

In view of the increasing number of explosions and assassinations, the Syrian military command has adopted a series of measures affecting many senior officers. Several officers from a certain sect have been newly assigned to the Damascus barracks. The military measures also affect foreign nationals in Syria, Palestinians in the camps, and parts of northern Lebanon. The Syrian forces increased their roadblocks in Tripoli after reports were received that members of the Islamic Unification Movement, the Muslim Brotherhood, and the Fatah movement had been involved in coordination work with some Syrian officers.

The information also indicated that Raji al-Najmah, the Fatah security official in Lebanon, is now being held in the 'Ajar area [in Al-Biqa']. He was detained by Syrian intelligence in the Al-Awza'i area [south of Beirut] as he was travelling in the vehicle of Shaykh Husayn Fadlallah. It has been learned that an influential Arab state has intervened with the Syrians, at the request of ‘Arafat, for the release of Al-Najmah. Syria accuses Al-Najmah of involvement in the explosions.

A responsible Syrian source has confirmed that some military men were implicated in the explosions which recently took place in Syrian towns.

According to information received by our radio, the PFLP and the revolutionary council of Abu Nidal have begun recruiting Palestinian and Lebanese nationals in the Al-Baddawi camp, and have offered them financial inducements to go to Libya. Some 300 gunmen from the dissident groups recently left the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon for Libya, via Damascus and Larnaca. The operation was carried out with the approval of Syria, which facilitated the departure of the Palestinians for Libya to support Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi.

In an attempt to limit the exodus, the Palestinian command has circulated instructions among all its members to prevent Palestinians from leaving the camps without its approval.

Al-Shar‘ Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

JN271255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ received Ahmed Reda Guedira, Moroccan King Hassan II's envoy, in Damascus at noon today. The Moroccan charge d'affaires in Damascus attended the meeting.

Visiting Norwegian Delegation Confers With Al-Shar‘

JN261035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ today received (Noregon Froshensi), assistant Norwegian foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation who are on a visit to Syria. The talks during the meeting dealt with the recent developments in the region, the situation in Lebanon, and Norway's contribution to UNIFIL.

Meets With Al-Na‘ib

JN261548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, this afternoon received (Noregon Froshensi), assistant Norwegian foreign minister, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, talks dealt with current developments in the region, the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and threats to the Arab nation whose effects are not confined to the region. Talks also touched on bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Ba‘th's Qaddah Returns From GDR Visit

JN251232 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party, and the accompanying party delegation have returned to Damascus after participating in the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and signing an agreement on cooperation between the Ba‘th Party and the SED for 1986-87.

Receives USSR Friendship Delegation

JN271439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party, at noon today received the delegation of the Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade Kazevich Brazauskas, member of the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. Attending the meeting were Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Regional Command and head of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, and the USSR charge d'affaires in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Qaddah welcomed the guest delegation. He then explained current circumstances and political developments in the region. He pointed out the imperialist and Zionist onslaught on fraternal Libya. He stressed Syria's firm stand under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive policy and the imperialist and Zionist threats.

The comrade head of the delegation expressed his pleasure at this meeting. He pointed to the importance of other meetings through which he could see the great achievements the Ba‘th Party has made in all fields. He reaffirmed his country's stand of supporting the Arab causes against all forms of imperialist hegemony.

Damascus Views Reagan Threats of Attacking Syria

JN261718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talks of the Return" program]

[Text] Brother Strugglers: Although President Reagan is launching his armed aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, he has not yet done anything new because aggression is the constant U.S. stand toward the Arab nation, whether against Libya, Syria, or other Arab countries. All that President Reagan has done is transfer permanent, ready-made U.S. plans from U.S. Army lockers to the battlefield, or rather, to the field of aggression. This time, the field was in Libya.

However, President Reagan brought something new to this aggression. In other words, President Reagan tore off the mask behind which the United States has long hidden, namely, Israel. Reagan removed from his face, America's face, the mask called Israel. Reagan spoke from Washington as if he were speaking from Tel Aviv or even from the occupied Golan Heights. He announced he will launch aggression against Syria, exactly as he did against Libya.

What has encouraged President Reagan regarding this new announcement, even if it is only a formality? First, President Reagan and his administration molded U.S. public opinion, which is ready for aggression anywhere, into a more aggressive shape.

Second, President Reagan falsely represented the Palestine question before U.S. public opinion so that there is no longer a Palestine question or a Middle East issue or an Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Instead, Reagan made Americans believe that U.S. citizens have become victims and that Reagan will protect them under the guise of combating international terrorism.

Third, President Reagan is currently serving his second presidential term and he has no third term. Hence, Reagan does not care about a future defeat in elections as a result of his adventures because he will not run again.

This means that Reagan will become a strong president in the eyes of Americans. Moreover, even when the U.S. people find out how much harm their false hero Ronald Reagan has done to the U.S. presence worldwide, Reagan will not be obliged to submit a statement of account because he will then not be in a position of responsibility.

These facts have encouraged Reagan to carry out his aggressive adventures. Do we have to reply to President Reagan who threatened to bomb Damascus and strike at Syria? There is no need for a reply because former British Prime Minister Edward Heath relieved us of the need for such a reply when he criticized Margaret Thatcher's contribution to President Reagan's aggression on Libya.

Edward Heath said that if Thatcher joins President Reagan in another attack on Libya, then that will be the last time Thatcher will rule Britain. This means that British interests in the Arab homeland will be removed. As a result, Britons will topple Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The same applies to Reagan or to his successor. If Reagan attacks Syria, then his future successors at the White House will not find U.S. interests, or even a U.S. presence, in the Arab homeland following such aggression.

Criticizes U.S. 'Hostile Statements'

JN261331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1132 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: President Ronald Reagan and other senior and junior U.S. officials have deliberately involved Syria's name in their provocative, hostile statements, ridiculous claims, and trite justifications for their policy of aggression, terrorism, violation of international law and the UN Charter, and war crimes. Needless to say, Syria and the world public know that Syria's policy, which upholds principles of the UN Charter and international law, the right of all peoples to determine their own destiny, and Syria's right to support national liberation movements which fight imperialist domination and persecution, does not please the U.S. rulers since it is not in line with the aims of U.S. policy, especially in the Middle East.

Syria does not care whether or not the United States is pleased with its policy, because it knows that adherence to freedom, self-determination, national willpower, and freedom of national decisionmaking cannot but lead to a collision with U.S. strategy, which seeks to create world tension, push the world to the brink of war, and reestablish imperialist domination in areas which have already been freed from imperialist domination within the framework of the worldwide process of dismantling colonial rule. Therefore, the responsibility for this collision falls solely on the U.S. rulers who are living in the past, dreaming of pushing the wheel of progress backward, and thinking of the possibility of using a gunboat-and-iron fist policy against national liberation movements.

What Syria cares about is the satisfaction of the Arab masses and the forces of liberation, progress, and peace in the world. This satisfaction is only possible by adhering to freedom and independence, defending territory, rights, and honor, and confronting U.S. and Israeli plans of domination and hegemony.

As President Hafiz al-Asad said on more than one occasion, Syria is determined to strongly defend itself and the territory and rights of its nation with all available means. Syria will not give in to threats and is not scared of the threats of aggression coming directly from Washington or through the Tel Aviv rulers. He who has chosen freedom must fight for it and he who has chosen aggression must pay the price for his crimes. The price will be very dear. In today's world, the aggressor will have to pay the price no matter how strong he is.

The war with imperialism and Israel is a long one. It will not be decided in one battle, a blitzkreig, or one preemptive strike, as they say. There will be no lightning war. No aggressor will escape the consequences of his crimes and no criminal will present himself as a hero.

The excuses the aggressors are using to conceal their aggressive plans are too feeble and vulnerable to conceal the facts from the world public, especially the fact that the United States and Israel are carrying out a policy of official terrorism on a large scale and are creating in this region and in the world an atmosphere of tension and conflict.

No matter how the proponents of the policy of aggression and violation of law try to shroud their acts and preparations in secrecy and conceal their plans behind ridiculous claims, these preparations are now obvious and are being carefully watched. Furthermore, their plans have been exposed. Syria will not retreat or be intimidated or abandon its principled stands. It knows how to defend itself strongly and competently. It feels that it is strong because it defends itself and its nation and fights for a just cause.

British Tourist Shot Dead in East Jerusalem
TA271335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1328 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A British tourist has been murdered at the entrance to the Garden Tomb in East Jerusalem. The police suspect the murder to have been of a terrorist nature. The tourist, Paul Appleby of Bristol, was shot in the head with a pistol and fell near the gate of the Garden Tomb. The police have detained several eyewitnesses for interrogation.

Peres Reveals 'Secret Diplomacy' With Jordan
HK280118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0022 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Jerusalem, April 28 (AFP) — Secret diplomacy based on mutual "understanding" is underway between Israel and Jordan, Israeli Premier and Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres said in a television interview here Sunday.

Yitzhak Shamir, the foreign minister and leader of the rightwing Likud Bloc which governs in coalition with labor, said in another TV interview that there were "contacts" between the two countries.

Mr Shamir, describing Israeli-Jordanian relations as amounting to "de facto peace," said without further explanation that he was not opposed to the contacts "provided they do not deviate from the agreed principles on which the coalition government is based."

Premier Peres said in his TV appearance that "as far as Jordan is concerned, a way has been opened, conducted at this stage through secret diplomacy, and for the moment it is characterized by understanding, more than by agreement," he said without elaborating.

He also said that the break between King Hussein of Jordan and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yassar 'Arafat was the first time a major Arab leader had rejected Mr 'Arafat for being "an impossible partner."

Mr Peres repeated the Israeli view that the PLO was the main obstacle to peace, adding that PLO splits and internal dissension "work in Israel's favor."

Israel and the United States have refused to open talks with the PLO until it formally renounces violence and recognizes Israel.

Shamir Comments on Talks' Progress
TA280537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir last night also commented on the possibility of progress in peace talks with Jordan. He did not think a breakthrough was involved. Shamir was interviewed by reporter Jerry Cheslow at a dinner in Hebron last night for the Gush Emunim settlement movement.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I see a great progress we have made in these 18 years. We are in all parts of Israel, of the land of Israel. The presence of Israel is everywhere and it is very important for our security and for peace in the future.

[Cheslow] Mr Peres spoke about a breakthrough today in negotiations with Jordan. Your reaction, sir.

[Shamir] I don't think he said something about a breakthrough. He mentioned some openings in his conversations. I don't think that we are very near to a peace treaty or a similar development. [end recording]

Paper on No 'Tangible' Breakthrough
TA280812 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
28 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Middle East editor Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] The recent contacts between Israel and Jordan revealed last night by Prime Minister Peres have failed so far to yield any tangible breakthrough, sources in Jerusalem said.

In spite of the optimism implied by the prime minister, one Jerusalem source said that in recent contacts with Israel, "Jordan had moved very hesitantly. The Jordanians have been moving one step forward and two steps backwards."

The Israelis were encouraged by the fact that their proposals for Palestinian self-rule under "Jordanian-Israeli condominium" in the territories did not run counter to the Jordanian demand that the Gaza Strip be included with the West Bank in any possible agreement, the sources said.

According to the Jerusalem sources, Israel is now prepared to consider simultaneous implementation of autonomy on both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, although it has not entirely ruled out the idea previously favoured by Peres of autonomy in Gaza first.

In this context, Israeli officials reportedly attempted to encourage Jordan to become more directly involved in West Bank activities, including increased investment in development projects.

The Jerusalem sources said that in the talks the Israelis were encouraged by Jordanian disclosures that the rift between Amman and the PLO had widened since Husayn announced on February 19 that he was ending joint efforts with the organization to begin Middle East peace talks. But the breakdown with the PLO has in itself not been enough to inspire the Jordanians to a more practical position vis-a-vis Israel and progress towards an arrangement.

The sources attributed Amman's tepid response to concerns about how the Palestinian population in the territories and abroad would respond to cooperation with Israel. Jordan was shaken by the negative reaction in the territories to Husayn's February 19 speech on PLO talks.

The new Israeli-Jordanian dialogue comes as the U.S. State Department is making fresh efforts to promote dialogue between

Israel and Jordan, sources in Jerusalem disclosed last night.

The efforts, being coordinated by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and special U.S. envoy Wat Cluverius, are reported to comprise a last ditch attempt to revive the peace process.

The State Department initiative has met a rather cool reception in the White House, where advisers to President Reagan contend there is little hope of any major political breakthrough. U.S. efforts should focus on promoting economic growth as a way of preparing an acceptable environment for peace talks, White House officials are saying.

The State Department, Jerusalem sources say, aims to show some tangible progress on the peace front before the scheduled October cabinet rotation in Israel. The Jerusalem sources said the State Department believes that once Peres is replaced by Vice Premier Shamir there will be no hope of major progress towards a settlement.

Peres on Inflation, Regional Peace Issues

TA271630 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Dan Margalit in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Excerpts] [Margalit] Mr prime minister, according to what I heard from friends, the shops were crowded on the eve of the Passover holiday, with the impression being that the recession is over and that celebrations are about to begin anew. Is it correct to say that we have in fact discontinued the tightening of the belt in recent weeks?

[Peres] No, I think this was expected in advance, namely, that the buying power of the new shekel would rise, as it indeed has. I am happy that people can buy more commodities with fewer shekels.

[Margalit] Does this not contain the danger of renewed inflation, of renewed printing of money? You met with the new finance minister, Moshe Nisim, today. Is there no danger of renewed inflation?

[Peres] According to all the opinions I have heard, there is no such danger. It appears that there is no latent inflation. By October we are going to lift all price controls. So far controls have been lifted from 50 percent of all commodities, but prices have remained stable, and some are even below the officially published ceiling.

[Margalit] Nevertheless, there is some feeling of a parliamentary uprising on the part of the opposition parties. It is on this subject that you met with Minister Nisim. What will happen if they refuse to approve the economic decrees in the Knesset? How will you find the funds for the budget?

[Peres] By way of dialogue and persuasion. Let me tell you: I was told by the economic experts, those who prepared the previous economic plan, that toward the end of this year it will be possible to reach an inflation rate of 6 percent per year. This is our main goal now, namely, to get rid of the abnormal inflation rates which were the case in Israel in the past. I, at any event, will do everything I can to convince my colleagues, the Knesset members, to go for a goal of 6 percent inflation. This will give the people security and stability, and will enable us to deal more with exports.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, you said that in a possible television confrontation with Mr Shamir during the next election campaign, you will take exceptions with him on the issue of peace. Am I to understand from this that we either failed with regard to this issue now due to the tie in the government, or that you were perhaps given a long enough rope for action but that we should be very disappointed with the reaction of even the moderate Arab leaders?

[Peres] I do not know about being disappointed. I surely admit this is a difficult issue, though. Things have happened in our efforts for peace which I do not underrate.

[Margalit] Positive things?

[Peres] Yes. First, there is no war in Lebanon. This too is part of peace. Second, a dialogue with Egypt began after a period of deadlock prior to the establishment of this government. Third, a very considerable improvement in Israel's international status has come about. Fourth, with Jordan too, a road has opened. This road is at the stage of quiet diplomacy and now involves understanding rather than agreement. However, very interesting things have taken place here, too...

[Margalit, interrupting] What, Mr Peres? You are saying that a road has opened and this is rather dramatic. What does this mean?

[Peres, interrupting] I do not want to excite too much. Let us talk about the visible things first. What we can see is an open, clear-cut rift between King Husayn and 'Arafat. This can be seen by all. It is the first time that an important Arab leader said that 'Arafat is impossible, that he is no partner. Take note that this is not the end of the process. There is a split currently between the 'Arafat Fatah and those Fatah forces located in Jordan, in addition to the rift which occurred in Syria at the time. Since I consider 'Arafat as the greatest obstacle to peace, I can liken the situation to a stone which breaks a little, which gets ground somewhat. Pay attention to another point which we cannot take credit for, but which definitely helps us: the antiterror war. Is it such a simple thing that the United States, with its political, economic, and even military power, has publicly come out with an unequivocal battle against international terrorism? Did you think, 1 and 1/2 years ago, that we would reach a situation where Libya would be bombed, that European countries would begin to expel some Libyans from embassies on their territory? In other words...

[Margalit, interrupting] Are you optimistic enough to believe that the Americans will pursue this?

[Peres] When this harms U.S. honor, interests, and principles?

Yes. They have launched a war. We are no longer isolated in our struggle. One good morning we woke up to see we were not the chief, surely not the sole, fighter against terror. All of the above are processes. Let me add, my friend, that I am also quite happy that the United States has adopted a plan, the initiative for which, let us say, emanated from here: the Middle East Marshall plan. You know, when I traveled to the United States a few weeks ago, the Israeli press classified this as another fantasy which the United States would not accept, and so on and so forth. In the meantime, a person of only modest importance, named Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, stood up and said he was going to raise this plan in Japan. He hinted that countries whose strength we need in this area are involved. So, this may not sound important to some. In my opinion, though, the above moves are moves in the right direction, showing that progress has been made despite the numerous difficulties.

[Margalit] You view this as part of the achievements scored thanks to the government's policy for the past 1 and 1/2 years. If and when the rotation takes place and you become the vice prime minister and foreign minister do you think that these moves will be continued by the Israeli Government then?

[Peres] I would say this: if these moves are not continued, the government will not be able to exist. A government must have a reason, a logic for its existence. There is no government for the sake of government, or rule for sake of rule, the way I view things. Therefore, I surely hope these moves will continue. Otherwise, there will not be a reason for continuing.

[Margalit] Perhaps there is already no logic for maintaining the rotation, except that the point of honoring agreements is surely very important, per se. In addition, allow me to introduce the personal aspect here, it is perhaps very important for you to remain credible in the political sphere. You signed an agreement and you want to maintain it.

[Peres] The point of maintaining an agreement is a legitimate consideration which I do not deny. One should still remember that an agreement deals with a series of issues, not with a single subject, in both the political and economic fields. I will honor all agreements if all agreements are honored. I do not intend to violate any clause, nor do I intend to regard the violation of any clause as a nonviolation. This is an important point and it must be clear.

[Margalit] The way your partners are maintaining the agreement now — is it good enough to go through with the rotation?

[Peres] There are difficulties which I do not conceal, but I feel that progress has been made. You know, I may not have been spoiled by fate. I am constantly thrown into a difficult situation and have to find a way to emerge from it. I am not complaining and am not rash. Patience and long-term vision are necessary. If I see that matters can be promoted I will be glad to implement the rotation since this is in the interest of the peopoe and the country.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, you earlier mentioned the achievements of the policy of your government regarding King Husayn, his relations with the PLO. On the other hand, we see, and this is in the wake of your remarks on the U.S. antiterror war, that Syria may also turn into a target for the U.S. operation. Do we take a positive view of this?

[Peres] Look, Syria is more cunning than Libya. It has managed to hide its role in terrorism better. However, this is gradually being exposed to the eyes of the public around the world. It will not be long before Syria will have to either stop its terrorist activity or defend its activity and accept the risks involved. Al-Asad is undoubtedly a very sly, very talented leader. I do not want to underrate this, but we sometimes ignore the troubles of our neighbor. We sometimes attribute too many achievements to him. He has after all emerged the loser in Lebanon, on both its Muslim and Christian fronts, and he does not know how to move forward. He succeeded us and inherited all our troubles there. I am not really envious of him for that. As for the economic situation in Syria — this is indescribably difficult. Last year the Syrians lost 10 percent of their GNP. They never had a large GNP in the first place. Their agricultural exports declined as well. Now, Syria is quite infuriated about the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi stole the show from it, that he has suddenly become the hero of the Arab world. In my opinion, Al-Asad is struggling to become the recognized, sole leader of the Arab world, more than he ever struggled for the recovery of the Golan Heights. His dream is a great one, and dangerous. Al-Asad's advantage is that he does not daydream, but his disadvantage is that his night dreams are very dangerous.

[Margalit] In the meantime, some bombs are planted on buses in Damascus. Do we know who does this?

[Peres] No, we really do not. We only know who does not do this: We have no role in this.

Peres, Nisim Discuss Budget Cuts, Economic Measures

TA271248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] In a discussion held at the Prime Minister's Office about expenditures not provided for in next year's state budget, it was decided that the government will take firm action to carry out past resolutions. It was also decided that in view of expected extraordinary expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars, the Treasury will draw up proposals for further budget cuts. The discussion was attended by the prime minister, the finance minister and his senior aides, and Professors Bruno and Berglass.

Finance Minister Moshe Nisim said that in order to finance extraordinary expenditures made already worth over $200 million, additional resources should be found, the budget should be cut further, or some other alternative should be found. Implementation of the government's resolutions would raise $400 million, about half of the extraordinary expenditures that are expected. Minister Nisim noted that any deviation from the budget approved by the Knesset might bring about a recurrence of inflation. He was speaking to our correspondent Me'ir Einstein.

David Levi Announces Jewish Construction in Hebron

TA271625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Minister David Levi has announced that the Ministry of Construction and Housing will begin construction work at the site known as the Jewish Court in Hebron in the next few weeks. He says the intention is to settle many dozens of Jewish families at the site. Minister Levi made these remarks during the ceremony of laying the cornerstone in the village of Neve Daniyyel in Gush 'Ezyon. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz notes Minister Levi also announced that this year two more new settlements will be established in the Hebron Hills.

Peres: Requires 'Special Decision'

TA280541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Speaking to journalists at the opening of the Jewish Film Festival in Tiberias, the prime minister reacted to Housing Minister David Levi's announcement that the Ministry of Construction is to begin building homes in the center of Hebron for Jewish residents. Peres said there is a coalition agreement that every new building requires a special decision and we will insure that the terms of the coalition will be adhered to. When asked if this meant that the minister of housing cannot go ahead and build using his ministry's budget, Peres answered that he did not want to respond to an announcement he had not himself heard.

Shamir Supports Hebron Settlement

TA271755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 27 Apr 36

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening came to Hebron to join with those who are celebrating 18 years of Jewish settlement in Hebron. He will participate in the special dinner for the occasion. Our correspondent spoke with Yitzhaq Shamir in Hebron a short time ago:

[Begin Shamir recording] This is an event that should be celebrated. Jewish Hebron is marking 18 years since its establishment. This was a historic imperative following the bloody riots in 1929, during which the Jewish settlement was annihilated. This was a historic imperative in order to erase this victory of Arab terrorism, and therefore it is appropriately being celebrated. Moreover, all that is being done in Hebron is in the framework of the operations of the Israeli Government until today. The basic guidelines of the national unity government clearly state that the government will continue to develop and support all the settlements established by the Israeli Government in Eretz Yisra'el, and therefore I am not only entitled to be here, I am required to be here.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you support the continuation of the development...

[Shamir — interrupting] Doubtlessly, doubtlessly. We must develop the Jewish settlement in this important place. [end recording]

Reports on Diplomat Exchange With Poland Denied

TA280521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Jerusalem sources have denied reports that Israel and Poland are to exchange diplomatic representatives next month. The sources said that an agreement in principle had been worked out last year but some details remain to be clarified. The sources also said that there were no contacts with the Soviet Union on the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations. The original report on relations between Israel and Poland came out of a meeting between Israel's ambassador to Bonn and Polish diplomats.

KAKH Leader Detained in Hebron 27 April

TA271620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The director general of the KAKH movement was detained in Hebron this afternoon after refusing to leave an IDF roadblock. This morning another KAKH member was detained after distributing leaflets with the KAKH platform. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that thousands of visitors visited Hebron, among them Citizen Rights Movement Knesset Members [MK's] Yosi Sarid and Ran Kohen, as well as MK Kahane. There have been no reports on disturbances.

Jew Stabbed in Hebron Casbah; Curfew Imposed

TA250900 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0854 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A Jewish youth of about 16 years old was stabbed in the Hebron casbah this morning. The youth was slightly wounded and was taken to the hospital. The IDF imposed a curfew on the area.

Curfew Lifted

TA261710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on Hebron's casbah was lifted this afternoon. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus. The curfew was imposed yesterday after a Qiryat-Arba' youth was slightly wounded there as a result of stabbing.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Knesset Members Yosi Sarid and Mordekhay Bar-On of the Citizens Rights Movement are going to tour Hebron tomorrow, in place of the Peace Now Movement members who were barred from carrying out patrols similar to those permitted for the Tehiya and Gush Emunim people.

2 Molotovs Thrown at IDF Vehicle; No Injuries

TA272010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IDF vehicle north of Jerusalem this evening. There were no injuries in the incident. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports the incident occured in Qalandiyah.

Katyushas Land in S. Lebanon; No Injuries

TA271640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text]Several katyusha rockets were directed at the security strip in southern Lebanon today. There were no injuries in the attack. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that over the weekend Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers discovered several loaded katyusha launchers on the border of the security strip. The launchers were dismantled without any damage being caused.

Israeli Denies Involvement in Iranian Arms Affair

TA270800 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ya'ir Fidel and Eli'ezer Strauch from Bermuda, Ilan Kfir, and Avi Gan'or from Detroit]

[Excerpt] Yitzhaq Hevroni, head of the Hebron yeshiva, is one of two Israelis still wanted by the United States in connection with the arms smuggling deal to Iran. U.S. prosecutor Rudolph Giuliani has declared that wo Israeli citizens are still wanted for questioning: Yitzhaq Hevroni and (Ompoza).

Hevroni is a financier and partner in the BIT Corporation, which is suspected of trying to carry out the deal with the Iranians. The Eisenberg family, whose members were arrested in Bermuda, are also partners in the company. According to information received from New York, Hevroni has met with Iranians connected to the deal. He recently returned from abroad.

Hevroni denies meeting with Iranians. "The Americans are looking for me only because I am the corporation's treasurer. But I tell you that I never had any connection to the arms affair," he said.

"I am only a financier and have no interest in the trading of arms. My only involvement in the company is in sitting in the offices and knowing what goes on. No money has been received from this deal. I would have been active only if the company had received money from the deal. In any event, I would not have touched the deal had the company not received all the permits from the United States and Israel."

ALGERIA

JANA Reports Bendjedid, Gorbachev Meeting in Moscow

LD260815 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0741 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr [date as received] (JANA) — The Soviet leader, Gorbachev, has proposed the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean. This was during his meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Moscow yesterday.

Bendjedid Receives Telephone Call From PDRY Leader

LD260826 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid yesterday had a telephone call from Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas of the PDRY.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Adviser to Morocco's King

LD272000 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1936 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this afternoon received brother Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser of King Hassan II, the Moroccan monarch.

To Attend Summit If Convened

GF261941 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will attend the urgent Arab summit in Morocco should it convene. A diplomatic source affirmed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Libyan leader has stated as much to Muhammad 'Awad, envoy of King Hassan II, who visited Libya. The source added that the Libyan leader confirmed to the Moroccan envoy the need to adopt a united Arab stance to resist the big challenges that the Arab nation faces.

Phones Arab Leaders on Summit

NC261817 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Within the context of the continuing contacts between the brother leader of the revolution and the Arab kings and presidents on the convening of an emergency summit conference, telephone calls were made today between the brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Leaders

NC271346 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the leaders of the Palestinian groups who have come to affirm the Palestinian resistance's support for the Great Jamahiriyah.

Armed Forces Chief Receives PFLP-GC Leader, Others

LD231946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, this evening received brothers Abu Musa [said Musa Muragha] secretary of the Fatah provisional leadership; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GE; Abu Khalid al-Umlah and Abu Majdi, members of Fatah provisional leadership; and Fadl Sharur, alias Abu Fires, official spokesman of the PFLP-GC.

Soviet Ambassador Invites Al-Mansur To Visit USSR

LD252003 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Tripoli conveyed an invitation from the Soviet foreign minister to the brother secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison [Kamal Hasan al-Mansur] to visit Moscow. The visit is expected to take place during the coming weeks.

It is noteworthy that an important delegation will visit the Soviet Union for important talks during the coming May within the framework of completing the talks which took place with the Soviet delegation to Tripoli this month.

EEC Mission Heads Told Measures To Be 'Reciprocated'

LD262006 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this afternoon summoned the heads of EEC diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah — the heads of the Italian, French, Greek, Spanish, Belgian, Federal Germany, Danish, and Dutch missions. The committee told the heads of these missions the following:

First, Libya rejects the measures adopted by the EEC countries.

Second, Libya cannot see any justification for these measures which can only be interpreted as submission to U.S. pressure.

Third, Libya reaffirms that it has no links or any kind of relations with terrorism and defies anyone to produce such evidence.

Fourth, we have no option but to reciprocate these measures which have been adopted without any justification.

Tripoli on 'Subservience', Sanctions of EEC

LD252113 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The EEC has again confirmed its subservience to the terrorist U.S. Administration in its rabid campaign against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The EEC has begun to implement the order from child murderer Reagan to expel Libyan citizens — whether they are members of the People's Bureaus or students in universities or institutes. They have been arrested and are to be deported with their families to the Jamahiriyah.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced today that it will expel 11 libyan citizens including eight teachers and students.

The Government of Thatcher, the child murderer, announced that it will expel 22 Libyan students whom it detained last week after an oppressive storming of their residence. Later today the British Government issued official instructions banning the Libyan students studying air navigation — whose number exceeds 300 — from continuing their studies and specialized training as a prelude to deporting them. While this measure is not surprising since it comes from the EEC which is known for its subservience to the U.S. colonialist influence and for its collaboration with the barbaric U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, which resulted in the murder of children, women, old people, and innocent civilians, we consider the fact that the EEC is collectively towing the line in the rabid campaign, orchestrated by the United States and the UK, to be a very grave matter. The EEC, neither collectively or individually, held any consultations or contacts with the Jamahiriyah concerning bilateral or collective relations, and held a meeting for its members to decide these matters. This matter, as much as it contradicts the international traditions and the principle of good intentions in international relations, shows the extent of the U.S. hegemony and its sabotaging role in international relations — and in the Arab-European relations in particular. It also shows the extent of the premeditated intentions of the two child murderers, Reagan and Thatcher, to create an atmosphere of confusion to distract attention from the appalling crime which they committed against the innocent; the crime which violates international laws.

The measures adopted by the EEC against the Jamahiriyah show that the EEC members and their master, the child murderer, have become members of a species between the pigs and humans. They have not yet developed to the level of normal humans. They are just pigs in farms. The methods and morals of the NATO members, by virtue of their measures and methods, have reached a level which is too low for them to be human.

The Great Jamahiriyah reserves its internationally guaranteed right to adopt suitable measures in the face of the implementation of the stated EEC resolution.

JANA's political editor, in his commentary on this behavior, warned the EEC of the consequences of the measures, which it adopted or will adopt, against the Great Jamahiriyah and its people, who will not be affected by such measures. The bad effects of these measures will definitely be reflected on those ruling regimes, and the European peoples will have to punish their rulers who went along with Reagan, the child murderer and insignificant actor, who lost his mind and became a war criminal, who will be punished by the U.S. people and who will be thrown into the dust bin of history in the same way as other peoples threw away their rulers such as the shah of Iran, the entombed Al-Sadat, the lackey Numayri, Haile Selassie, Marcos, Idris al-Sunusi, Lon Nol, Batista; and there will be others too.

AFP Cites Al-Din on Considering Joining Warsaw Pact

NC271938 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT 27 Apr 86

[By Rene Naba]

[Text]Tripoli, April 27 (AFP) — Libya is "seriously" considering joining the Warsaw Pact because the U.S. air raids had made "neutrality useless for a small country," Libyan Information Minister Muhammad Sharaf al-Din said here on Sunday.

"Neutrality becomes useless for a small country like the Jamahiriyah from the moment that a superpower such as the United States blows the principle to pieces," he said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Sharaf al-Din also accused Washington of trying to force Tripoli to "break its neutrality" and called the alleged effort "a fatal mistake."

Stressing that Libya was ready to face the United States or any other attacker, Mr Sharaf al-Din said that, despite their sophisticated electronic equipment, U.S. F-111 planes had not escaped Libyan anti-aircraft defences.

A mobile exhibition of U.S. aircraft downed during the air raids on January [as received] 15, and of debris of fragmentation bombs dropped by U.S. planes, Mr Sharaf al-Din said, will be shown in several Libyan cities.

He said the bombs had been dropped on Banghazi, Libya's second largest city, situated 850 kilometers (270 miles) east of Tripoli. Mr Sharaf al-Din refused, however, to say whether a U.S. missile reportedly found unexploded after the raids had been sent to the Soviet Union for study, as Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had promised, or whether Soviet experts had been allowed to study the debris of U.S. aircraft.

Libya claims it downed 24 U.S. F-111 warplanes and Soviet Union reports say 12 U.S. planes were hit by Libyan anti-aircraft batteries, but Washington maintains that only one plane did not return to its base in Britain.

Mr Sharaf al-Din also refused to comment [on] reports that Moscow would send Tripoli sophisticated weaponry, especially for anti-aircraft defence, stressing only that Libya had the Soviet Union's support.

He would not comment either on reports that Libya would reciprocate restrictions imposed on Libyan citizens and diplomats by several European countries, saying only that any such retaliation would have to be decided by the "popular committees."

UAE Paper Reports Soviet Arms, Equipment 'Obtained'

GF260740 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Apr (WAM) — In today's issue, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* discloses that Libya has obtained reinforcements of Soviet arms and equipment following the recent U.S. aggression on it. The paper also discloses that negotiations are under way between Libya and the Warsaw Pact countries on the kind of military aid the Pact can extend to Libya and that the Warsaw Pact countries have shown readiness to supply Libya with any kind of military aid that would strengthen its defenses against any new U.S. aggression.

Quoting its correspondents in London and Moscow, the newspaper reports that the arms and equipment Libya obtained recently included monitoring and warning systems, radar systems, antijamming systems, and new batteries of the improved SAM B-5 [as received] missiles — Gammon — which Libya did not have before. *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that these missiles are completely different in their combat capability and range from the SAM-5 missiles which were used in Libya before the aggression. The new missiles are distinguished for their accuracy and for their greater ability in antijamming and electronic blurring tasks.

Informed British sources explained to the newspaper that the Soviet step to strengthen Libya's defense capabilities is a direct and accelerated Soviet entry into the U.S.-Libyan confrontation, both on political and military levels.

Military sources told the newspaper that the Soviet naval units which are currently in Libyan ports include ships primarily assigned for air defense tasks and a number of patrol boats and frigates. This is a reminder to Washington that it should recognize the Soviet Navy's right to navigate, cruise, and station in the U.S.-Libyan disputed waters. The Soviet presence in the Libyan ports is a sign by Moscow that it does not intend to abandon its security and strategic interests in the Mediterranean even if this requires the Soviet fleet to be permanently stationed opposite the U.S. fleet in Libya's eastern waters.

JANA Claims Egypt Offered Military Aid, Information

LD271514 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Apr (JANA) — After the U.S.-NATO assault began, high level Egyptian personalities made contact — their contacts are recorded and when it is necessary they will be made public to the world — declaring their support for Libya and insisting on their readiness to extend military facilities to the Libyan against the U.S. 6th Fleet in addition to providing Libya with information.

These personalities offered to give weapons to resist the U.S. assault and this took place in total secrecy.

These personalities expressed their desire to take revenge against the United States, which was behind the Israelis and helped the Israelis triumph over the Egyptians causing them consecutive defeats; however it transpired that the matter was exposed and the Egyptian leaders feared for themselves from the United States and Israel.

After they were exposed there was fierce hostility from civilian and military leaders at the highest echelons of power culminating threats of murder, exposure of secrets, and turning one against the other.

This is why the Egyptians made the topic public in the way they wanted and they believed that this would protect them against U.S. anger and in a way that would prevent the truth of the matter coming out.

By our brief publication of this fact we want to make it clear to their master, the United States, and to explain to the Egyptian Army and people the truth about their leadership and what takes place inside the Republican Palace.

Ministers Cited at UN Security Council Session

LD251646 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York, Shaban 15, April 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The UN Security Council resumed yesterday afternoon in New York its emergency sessions to consider the armed U.S. barbarous aggression on the Libyan Arab people as was called for by the Non-aligned Movement delegation which arrived in New York yesterday.

In yesterday's session foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Congo and Ghana delivered their speeches, denouncing the same U.S. aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah as an aggression against an independent and sovereign member-state of United Nations and Non-aligned Movement and of other international organizations.

Mention should be made that the members of the Non-aligned Movement expressed their full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and displayed their sorrow for the great number of civilian martyrs-victims of these savage bombing air raids.

Speaking in the name of the Non-alignment Movement, India's foreign minister denounced the barbarous, hostile American act against Great Jamahiriyah. He considered it completely in contradiction with the principles and aims of the UN Charter, international law and an aggression on the sovereignty and independence of a state member of the Non-aligned Movement.

Describing what he saw in Tripoli last week, the Indian foreign minister said that "those memories are still vivid in our minds. Our delegation came straight from Tripoli where it saw with its own eyes the nature of the destruction and lives and property loss caused by the U.S. bombing raid. Many buildings in residential areas were destroyed, whole families wiped out, many people killed and injured mostly children, women and old people.

The Indian foreign minister denounced the U.S. aggression saying that there is no justification to the use of mighty power or [words indistinct] an independent state. He confirmed that standing of the Non-aligned Movement firmly and solidly against the policy of aggression and against acts that violate the principles of independence and sovereignty of any state and the use of force regardless of which state uses it.

He confirmed the full solidarity of the Non-aligned Movement with the Libyan Arab people pointing out that the movement unanimously stands to defend the independence and sovereignty of Jamahiriyah.

He warned against allowing such aggressions to pass without denounciation and condemnation. He said: "Those who fail to reply properly today will have no right to do that tomorrow."

He pointed out that the nonaligned delegation has come to the UN Security Council to stress the grave concern of the movement about the dangerous developments in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea which threaten the world peace and security in the region and the world over.

He demanded that the Security Council practice its basic duties and responsibilities to preserve world security and peace.

In the end he confirmed that the negative votes in the UN Security Council — including the use of veto — has robbed the council the opportunity to register its adherence to the important principles contained in the draft resolution put forward.

The foreign minister of Yugoslavia, in his address yesterday afternoon, to the emergency session of the UN Security Council, denounced the barbarous U.S. aggression on Great Jamahiriyah. He confirmed his country's solidarity with the Libya Arab people in its defense of its freedom, independence and the sovereignty of its territories.

The Yugoslav minister, member of the nonaligned delegation dispatched by the UN, spoke in detail about what destruction and victims of U.S. terrorism he saw among the civilians.

He said: "What we saw there gives our demands strength. We saw traces [words indistinct] death scenes of women, children, wounded and dead men. We saw the traces of destruction amongst the residential buildings. We felt what the innocents had suffered. We saw that the aim of the attack was the home of the Libyan leader, his own life and that of his family.

He went on to say: "We witnessed justified anger, we heard expressions of condemnation of both the popular and official levels."

The foriegn minister of Yugoslavia confirmed that this tragic picture must make the UN Security Council more adherent to its responsibilities in condemning those actions that violate the principles of independence and the sovereign state — against the policy of threat and the use of force regardless what state uses it.

In the end he demanded that the UN Security Council take emergency measures and condemn the act of aggression and act not to make it happen again.

Soviet, Czech Statement Condemns U.S. Aggression

LD271056 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 17, April 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have sternly condemned the failing American barbaric aggression aginst the Libyan Arab people.

This came in the final statement issued in Moscow yesterday at the end of the Czech foreign minister to Moscow. [sentence as received]

France's Raimond Praises Stance on South Europe

LD262033 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] French Minister of External Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond has received the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris. The French minister reaffirmed the independent French stand at this meeting, adding that there is no truth to what some media are reporting that French President Mitterrand said regarding the U.S.-Atlantic [as heard] aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah's people. Raimond said that France is interested in eliminating all tension in the Mediterranean, adding that France appreciates the Great Jamahiriyah's announcement that it will not strike any targets in southern Europe. We consider this to be a responsible stance, Raimond said. The French minister also stressed the importance of dialogue as a means for resolving all problems in the region.

Tripoli TV Reports on Students' Expulsion From UK

LD260150 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2220 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Libyan Arab students arrived in Tripoli this evening following children murderer Thatcher's decision to prevent them from continuing their studies in Britain. These students joined with a large number of citizens who welcomed them at Tripoli International Airport and organized a demonstration condemning the hostile stand of the British authorities. The protestors chanted slogans that expressed their denunciation of the stance of the British Government and affirmed the willingness of the Libyan Arab people to safeguard the revolution of the Great Al-Fatih and its historic leadership. [Video shows Libyan students chanting slogans at the Tripoli airport while being greeted by their families and friends]

[Unidentified correspondent at Tripoli airport] As we confront the crusade being led by the United States, Britain and the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation and against the Jamihiriyah — which represents the loftiness of the Arab nation and its dignity — fascist Britain, the enemy of progress, Islam and the Arab nation, has deported Libyan Arab students from Britain, where they were studying technological sciences. They did so because of the crusade of hatred toward Islam that opposes any progress in the Arab nation. We are going now to meet these students who have been ordered out by the British authorities. We now meet Dr (Sru Saffar) who will speak to us about the deportation decision, and the way Libyan Arab students have been treated by the British police.

[Saffar] In fact, the series of measures that were carried out by the British authorities against Libyan students are extremely barbarous and savage. They are devoid of any human and civilized principles. Even if these students are a revolutionary force shouldering the responsibility of preaching the people's revolution — the revolution of tomorrow — they are not terrorists as they are portrayed by the British media. What is especially shameful is that some of the students who arrived today were arrested in hospitals while they were performing humanitarian services; some were waited for outside operating theaters; some were arrested inside their laboratories. Some of the police measures were extremely savage. They themselves used an extremely terroristic style because they entered children's homes using all bestial means, even dogs. This created great anxiety for the Libyan families.

[Correspondent] What is your specialisation?

[Saffar] Dentistry.

[Correspondent] What is the relation between dentistry and terrorism as they claim?

[Saffar] In reality this is just a cover up for the political and military failure of all of NATO, and Britain in particular. It is kind of face-saving before the opposition in Britain. A proof of this is that some policemen, when asked if there is any material proof of the involvement of any of these young people in any action, answered that even the police themselves are not convinced that there is. They said that this decision came from higher authorities and that they are but policemen who execute the orders.

I think that this despicable action is part of a big plan to influence the steadfastness of the Jamahiriyah. I believe that this aggression or this act is part of a series of military actions that began days ago.

In reality, we now feel that all progressive forces, Arab and British, as well as the British left wing parties, back the Libyan people. I believe that Britain especially has made a historic mistake and will pay its price very soon, God willing.

Students Interviewed on Expulsion

LD262255 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1955 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Brothers and sisters, the correspondent of the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, interviewed some of the brother Libyan Arab students expelled by the child killer Thatcher on their arrival at Tripoli International Airport yesterday. We now present a recording of this interview:

[Begin recording] Brothers of Arabism everywhere, among the decisions of the Libyan Arab people at their basic people's congresses was to turn the wheel of development at maximum speed. Considering that there is no development without mastering the means of science and technology and arising from the teachings of our tolerant religion Islam, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has sent many of its youth and sons to various parts of the world to study the sciences. This is to be the foundation for the establishement of peace in the world and according to the theses of the new civilizational and human thought, the Third Universal Theory, that is, the establishment of relations between the peoples which will lead to the establishment of relations between the peoples which will lead to the establishment of new rules for human intercourse.

However, the colonialist imperialist governments deny the people these noble objectives. And the child killers are seeking to destroy any civilization that brings the tidings of a human future in which peace and security prevail, particularly if this civilization emanates from the Arab land and in the form put forward by the 1 September Revolution. Therefore, after the savage U.S.-British-NATO aggression on the Jamahiriyah the terrorists and the child killers have decided to continue practicing crime and terrorism, even against the seekers of knowledge. And now, after the U.S. Administration of ignorance had earlier expelled our Libyan Arab students, comes the old child killer Thatcher to practice the same crime against our students in Britain on the pretext of lies and rumours persistently spread by her against our Libyan Arab people and their great humanitarian revolution.

Within this framework we have met, brothers of Arabism, with some of the brother students who were affected by the criminal hand, at Tripoli International Airport to speak to us about their impressions and their revolutionary response to the reckless and ignorant decision. Here is Dr Sayfi al-Tahir: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In fact, the expulsion of Libyan Arab students from their various specializations in the United Kingdom during the last 2 days is part of the vicious plan aimed at imposing a siege on the Jamahiriyah which represents the genuine Arab cry and which is an obstacle in the path of the U.S. plan which aims at the entire Arab region through political and economic hegemony. It seems that this plan, which is being implemented by NATO, includes several roles. Some of them, directly or indirectly participated in the military aggression on the Libyan cities and some of them are now carrying out minor roles in an attempt to impose a complete siege on the Jamahiriyah in the scientific, cultural, and economic spheres. It seems that NATO countries have distributed the roles and the tasks among themselves and they are now carrying them out.

In fact, the sum total of the false pretexts under which the British authorities justify the expulsion of the students is that they are practicing revolutionary activities which harm British security. This is false because even if those students were members of the Revolutionary Committees Movement — which is a new universal movement and, judged by its historical objectives, a humanitatian movement that stresses the values of justice, right, and good — however, they try now to brand this movement as a terrorist movement and as a movement seeking to undermine security in other countries. These are all false pretexts through which they attempt to mislead public opinion through the media and radio to impose a siege, as I said in the beginning, round the Jamahiriyah after all other options have failed, whether political isolation or economic isolation or propaganda, and now even direct military aggression has failed.

The students were expelled from a country which boasts about democracy. And whatever the students did in Britain, it did not contradict British law at all. But this campaign is part of a racist campaign directed against the Arabs in general and the Libyans — who represent the pride of the Arab nation and the dignity of the Arab nation — in particular.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Now we meet with brother...?

[Student] Engineer [name indistinct] PH.D. student at Birmingham University. I agree with what my colleague has said. The only pretext which the British Government had for expelling the Libyan Arab students while we were in our universities was to save face before the political indignation against the Thatcher government inside Britain as a result of its participation in the aggression on the Jamahiriyah, because the British people mostly oppose or reject the use of the British bases by the American forces. So, the last card available in Thatcher's hand was the expulsion of the Libyan students and accusing them and trying to imply that they are terrorists and are planning terrorist operations so that she could prove to the public opinion that her participation in the aggression on the Jamahiriyah was sound. However, what happened was the reverse. The evidence was that the British people demonstrated outside police stations and outside the places where the Libyan students were arrested, while shouting: Down With the Thatcher government, and calling for the building of friendship with the Arab peoples based on respect and cooperation. There is no other justification for the British Government to take this measure except to save face in front of Reagan and the U.S. Administration. Most regrettably, I do not think there is a British Government there in Britain: It is an administration from the American Black House administration or even a third class administration which implements not only Reagan's orders but also the orders of the U.S. State Department officials. Thank you.

[Correspondent] After what Thatcher has committed in this crime, the crime of deception or the practice of terrorism against knowledge and the Libyan Arab students, can we say that Thatcher and Reagan and those who followed their course can really achieve what they aim at in depriving the Libyan Arab people?

[Unidentified student] I think that the Libyan people enjoy a rare steadfastness on which all the U.S. Administration's proposals for striking at the Jamahiriyah and for obstructing the revolutionary movement were broken. These attempts have failed. Just like the failure of all previous attempts, any new attempt will be broken on the rock of the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people.

On our departure we heard on the news that they are also going to deport about 300 more Libyan Arab students who are studying civilian aviation, in all branches of specialization of aviation and engineering. This means that now [sentence not completed]. Actually, we said to them: If your pretext for expelling these students is only that they are members of revolutionary committees, then the historic direction of the Libyan Arab people is not only the direction of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but it is also the direction of the popular masses of Libya as a whole, a direction represented by declaring the establishment of the people's authority, and which stressed all the values and issues which they now [words indistinct]. In the declaration of people's authority it was stressed that defending freedom everywhere and standing by those who struggle for it are sacred causes which we will never abandon and whose responsibility is shouldered by all Libyans — not only by a specific person as they now try to present the case, as if the battle is between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally and Reagan. This is not true. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is a leader in an international conflict; he is an international leader. In fact, the only thing now which the masses at home do not fully realize is that we, as students abroad, actually felt that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not only belong to the Libyans and that the Jamahiriyah does not only belong to the Libyans, because Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Jamahiriyah now represent a base for the international liberation movement. He is actually an international leader.

Going back to the question, I think that just like the failure of all previous attempts, this attempt will also be broken. We, Libyans, when we opted for this choice and this path, from the beginning we were ready to bear all the consequences. This was for reaching the liberation and unity of the Arab nation. Since we mentioned the unity of the Arab nation and the liberation of the usurped Arab territories, the Arab revolution in Libya, in addition to leading the international liberation movement for peace and security in the world, shoulders another sacred duty which is uniting the Arab nation. Uniting the Arab nation means constructing a new civilization which will restore the glories of the Arab nation and restore the light of the Arab nation to the world and humanity as it was in the past. This is a danger which imperialism does not want.

[Correspondent] From this starting point, is there some advice you would like to give to Arab youth in the greater Arab homeland from the ocean to the gulf?

[Student] What we realized in Britain is the great Arab solidarity with the Libyan revolution and its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. What was proved in Britain is the fact that the Arab peoples reject U.S. hegemony; reject the occupation of their land; reject the division of their land; and reject the gates and borders. This was confirmed by the solidarity of the Arabs with all political organizations which condemned the aggression and rejected the aggression. On the contrary, they showed readiness, and asked us to start enlisting volunteers to fight on the side of the Jamahiriyah.

I would like to stress that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is not only a national and pan-Arab leader, he is also an international leader. Proof of this is the fact that the poltiical organizations and the communities in Britain respect Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi very much, and are looking forward to carrying out their role in destroying the strongholds of imperialism. We were surprised by the demonstrations in Britain, which were led by Englishmen, Asians, Africans, Latin Americans, and Europeans condemning the aggression; condemning NATO and its policies; and considering Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as the symbol of defiance and confrontation of imperialism. Large groups asked us to open the doors for them to enlist and to be given the chance to come to the Jamahiriyah to participate in the historic conflict with imperialism and to contribute, even with a small part.

We shoulder the responsibility for unity. We Libyans, bear the consequences, all the consequences. We shoulder the responsibilities of liberation. We shoulder all the responsibilities of [words indistinct] in the Arab homeland.

[Another student interrupts] [Words indistinct] after Reagan or Thatcher expelled some Libyan Arab students. This increases our pride and defiance of all the coming attempts which might be carried out by the United States and Thatcher. We would like to stress that we will remain loyal and steadfast in the face of all the attempts, whether large or small, by either the old man Reagan or Thatcher the child murderer, we Libyans whether at home or abroad. In the end we are all students raising the banner of pan-Arabism and the banner of Arab unity for the liberation of the Arab homeland from the ocean to the gulf. This is in solidarity with our brother Libyan Arab students abroad, and in defiance of these false and (?barbaric) resolutions. [end recording]

[Announcer] Arab brothers, that was the interview we conducted with some Libyan Arab student brothers who were expelled from Britain thus preventing them from continuing their studies. So, the child murderer Thatcher and her master, the old child murderer Reagan, show that they not only practice terrorism but they also commit the most appalling crimes agianst science, progress, and humanity.

Student Pilots Also Expelled

AU251401 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 25 (AFP) — Prime Minister Thatcher Friday ordered the expulsion of all Libyan student pilots and apprentice aircraft mechanics training in Britain — nearly 300 in all.

Earlier, the Transport Ministry banned solo flights by the student pilots and access to aircraft by the apprentice mechanics.

"Such trainees," Mrs Thatcher said in a letter to Parliament, "will be unable to complete their course or obtain qualifications.

"In that event their current basis of stay will no longer exist and they will be expected to leave. The home secretary Mr Douglas Hurd, will not hesitate to use his powers to curtail their stay or initiate deportation action in appropriate cases if they fail to leave voluntarily."

Most air training schools in Britain have already grounded their Libyan student pilots, and British Airways (BA), which is training some 150 Libyan mechanics at Heathrow Airport, announced last Tuesday that the Libyans would no longer be allowed inside BA workshops.

Officials said the measures were taken because of Libya's threat of reprisals after it was attacked by British-based U.S. bombers on April 15.

The home office meanwhile announced that 22 Libyans expelled from Britain would be leaving Friday.

The Libyans, mainly students, are being expelled "in the national interest," it was earlier announced.

In a radio interview, Transport Minister Nicholas Ridley said the measures against the trainee pilots and mechanics was for "security reasons."

It was "a risk," he said, to allow Libyans to pilot aircaft or take part in their maintenance.

"I don't think the public would understand," he said, "if Libyan pilots were flying solo around Britain, able to go to any part of the country they choose."

He admitted that some of the Libyans concerned might put forward various reasons for not leaving Britain. In such an event, he said, their requests would be studied on a case by case basis by the home office.

Spain's Foreign Ministry To Expel 'Diplomat', Others

AU251255 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Madrid, April 25 (AFP) — Spain Friday decided to expel 11 Libyans, including one diplomat and two officials of the People's Bureau (embassy) here, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The eight others are teachers or students, according to press reports. The 11 were not identified.

A communique said that the decision was in line with the April 21 agreement by European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers at Luxembourg to impose certain sanctions on Libya.

It continued: "The Spanish Government, conforming to the application of the Convention of Vienna on diplomatic relations, has decided that three officials of the People's Bureau of Libya in Madrid must leave the country."

It said that three were being expelled for "activities incompatible with their status."

The communique said that the government had also decided to expel "eight other Libyans whose activities were a threat to state security"

The Friday edition of the Madrid daily *EL PAIS* identified them as eight professors and teachers at the Libyan AL Fatah School.

AFP Reports Name of Diplomat

AU251421 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 25 apr 86

[Text] Madrid, April 25 (AFP) — Spain Friday decided to expel 11 Libyans, including one diplomat and two officials of the People's Bureau or embassy here, the Foreign Ministry announced. The eight others are teachers or students, according to press reports.

The diplomat was identified as Ramadan Muhammad Ruehin, economic attache at the Libyan Embassy here. The others were not named.

Libya now has only five diplomats and nine employees at the People's Bureau in Spain, authoritative sources said.

Somali 'Volunteers' Arrested in Mogadishu

NC280715 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Somali authorities have arrested 400 Somali citizens who volunteered to go to the Jamahiriyah and stand side by side their Libyan brothers in the face of American-Atlantic aggression. Reports from Mogadishu indicate that the Somali authorities have detained 1,400 [figure as heard] Somalis who presented themselves at the Libyan People's Bureau in Mogadishu and said they wished to travel to Libya and take part in the defense of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Swiss Hospital Holding Raid Victims Said Threatened

LD262055 Tripoli JANA in English 1915 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 16, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA news agency learnt that the Swiss hospital where the victims of American, Atlantic barbaric aggression against Great Jamahiriyah are staying received several telephone calls threatening to blow up the hospital.

The hospital management asked for police protection.

An information source commented on that saying that there must be the CIA behind these terroristic acts to conceal the ugly crime committed by the administration of Reagan, "child murderer" against the Libyan Arab people.

Evacuation of U.S. Nationals From YAR Reported

NC272121 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has begun evacuation of its nationals from the Yemeni capital of Sanaa. It evacuated 250 U.S. nationals last week from Sudan, now they are leaving Yemen. They also fled from Lebanon to the sea in their escape from Beirut because Arab soil has started to burn under their feet as a result of their hostile actions. Arab soil has become an unbearable fire under the feet of Americans. This fire is also burning in many capitals because of the peoples' anger and their categorical rejection of U.S. presence and arrogance. The U.S. Administration has made the sons of the American people the targets for all the people who are angry and discontented with the dictatorship and terrorism of Reagan, the killer of children.

'Secret' Talks With Tunisia Reportedly Held

GF242003 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
23 Apr 86 pp 1, 25

[Excerpt] Paris — Highly-informed diplomatic Arab sources have disclosed to *AL-QABAS* that secret Tunisian-Libyan talks were held in Paris a few days ago. The talks were the first of their kind for more than 2 months and were designed to contain the renewed crisis between the two countries in the wake of the latest U.S. aggression against Tripoli and Banghazi.

The sources affirmed that a secret meeting was held in Paris between Tunisian Ambassador Hedi Mabrouk and Hamid al-Khudayri, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, following a surprise visit to the French capital last weekend by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the talks he held with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

'Arafat Sought To Mediate in Relations With Tunisia

GF270614 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0555 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today says that the Libyan Government has charged [kallafat] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, with mediation between it and the Tunisian Government in order to turn over a new leaf between the two countries and restore the diplomatic relations which were severed after Libya deported 30,000 Tunisians last year.

The newspaper says that the Libyan request came in a message which was delivered to the PLO office in Nicosia to be given to 'Arafat. The paper says that the message also includes a desire to clear up rumors concerning the use of Tunisian airspace by U.S. planes during their aggression against Libya.

AL-ITTIHAD added that the Tunisian Government has absolutely denied these rumors and requested patience with regard to the restoration of diplomatic relations.

MAURITANIA

Culture Minister Returns From Visit to Libya

LD252223 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Widadi, minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications, returned to Nouakchott last night from Tripoli, where he handed over a message from Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, to his brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

At the airport, the minister gave a statement to the Mauritanian news agency in which he said: I am returning from a mission commissioned by the president to his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of 1 September Revolution, to whom I handed a message of solidarity and support to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah following the aggressive raids to which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was exposed in recent weeks.

MOROCCO

French Foreign Minister Arrives, Opens Talks

LD252225 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moroccan-French talks at the level of foreign ministers started immediately after the arrival in Rabat today of Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French foreign minister. He is on a 2-day visit to Morocco. This visit is the first to be undertaken by the head of French diplomacy outside EEC countries since his appointment as foreign minister. It is also the first of its kind to an Arab-African state. Jean-Bernard Raimond pointed out this fact in a press statement he made to the national and international media at Sale Airport.

Jean-Bernard Raimond said that he made sure that the first external mission should be in the Maghreb, at its forefront, Morocco, which is strongly linked to France, and which enjoys great respect of France. The French foreign minister recalled his personal ties with Morocco, particularly as he spent 4 years as ambassador of his country to Rabat.

He stated that he will convey a message from the French prime minister, Jaques Chirac, to His Majesty King Hassan II.

In his statement, Jean-Bernard Raimond said that his talks with Moroccan officials will be an opportunity to discuss the most important issues of the hour, at the forefront the current situation in the Mediterranean and the Maghreb region as well as topics of mutual interest.

Jean-Bernard Raimond will also discuss matters related to Moroccan-EEC relations and ways of consolidating the existing cooperation and friendship between Morocco and France, which he described as excellent.

The head of French diplomacy was welcomed at Sale Airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Moroccan Ambassador to France Dr Yousef Ben Abbes, the French ambassador to Morocco, Philippe Cuvillier, and a number of other personalities.

Conveys Message to King Hassan

LD262013 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II today at the Royal Palace in Fes received French Minister of External Relations Jean-Bernard Raimond, who conveyed a personal message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. After the meeting, which was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan Ambassador to Paris Dr Yousef Benabbas, and the French ambassador to Rabat, Jean-Bernard Raimond made a statement to Rabat radio; in it he said that his visit to our country was the first he has made outside of the EEC countries. His choosing of Morocco stems from the exceptional relations that link France with Morocco and the Arab Maghreb countries in general, Raimond said.

Regarding his discussions with the King, the French external affairs minister said that the talks focused on bilateral relations, as well as a number of global issues of mutual concern, foremost among them the situation in the Mediterranean.

The French diplomatic head held friendly talks with Speaker of the House of Deputies Ahmed Osman immediately after his arrival in Fes.

Received by Prime Minister Lamrani

LD262335 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] This evening, Prime Minister Mohamed Kerim Lamrani received the French minister of external affairs, who was accompanied by his close aides and the French ambassador in Rabat. During the meeting the two sides noted the importance of such meetings which emphasize the strength of bilateral relations existing between the two countries. They stressed that meetings like this are an opportunity to hold talks on many issues of mutual concern. They reaffirmed the political wish of the two countries' governments to improve Moroccan-French cooperation in various fields, taking into consideration the two sides' interests.

The talks between the prime minister and the French foreign minister dealt with the conditions of the Moroccan community in France as well as Morocco's relations with the EEC. On this issue, Jean-Bernard Raimond took care to reassure the Moroccan side, stressing his desire to defend Morocco's rights and its right to safeguard Morocco's legitimate interests by all means. [sentence as heard]

Issues Departure Statement on Visit

LD271500 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond described the results of his visit to Morocco as being beneficial and constructive. He said in a statement prior to his departure from Rabat-Sale Airport this morning that this visit, despite its brevity, was full with meetings with Moroccan officials.

Jean-Bernard Raimond underlined the welcome accorded to him by His Majesty King Hassan II. He announced that his majesty the king extended an invitation to French prime minister Jacques Chirac to pay an official visit to Morocco. The French foreign minister spoke about the talks he held with the prime minister and the foreign minister and about the cooperation which he said enabled the exchange of viewpoints regarding international issues and bilateral relations, which he described as excellent.

Regarding these issues, the head of French diplomacy explained that attention was devoted in particular to the current problems in the Mediterranean Sea. He expressed his hope that Moroccan-French relations will continue to improve for the benefit of both countries. He extended an invitation to his Moroccan counterpart to pay a visit to Paris to continue the consultations.

The French foreign minister concluded his statement by expressing his profound appreciation for the hospitable welcome accorded to him and the accompanying delegation during their visit to Morocco, which is considered to be the first visit he carried out to a country outside the European Economic Community.

Hassan II Receives European Parliament Group

LD251507 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Fes, April 25 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received here Thursday morning the twelve member delegation from the European Parliament for the relations with the Maghreb, headed by Christian de la Malene.

The European delegation, which started last Sunday a five day visit to Morocco aimed at discussing with Moroccan officials and MP's and EEC-Moroccan relations and the state of the two parties' negotiations of the 1976 cooperation accord, was accompanied by a Moroccan delegation led by speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives Ahmed Osman.

The audience was also attended by Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali; Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri; and Minister of Protocol and the Royal Household General Moulay Abdelhafid Alaoui.

On the other hand, the delegation held here Thursday afternoon a press conference which mainly dealt with the Moroccan-EEC relations, the Sahara affair and the Sebta and Mellilia issue (two northern towns still under Spanish rule).

After he recalled the identity of views between Morocco and the EEC on political and economic problems, De La Malene indicated the Europeans are convinced there must not be any barrier south of Europe and subsequently between Morocco and Europe. Given the proximity of Morocco to Europe it is fundamental traditional economic exchanges be maintained and even developed, he added.

Other European MP's answered questions stressing that Europe should take into account Mediterranean countries' interests.

Envoy Returns From EC Negotiations in Tunisia

LD261356 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, April 26 (MAP) — Moroccan minister delegate in charge of relations with the European Community EC Azzeddine Guessous returned home Friday after a few day visit to Tunisia.

Guessous told newsmen upon arrival that his talks with Tunisian officials had centered on reinforcing bilateral cooperation in various fields and coordinating both countries' stances in their ongoing negotiations with EC officials with a view to preserving their interests following the community's enlargement to Spain and Portugal.

Aware of the negative impact its enlargement would have on economies of Mediterranean "associate" countries including Maghreban countries and of their "legitimate" concern, the European Community had started negotiations with these countries with a view to preserving the "traditional trade flow" between the community and the said countries.

Morocco and Tunisia, however, consider the new EC proposition as unfair and are negotiating better terms after Spain and Portugal's entry, both countries producing similar goods as other Mediterranean countries, especially in agriculture. And with the preferential treatment they now enjoy, their goods would be too competitive unless the new EC trading terms were to be fair for non-member-associate countries.

To this effect, Guessous, specified, he had conferred with Tunisian ministers of foreign affairs, economy, planning and international cooperation, and was received by Premier Mohamed Mzali.

The Moroccan minister also revealed, in a statement to the Tunisian news agency TAP before flying back home, that the two countries had decided to set up joint agricultural, industrial and touristic ventures, and are to shortly create a free zone permitting free exchanges of their products in both countries.

While in Tunis, Guessous had also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for discussions on inter-Arab economic relations as well as economic relations between Arab countries and European, Asian and American regional groups.

King Hassan's Adviser Returns From Mauritania

LD252159 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Mohamed Aouad, adviser to his majesty, returned to Fes this afternoon from Nouakchott. This morning, his majesty's envoy met the Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya. He conveyed to him a verbal message from His Majesty King Hassan II pertaining to the emergency Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco, during which all matters related to the Arab nation will be discussed.

Mohamed Aouad, in a statement for Mauritanian radio, said that the Mauritanian head of state, Col Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya agreed to attend this summit and he hoped that it will yield positive results.

SUDAN

Constituent Assembly Holds First Session

JN261042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum Apr 26 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Constituent Assembly launched its first session here today. About 264 deputies were sworn in here before the chief of the judiciary. Outgoing Transitional Military Council members and the Council of Ministers members are attending the historical session, the first of its kind in eighteen years. The session will choose its speaker, the five member Supremacy Council and the prime minister to pave the way for the dissolution of the Transitional

Military Council and the Cabinet and the end of the interim period.

TMC To Continue Duties Until 6 May

JN261459 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Apr (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly this morning held its first session in the assembly's hall in Omdurman following the recent elections. During this historic session, authority was transferred from the transitional government, represented by the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the Council of Ministers, to the deputies.

TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab addressed the second session which was held at noon today. He announced the TMC's decisions dissolving the TMC and the Council of Ministers. After reading the two decisions, General Siwar al-Dhahab handed the text of these decisions to the chairman of the session.

During its session today, the assembly approved Sudan's provisional constitution for 1985. The assembly also entrusted the TMC and the Council of Ministers to continue their constitutional obligations until Tuesday, 6 May. The assembly's decision stipulates that the regional governors, the Transitional Higher Executive Council of the southern region, the commissioner of the national capital, and the TMC advisers shall also continue to assume their tasks until that date.

The session was chaired by Muhammad 'Uthman Salih as the eldest member. He is a member of the Al-Ummah Party.

No Legislative Decisions To Be Made

JN261814 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 26 (SUNA) — It has been agreed here that both the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers whose mandate had been prolonged until May 6 should not take any legislative decision unless necessary and only after consulting political parties.

Al-Dhahab, Daf'allah Address Assembly

EA262316 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] General Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, stressed in his speech to the first session of the Constituent Assembly this morning the need to hold the constitutional conference as the sole solution to the problems of governing Sudan. He stressed the need to cling to the principle of democracy as a method and practice for solving the problems facing the country. His excellency stressed that the unity of the Armed Forces as well as support for them and their development are needed to preserve the security of the homeland and countrymen.

Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also addressed the assembly. He said that the ethnic diversity in Sudan makes us [words indistinct] is the sole solution for the course of the Sudanese Government. His excellency dealt with the stages of the national struggle for toppling the defunct May regime. At the end of his speech, Daf'allah stressed that democracy is a just system for national unity and development and for peace in southern Sudan.

Islamic Front Official on Session

EA272030 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Mr 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, member of the Political Bureau of the National Islamic Front, has commended the convening of the first session of the Constituent Assembly, which witnessed the transfer of power to the representatives of the people and the opening of a new page from which the assembly anticipates many tasks. His excellency explained that the transitional constitution was approved during the session. The representatives of the political forces agreed to examine the question of constitutional amendments later. He pointed out that these observations would center on article [word indistinct], which provides for the dismissal of the assembly speaker with the unanimous approval of the members.

He pointed that the greatest tasks of the democratic period would be approving the plans to be presented by the new government for dealing with the political, economic, and security situations, foreign relations, as well as an examination of Islamic law. He (?stated) that the front had welcomed the national [word indistinct] of the government.

His excellency pointed out that contacts between the front and the political forces [words indistinct] were still at the starting point. He said there was no disagreement over the issues that had been raised (?except) the stand [words indistinct] (?on) Islamic law, explaining that the front's stand is (?application) of the provisions of the Islamic law without amendment. He explained that the front did not present conditions for participation in the government, rather [words indistinct] which included agreement on a specific stand on Islamic law and that the government would be composed of parties with capable (?parliamentary) weight.

Al-Mahdi on Government Consultations To Be Completed

JN261805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Apr (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah National Party, has announced that consultations to form a new government will be completed during the next 4 days. In a statement today, Al-Mahdi said that formation of the government depends on the completion of the final draft of the proposed charter, whose basic features, he said, are clear now. He added that there currently are consultations with political functionaries, especially of the southern parties which have a large presence outside the Constituent Assembly and which must be involved in consultations.

Al-Sadiq pointed out that the 25-member committee, which is composed of members of the Al-Ummah Party and which is entrusted with representing the southern region, will work out a formula on both future administration in the southern region and the region's participation in the forthcoming constitutional conference.

Al-Sadiq added that the current consultations include political forces which did not find means of expression or represenation in the assembly. He said that this move was made for the sake of unity and for achieving national unity. He pointed out that there is an available opportunity for all political forces to participate in the government unless they choose to isolate themselves. Al-Sadiq attributed the delay of results of the current consultations to the delay of the arrival of some regional assembly deputies because they, he said, have a major role in decision-making and should be involved in these consultations.

Sends Message to John Garang

JN271520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah National Party, today sent a message to Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, through the party delegation which is currently holding negotiations with the movement in Addis Ababa on participation in political activity and the forthcoming government as well as on ways to stop the fighting in the south. A source in the Al-Ummah Party announced this, pointing out that the delegation will stay several more days to hold talks on the message.

The source also said that the charter, worked out in cooperation with the Democratic Unionist Party, was submitted to all the political parties, and no one expressed any opposition to it. If the agreement is completed, the parties will discuss the charter in detail and endorse it.

The same source said that the committee entrusted with the task of distributing posts has not yet reached any agreement or specific points.

Al-Turabi Agrees To Abolition of Shari'ah Laws

JN271019 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 27 (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front (INF) led by Dr 'Abdallah Hasan al-Turabi has agreed on the national unity charter, which calls for the abolition of September 1983 laws, better known as shari'ah laws, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today reported. The charter, which was worked out by a joint committee set up by the Democratic Unionist Party and Al-Ummah right-wing Party, is the sole proposed instrument that determines participation of political parties in the new government.

Before this surprising move, the INF had long insisted on retaining shari'ah laws whose rescinding was comprised in the said charter, the paper said. The paper, quoting a top level official of the INF said the INF had agreed on the proposed charter although it made marginal reserves on some of the charter's articles.

SPLA Spokesman on Constitutional Conference

EA261518 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Sources close to SPLM-SPLA political-military high command have disclosed to Radio SPLA that the movement attaches great importance to the prospective national constitutional conference.

We consider the conference an essential step towards any peaceful and meaningful change in Sudan and, consequently, we believe the intended conference deserves the attention of all, the spokesman declared. He, however, stressed that the SPLM-SPLA envisaged that any national conference on Sudan's basic problems should culminate in the formation of a new and genuinely broad-based interim government. Such a government, the spokesman pointed out, would be well-placed to lay the necessary groundwork for construction of a new Sudan in accordance with the national democratic consensus that may be reached on means and ways of solving Sudan's chronic problems.

SPLM Refuses To Take Part in New Government

NC271748 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 27 Apr 86

[By Seyoum Ayele]

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 27 (AFP) — Talks between representatives of Sudan's leading Al-Ummah Party and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) formally ended here Sunday, with the rebels refusing to "recognize or participate in any government that will be formed in Khartoum".

In a final press statement here, the SPLM said it would only abide by the Koka Dam Declaration of March 24, the document signed in the Ethiopian town of Koka between the SPLM and the National Alliance for Salvation, the powerful grouping of Sudanese political parties and trade unions. That declaration outlined the "essential prerequisites" for convening a national constitutional conference in June that would determine Sudan's political future.

The statement said the SPLM and its armed wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) told the Ummah delegation that "the SPLA/SPLM will not recognize or participate in any government that will be formed in Khartoum, as a result of the partial elections which were conducted by the Transitional Military Council (TMC) in the country".

The rejection represented a rebuff to Al-Ummah leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who sent a two-man delegation to the Ethiopian capital last Wednesday to invite the rebels to share power in a new government in Khartoum.

Al-Ummah won 99 seats in elections for a Constitutional Assembly and is likely to lead any coalition government being formed in Khartoum. The rebels boycotted the elections, and rebel activity in the south prevented polling taking place in 37 constituencies.

In their statement, the rebels said that senior Al-Ummah delegates Sayyid Idris al-Banna and Professor Hammad 'Umar Bajadi had brought only "a verbal message" from Mr al-Mahdi. Al-Ummah wanted their views on the constitutional, administrative and security arrangements to be made between now and the national consitutional conference.

It also wanted SPLM views on the measures needed to create a conducive climate for the conference, on the prospect of the SPLM joining an incoming government in Khartoum at both national and regional levels, and the possibility of a meeting between Mr al-Mahdi and SPLM leader Col John Garang.

While the SPLM said it welcomed the initiative taken by the Ummah Party, it nevertheless affirmed its decision to stand firmly by the provisions of the Koka Declaration. In the declaration, signed by the SPLM and the alliance in which the Ummah was represented, the two sides agreed on six "essential prerequisites" that would foster an atmosphere conducive for the convening of the national constitutional conference.

These included the lifting of the present state of emergency in Sudan, the repeal of the Islamic Sharia laws imposed by ex-president Ja'far Numayri even on non-Moslems and the abrogation of military pacts with foreign powers which "impinged" on Sudan's national sovereignty.

The other conditions were safe conduct for an SPLM delegation attending the conference, the adoption of the 1956 Sudanese Constitution as amended in 1964 with the incorporation of "regional government", and a commitment by all political forces to discuss not just a "southern problem" but the "basic problems of Sudan".

The declaration also recognized the need for a "continuous endeavour by the two sides to take the necessary steps and measures to effect a ceasefire" in the fighting in south Sudan.

To that end, the two sides had established a joint liaison committee of ten, which is still expected to meet in the Ethiopian capital on May 7. At the same time, the SPLM insisted, unsuccessfully as it turned out, for a commitment by "the government of the day" in Khartoum to step down in favour of an interim administration — with SPLM participation — that the conference would name.

In that event, the SPLA had pledged it would lay down its arms and return fully to the peace process.

However, the alliance, not representing the government, was unable to commit itself and that point had to be "deferred" for further consultations. It appears even more unlikely after this month's elections that a new coalition government in Khartoum will accede to the SPLM's demands and agree to step down in advance of the conference, in the view of analysts here.

The only positive outcome of this week's talks appears to be the agreement by the rebels of a meeting between Col Garang and Mr al-Mahdi.

The statement said the SPLM welcomed the idea "in principle" and that details could be worked out later.

In the Koka Declaration, the two sides also agreed on an agenda for the constitutional conference which is to cover foreign policy, the armed and security services, the nationalities and religious questions, basic human rights, the system of government, development and uneven development, natural resources and the cultural question relating especially to education and the mass media.

Al-Mahdi Delays Visits to Egypt, Syria, Libya

NC261923 Cairo MENA in English 1855 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 2 (MENA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, chairman of the Al-Ummah Party, which has been nominated to form the new government, told MENA today that his visit to Egypt, which was due on April 9, was postponed because of the elections and current consultations on the formation of the new government.

Al-Mahdi added that his visits to Syria and Libya were also put off and that his visit to Egypt came upon a personal invitation, not official and had no political character.

Initially Accepts Libya Merger

EA251215 Khartoum SUNA in English 0956 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 25 — Leader of Ummah Party Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi warned, at a press conference held here Thursday, certain foreign circles from utilising Sudan as an arena for dealing with their hostilities, pointing out that defending foreign guests and diplomats falls within the scope of Sudanese sovereignty.

On the other hand, Al-Mahdi hailed as historical the relations between Sudan and Egypt and called for boosting them on more realistic and objective grounds.

Al-Mahdi has also expressed the initial acceptance of his party for (?a) merger with Libya, indicating that this issue could better be tackled by the forthcoming Constituent Assembly (parliament)

The expected prime minister finally condemned the Camp David accord and called upon the Arab states to come together to a consensus that would guarantee the minimum level of solidarity.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador 24 Apr

LD252008 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 25 Apr (TAP) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi received Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Vselovod Kizichenko in his office on Thursday [24 April]. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and with the situation in the Mediterranean.

Receives U.S., Lebanese Envoys

LD252013 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi this morning received U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Peter Sebastian. The two sides studied the situation in the Mediterranean sea region. Beji Caid Essebsi also received Sulayman Faraj, Lebanon's ambassador to Tunisia. The two sides studied the development of the situation in the Arab arena.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official Expects Government Military Campaign

GF271434 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Apr (WAKH) — 'Uthman Salih Sabbe, chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front Executive Committee, has called on the Arab countries to offer political and material assistance to the Eritrean people to enable them to confront the annihilation war launched by the Ethiopian regime against their achievements and property. In a press conference in Abu Dhabi at noon today Sabbe said that Ethiopia is preparing to launch its 10th military campaign against Eritrea by concentrating thousands of soldiers and modern weapons backed by about 4,000 Soviet military experts.

The Eritrean leader welcomed the meeting held 2 months ago between the Somali and Ethiopian leaders in Djibouti. He said that the meeting may contribute to easing tension in the Horn of Africa. He pointed out that the Eritrean Liberation Front wished to participate in resolving the region's problems through political dialogue and unconditional negotiations and on the basis of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination.

'Uthman Salih Sibi revealed that large quantities of weapons for Eritreans are available in Sudanese stores. He demanded these weapons from Sudan to defend the Eritrean people, who are being subjected to annihilation by Ethiopia.

In his press conference, the Eritrean leader reviewed the political and military situation in Eritrea and the positions of Western and Eastern Europe toward the Eritrean problem. He said that the Eritrean problem and the sufferings of the Eritrean people are part of an international design and part of the struggles and ambitions of the major powers in the entire Middle East region. He pointed out that the Eritrean problem can only be resolved through a solution based on civilization and culture and through unconditional dialogue and negotiations. He said that as the Eritrean people are linked to the Arab nation by historical and cultural relations the Arabs should offer humanitarian assistance to the Eritreans to save them from hunger and from the Ethiopian annihilation war.

Mengistu Congratulates Karmal on Afghan Anniversary

LD271755 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, today sent a message of congratulations on the occasion of Afghan popular revolution day to be marked tomorrow. In the message, sent on behalf of the WPE, the government, the people, and on his own behalf, to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and president of the country's Revolutionary Council, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that Revolutionary Ethiopia was closely following the decisive struggle of the gallant Afghan people against internal and external reactionary forces and expressed the conviction that through the wise leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, the country's people will win further victories in their struggle to build a prosperous socialist society. The comrade secretary general pointed out that bilateral relations and cooperation were based on the objectives of proletarian internationalism would grow from strength to strength in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and progressive forces of the world. The comrade secretary general wished Comrade Babrak Karmal good health and peace, progress, and prosperity to the people of that country.

1985 Consular Agreement With DPRK Ratified

EA252146 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK today ratified the consular agreement signed in 1985 in Pyongyang. Comrade Goshu Wolde, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and foreign minister, and Comrade Sok Tae-uk, DPRK ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia, today exchanged the instruments of ratification during a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry. In an address on the occasion, Comrade Goshu noted the close bilateral relations and cooperation and said the consular agreement will further strengthen this relationship. Comrade Goshu also expressed Revolutionary Ethiopia's support for the unification of the two Koreas. Replying, the comrade ambassador noted that the cooperation in various fields between the two friendly nations is growing and being strengthened from day to day. The agreement provides for the two countries to exchange consulates and to open offices to follow their citizens rights.

KENYA

TIMES Approves Moi Refusal of Swazi Invitation

EA251350 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Leading article entitled: "Comment"]

[Excerpt] Today is the coronation of Swaziland's 18-year-old Crown Prince Makhositive at a gathering to which Swaziland found it fit to invite South Africa's President Pieter Botha. Botha is of course elated by the invitation in that it will provide him a most sought-for opportunity meet African leaders and perhaps lure them to come to terms with his racist regime.

We as a nation will not give him that opportunity, because President Daniel arap Moi has turned down the invitation and recalled Kenya's advance party from Mbabane, the Swazi capital, upon learning of Botha's invitation. This is because we believe in the dignity of an African and we can only hope that those who share this belief with us will also stand up to be counted — that is of course, if they are concerned that truth should prevail.

Kenyans are proud that the president turned down the invitation in the interest of humanity and of our principles. In doing so, the president has once again enhanced our image as a nation of forthrightness and uprightness. A nation of honest leaders. We have hope in the struggles for independence in southern Africa and we know that the horizon is clear for the majority of the people of South Africa.

It took principles and right-mindedness to make the Kenyan decision. Our stand on the apartheid question is clear, and we stand above board. We will not shake hands with Botha anywhere. His hands are stained with the blood of innocent men, women,and children. Our hands will remain unstained.

University Expels, Fines 'Violent' Students

EA261913 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
26 Apr 8

[By *STANDARD* reporter: "Varsity Expels Riot Leaders"]

[Excerpt] Kenyatta University students who were the ringleaders during last months's campus disturbances will not be re-admitted. The vice-chancellor, Prof Peter Gacii, said yesterday those who would not be re-admitted when the university re-opens on May 5 were students who planned, organised, and incited others not to attend lectures and generally disobeyed university rules and regulations. He added they also included violent students who beat up their colleagues and destroyed property belonging to the university and other students as well as stoning cars and buses on the main Nairobi-Thika road blocking a train which runs behind the campus.

The vice-chancellor declined to give the number of the students who will not be re-admitted.

Students who have been accepted back have been told to take with them 2,000 shillings. The money will go towards repairs and other costs related to the closure of the university on March 13. Prof Gacii said no student would be registered without paying the fine.

SOMALIA

1,400 'Volunteers' To Aid Libya Said Arrested

EA252039 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu say that after the United States' unprovoked attack on Libya, more than 1,400 Somalis went to the Libyan Embassy in Mogadishu to volunteer for the Libyan Armed Forces to join their brothers in defending Libyan soil and sovereignty from the U.S. aggressors, but all of them are believed to have been rounded up by the Mogadishu ruling clique. The reports add that the 1,400 Somalis who requested the Mogadishu regime to allow them to support their Libyan brothers against the unprovoked U.S. aggression on Libya have since disappeared and are believe to be languishing in the torture dungeons of dictator Muhammad Siad Barre.

Radio Halgan Reports SNM Forces Kill 8 Barre Troops

EA252132 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces attacked a military convoy belonging to the dying regime of the dictator, General Mohamed Siad Barre, killing eight military personnel, including the administrator of Laas Caanood District, Challe Lieutenant Colonel Adan Abd al-Rahman. The attack, on the highway connecting the north and south of Somalia, which took place on 19 April 1986, resulted in the deaths of the administrator and others who were in a land-rover, which was burned out during the attack. The SNM fighters returned safely to their base.

UGANDA

Museveni Promises Better Security, Conditions in East

EA271750 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has completed a tour of eastern Uganda where he assured the people of Moroto and Soroti districts that his government is determined to provide adequate security to stop cattle raiding in the region Addressing a rally at (Kokomo) ground in Moroto, the president said a large contingent of NRA personnel, would be deployed throughout Karamoja, East Lango, East Acholi, Mbale, and Kapchorwa Districts to maintain effective stability in the area. He told the people that the insecurity prevailing in the region had been created and aided by the failure of the past regimes. He told the gathering that the NRM is a government of a new type which seriously works to solve the basic problems in the region. He promised that the government would try and reopen dams and bore holes to supply water and (?appealed) to the natives to resettle with enough food to eat and other essential services. The president said projects would be worked out to improve the economic base of the Karamojong to increase production and reduce idleness and mischief.

He advised the people to work closely with the troops who will be deployed there and he stressed that the troops will not go to attack the Karamojong but to protect the people from harassment by armed gangs. He said that the troops are to ensure that there is no raiding either by the Karamojong or against the Karamojong. He announced that militias in neighboring districts had been dissolved and the people of Karamoja should not fear any attack from them. A well-organized government, he said, cannot be defeated by raiders.

Later the president met elders at Mount Moroto Hotel to explain to him the seriousness of the water shortage, looting of government properties, animal drugs, and absence of salaries for civil servants. They assured the president that they would support the NRM government's efforts to bring stability and development in the region.

They further informed him that the raiders have no support from elders, the educated group, women, and children. The president told them that the NRM believes in explaining to the people the basic problems and coming to an understanding on the solutions to them. He was optimistic that with their cooperation the situation in Karamoja will soon normalize.

Earlier the president addressed troops of the 23d Battalion in Moroto. He urged them to maintain strong discipline and keep a strong political line when dealing with civilians in order to forge unity and understanding. He explained to them that the urgent question now is to increase the number of troops to provide security and not to supply imported luxuries to a few soldiers.

On his way back to Kampala the president told a rally in the independence gardens in Soroti that troops deployed along the border with Karamoja had already dispersed large groups of raiders and recovered animals in two encounters. He assured them that more troops will be sent in and with the cooperation of the people, he noted, the situation will be contained. He warned them against using the Karamojong as scapegoats, explaining that the NRM had arrested five Itelo attempting to raid under the cover of being Karamojong. The president called on the people to hand in all the guns in order to help the security personnel identify the bad elements coming from outside. He said the NRM follows a line of clear politics which had given it strength uniting all the people against bad elements. He said the correctness of NRM's policies is indicated by the level of unity now prevailing throughout the country. Because of not revenging and supporting the right thing, President Museveni warned them against the dangers of taking the law into their hands, citing reports that buses from Moroto had been stopped and the Karamojong travelling in them killed. He said many of the Karamojong are government allies against cattle raiding and such acts only escalate tribal hostilities.

On the shortage of essential commodities, the president said arrangements to import these commodities have already been made and they would be arriving soon. He also disclosed that a plan had been drawn up to supply food at district centers in disturbed areas by the prime minister's office and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. He explained that such food was only for short term for genuine relief cases to enable such people to begin production in a short time. The president also disclosed that the government is in the process of surveying areas where government projects can be set up profitably. He said plans are under way to revive the meat packers factory so that other products like soap and leather can be processed.

The elders in Soroti district who met the president at Soroti Hotel informed him that cattle rustling was encouraged by foreign dealers in cattle and gold. They assured him the the people of Soroti will support the NRM government to ensure that stability and security is restored. He also clarified that only orphans of victims of political upheavals will get free education. On the dissolution of the militia, the president said the decision had been taken because they were formed on tribal bases and were promoting tribal hostilities.

Before leaving Soroti for Mbale the president visited the meat packers canning factory now under control of the prisons department. He was glad to learn from the officers in charge that the machinery is intact and in working condition, although production stopped in 1978 because of lack of money to purchase cattle. President Museveni commended them highly for diligence in preserving this machinery and gave the assurance that serious consideration will be given to the resumption of production. The factory can employ up to 2,000 workers.

Museveni Congratulates Tanzania on Party Anniversary

EA261923 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] As Tanzania celebrates the 22d anniversary of the founding of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, President Yoweri Museveni has reaffirmed Uganda's solidarity with the people of Tanzania in their endeavors to promote peace, stability, as well as economic and social justice both at regional and continental levels.

In the message of congratulations to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Museveni conveyed to the people of Tanzania warm fraternal greetings and congratulations on this auspicious occasion. He said he is confident that the ties of very good friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow from strength to strength for the benefit of their people.

CHAD

Government Says Libyan-Backed Rebels Surrendering

HK270159 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Ndjamena, April 27 (AFP) — Chad's Western-backed government presented to the press here Saturday 10 alleged defectors from Libyan-backed rebel forces controlling the north of the country and said more and more rebels were "returning to legality" by surrendering.

The group, brought from the eastern town of Fada and including a deputy company commander and several military police, said that after the failure of a rebel offensive early last month they had concluded that Libyans were in charge of the rebel forces, not ousted President Goukouni Weddeye.

They said up to 5,000 mercenaries of Libya's Islamic Legion were now hiding in the mountains in the Fada area and that two senior officers of Mr Goukouni's army, Moussa Sogui and Goukouni Guet, had been "deported" to Libya.

GABON

Bongo Calls for Tighter Immigration Controls

NC271853 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, April 27 (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo called today for tighter controls on immigration and the "return to the land" of migrants to the cities, and hinted at measures against foreigners.

"We can not continue putting our destiny in the hands of foreigners, however honest they may be", he said at the close of a four-day session of the Central Committee of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

The committee itself attacked "European immigrants with behaviour verging on racism and apartheid", linking them to "the introduction into Gabon of certain forms of crime", blamed corruption on the practices of Syrian, Lebanese, and North African traders, and accused arrivals from other African states of bringing in "serious crime and sorcery".

The committee urged that Gabon's development policy be concentrated on "fixing populations in their natural habitat", in order to avoid "uprooting caused by the attraction of towns and industrial centres".

It called for tougher security measures to combat crime, including rape, drug trafficking, poaching, theft, hold-ups, corrution, begging, prostitution, witchcraft, faking, and fetishism.

The committee recommended that joint regional commissions of the party, the authorities, and the security forces should meet twice a month to decide strategy.

The committee said that uncontrolled immigration had "gone beyond the point of toleration", and called for the systematic registration of all foreigners, and the expulsion of all illegal immigrants.

It also urged the installation of a plan to "Gabonise" jobs and reduce foreign personnel and fix quotas for the admission of foreigners, as well as set up a committee to review the country's foreign policy.

Gabon's relations should be reconsidered "case by case, without taking into account ideological, linguistic, cultural, or geographical considerations". A policy of aid and co-operation should be adopted "based on mutual advantages and interests", it said.

The foreign community which would suffer most if the committee's "Gabonisation" call is put into effect would be the 25,000 French citizens in the country, many of whom still hold the posts they occupied before independence.

ZAIRE

AZAP Comments on Belgian-Zairian Talks in Kinshasa

AB251123 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT 25 Apr 86

[AZAP commentary: "Zaire/Belgium: Beyond the Diplomatic Language"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Apr (AZAP) — Once again, Belgians and Zairians have just held discussions at a high level in order to determine the situation of the Belgian-Zairian relations following the recent incidents which concerned mainly the air communications sector. The Belgian delegation was led by Minister of Foreign Relations Tindemans who came here at the special invitation of his Zairian counterpart, the state commissioner for foreign affairs.

The ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY [AZAP], which followed attentively and assiduously the last episode of the somewhat too frequent quarrels between Kinshasa and Brussels, has shown the same interest in the discussions which have just taken place in the Zairian capital and which were followed by a final communique that stresses the success achieved by the meeting — success with which both parties have expressed pleasure.

So, the diplomats are happy. So much the better! And let us have confidence that they will safeguard the real interests of Zaire and Belgium.

As far as we are concerned, we are happy to note that Zaire has again been able to honor its traditional virtues of hospitality and — as we wrote in the past — there was no need to try to force the hand of the Zairian host. Mr Tindemans and his delegation were accorded a reception that was worthy of their rank and of the Belgian-Zairian friendship which both parties have been trying to safeguard by all means. All is well that ends well, it is said. The storm is over and there is every sign that the Belgians and the Zairians are starting again on a good footing.

For us — AZAP — who are the vehicle of our country's public opinion, this is not the time for euphoria. On the contrary, we believe that this is the right time for a dramatic questioning. In fact, we have been asking ourselves the delicate questions as to whether the diplomats — who now seem so satified — have really during their discussions tackled the crux of the problem which seems to us to be more a matter of mental condition. We persist in our belief that as long as the traditional complex that has always characterized the Belgian-Zairian relations is not removed, we will continue to go from incident to incident and from show of reconciliation to show of reconciliation.

To mention only one example, as long as the Belgian partner continues to consider Sabena [the Belgian airline company] as the company of the white master and Air Zaire as a sort of tinkered-up affair that emerged from the imagination of a formerly oppressed people, there will always be painful events followed too easily by some hours of discussions, even if these are frank and direct as we were told the recent discussions were.

No, the dispute between the Belgians and the Zairians is too deep-seated. We must have the courage to admit that it is a veritable dispute, an immense ice berg whose visible part we take pleasure in caressing from time to time.

At the height of the crisis which has just ended, AZAP had suggested the organization of a Belgian-Zairian roundtable conference during which everything would be discussed and a lot of things thoroughly criticized. Contrary to what some Belgian newspapers have written, the recent Kinshasa discussions are far from being the roundtable conference suggested by AZAP. The Belgians and Zairians must hold this roundtable conference if they want to establish their relations on a really solid bases. We are convinced that this conference will take place one day because the time will come when both parties will be tired with these too frequent quarrels which certain people willingly describe as squabbles between husband and wife. We consider these terms too familiar and improper to describe differences between two sovereign partners.

In their articles datelined Kinshasa, the Belgian journalists in Mr Tindemans' entourage reported the alleged reactions of the Zairian authorities concerning the positions adopted by AZAP throughout the recent Belgian-Zairian incidents. We leave these newspapers with the responsibility of their interpretation of these reactions. We will simply say that although it does not express the diplomats' point of view, AZAP — which is working at its own level — is certainly in a good position to explain Zairian public opinion. It is good to add that in Zaire, the authorities and the press serve one and the same cause — that of a nation seeking its happiness and its development in all fields.

Finally, it should be well understood that the sweet words and good intentions that have just been exchanged between the Belgians and the Zairians in Kinshasa will never blunt our sense of criticism nor discourage our determination to defend at all costs the noble ideals pursued by a leader — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, a man who is particularly touchy concerning Zaire's independence, sovereignty, and dignity.

MPR Delegation Leaves for Beijing, Bucharest

AB251540 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1242 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Apr (AZAP) — An MPR delegation, led by Prof Gambembo Fumu wa Utadi, Central Committee member and secretary general in charge of relations with friendly and sister parties, left Kinshasa on Friday morning for Beijing and Bucharest, in response to invitations from the Chinese and Romanian Communist Parties.

It is recalled that a CPC delegation paid a friendly visit to the Republic of Zaire in April 1985.

In Bucharest, the MPR delegation will sign a protocol agreement on cooperation between the MPR and the RCP. This agreement was initiated during a visit to Bucharest in November 1984 by an MPR delegation which participated in the 13th ordinary congress of the RCP.

The MPR delegation is scheduled to return to Zaire at the end of May.

BENIN

Parliamentarians End USSR Visit; Communique Issued

AB260748 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Relations of friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin have been strengthened. This has been demonstrated by the visit of a delegation of our country's Revolutionary National Assembly to the USSR from 16 to 23 April. The delegation was led by Joseph Deguela, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] and second vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly. It held very fruitful discussions at various levels as emphasized in the joint communique which was issued at the conclusion of the visit to Moscow and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

After examining the life and works of the Soviet people, their sociopolitical and economic achievements, the delegation led by Mr Deguela held two important meetings. First of all, it was received by the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kholov. It also held discussions with Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. These meetings, of a general nature, permitted the two parties to exchange information on the activities of the supreme organs of the state power of the two countries. The reciprocity in the exchange of information was also manifested at the Supreme Soviet where the Soviet parliamentarians informed their Beninese counterparts of the important decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In return, the Beninese delegation reported on the decisions of the second ordinary national congress of the PRPB.

Concerning bilateral relations, the Beninese and Soviet parliamentarians expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the two countries, which is based on the strict respect of the sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country.

On world issues, the two parties expressed their attachment to peace and strongly deplored the grave tension which is arising due to the aggressive policies of imperialism. In this regard, they expressed their strong support to the martyr people of Libya, vehemently condemning the American imperialist recourse to state terrorism, and called for an immediate halt to it. This same concern for the preservation of peace characterized the position of the two parties on disarmament and the nuclear threat. On this issue, the Beninese delegation highly appreciated the vast program of concrete action announced by the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his 15 January address on the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

On Africa, the situation in the south where Pretoria is creating a multitude of conflicts was strongly condemned. The rights of the Namibian people were reaffirmed.

On the world economic situation, the two parties praised the convening of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation prevailing in the continent.

The parliamentarians of the two countries expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the official visit by the Beninese delegation.

GHANA

Commentary Calls for Oil, Consumer Boycott of U.S.

AB261500 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Iddrisu Saddick commentary]

[Text] There have been worldwide condemnations of the United States of America and expressions of solidarity with Libya since the Reagan administration launched air raids on the two Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi over a week ago, leaving in their trail widespread destruction of life and property. The condemnations and expressions of solidarity generally took the form of mammoth demonstrations characterized by anti-Reagan slogans. It is significant to note that as a Third world country, Libya has won the sympathy and understanding of both Eastern and Western Bloc countries in the wake of the U.S. attack. Even in countries usually described as the U.S.' traditional NATO allies like France, Italy, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the protestors marched to U.S. diplomatic missions to register their deep concern against the resort to military action to settle an international dispute. But nobody seems to have thought about what the world community could do beyond the demonstrations, protests, and placards. It is in this regard that one considers as appropriate Chairman Rawlings' view expressed in an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] on the subject. The chairman revealed in the interview that he told the Libyan leader in a telephone conversation that the U.S. threats and attack calls for a more meaningful concerted action than mere words of support.

To many people, it is a realistic posture to recognize the limitations of these demonstrations of support. Although there is a psychological plus in favor of the underdog Libya and a minus against the aggressor, the warmonger that he is, President Reagan does not look like he has sufficient conscience to be disturbed by demonstrations and protests. Reagan seems to be poised for further military action as he prepares the minds of his reluctant European allies by his determination to find an alibi even where there is none for attacking the Libyan people in their oil-rich democracy. By his stand, the chairman seems to be wishing that all the anger expressed across the length and breadth of the globe be harnessed into a defense against the forces which reverse the progress of mankind centuries backward.

It is indeed sad that in the 20th century, mankind should resort to might instead of reason to deal with concrete problems. In the 20th century when reason should reign over might and force, the Reagan administration still had recourse to military might against a country which is not comparable to it in that respect. Unless Third World countries, with the support of the entire civilized world, find a permanent solution to the [words indistinct], the Reagan administration, supported by the military-industrial complex, will try to reverse the clock of progress. Another issue related to Reagan's aggression which the chairman addressed, is the political role the Western media played in collaboration with security services and multinational companies, and imperialism's grand design of defending its (?vested) interests. The most insidious side of the aggression is its implications for other weak countries. Third World countries, which do not see the wisdom in the Western system of democracy, will continue to live in danger and terror of the U.S. for as long as they take no collective action when one of them is attacked. This is therefore the time to consider the oil weapon again, and possibly to try the idea of consumer boycott of American goods with the view to teaching President Reagan that gangsterism does not pay. The oil weapon happens to be in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi's Arab brothers and cousins, and it is worth mentioning that the Libyan leader did not hesitate to ask them to use it to bring the oppressor to his knees. As for the consumer boycott, we in Africa have it, because the African market is the most formidable in the world. And there is no doubt that African countries together can (?stretch) their muscles to force the Reagan administration to stop further acts of aggression against the Libyan people.

Going by the spontaneity and scale of protests throughout the world, it is clear that this time, America, by attacking Libya, has bitten more than she can chew, for if all the anger could be transformed into oil and consumer boycott of America, the world would have proved that the unjust use of force does not pay.

Stringent Security Measures Introduced Around Castle

AB250833 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] An official statement informs the general public that additional stringent security measures have been introduced at the Castle [seat of the Ghanaian Government] and its surroundings. Visitors and government employees are advised to observe and to comply with these new measures strictly. The statement added that there is a total ban on the drawing of fuel at the Castle petrol point on Fridays.

Local Curfew Imposed Following Chieftaincy Dispute

AB270800 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The Brong Ahafo Regional Security Council has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Takyiman and its surrounding areas from 6 pm to 6 am each day. A statement by the council in Sunyani yesterday said the decision has become necessary in view of the mounting tension over a chieftaincy dispute at Takyiman. The statement ordered all persons in possession of firearms to surrender them to the nearest police station immediately. It explained that this measure has become necessary in order to preserve life and property and to maintain a normal atmosphere in Takyiman and its surrounding villages.

GUINEA

Lebanese Government To Close Embassy in Conakry

AB271355 Dakar PANA in French 1338 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Conakry, 27 Apr (AGP-GUI/PANA) — The Lebanese Government has decided to close its embassy in Conakry due to "the difficulties currently facing Lebanon." General Lansana Conte was informed of this decision on Saturday by the Lebanese ambassador to Guinea. A consulate will be opened to handle the affairs of Lebanese nationals in Guinea, estimated at more than 3,000, most of whom are merchants.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Message From Malian Leader

AB251845 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state this morning received in audience an emissary of General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. The emissary is Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and minister of state charged with industrial development and tourism. He was accompanied by Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary to President Moussa Traore. After the audience, the Malian emissary did not reveal the real purpose of his mission:

[Begin Diallo recording] The audience which the president of the Republic of Ivory Coast granted me falls within the framework of the strengthening of the excellent cooperation happily existing between Ivory Coast and Mali. I think this cooperation is multifaceted, as you may know. It concerns all fields — political, economic, cultural and social. Each time one is lucky to be received by President Houphouet-Boigny, be it at the level of a head of state or at the level of a minister, the talks always cover extensive areas. He also gives very wise advice on peace and subregional solidarity in particular. [end recording]

It should be pointed out that Minister Ehui Bernard [Ivorian minister of industry] attended this audience.

LIBERIA

Pro-U.S. Liberians Reported Tortured, Killed in Libya

AB251745 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Government of Liberia has been informed through its diplomatic mission in Rome that Liberians working in Libya were tortured to death and some put on firing squad for being pro-American. The Liberian charge d'affaires in Rome, Italy, Mr Prince Porte sent a telex message to Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo, that two Liberians working in Libya had told him that they saw some of their fellow Liberians being tortured to death while some were put on firing squad. The telex message, a copy of which was issued at the Information Ministry today, further reported that the Liberian victims were identified by their passports.

The message said the Liberian Chancery in Italy has meanwhile stopped flying the Liberian flag in an effort to avoid possible sabotage action and safeguard life and properties. The report comes in the wake of the recent American-Libyan crisis.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information is asking Liberians who have relatives and friends in Libya to bring photographs of those relatives and friends so that the government could pursue the matter through diplomatic channels.

The text of the message reads: Have honor [to] advise in wake of Libyan-American crisis, two Liberians working in Libya went to Italy after the American raid. Reported seeing fellow Liberians tortured to death and some put on firing squad. Was identified by passports and accused of being pro-American. In an effort to avoid possible sabotage action and safeguard life and property, we have stopped flying national flag on chancery during official working hours as is done by most embassies, and mission is identified by coat of arms only.

Coalition Chairman Kpolleh Arrested for 'Sedition'

AB251805 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the Grand Coalition, William Gabriel Kpolleh, has been arrested and detained at the central prison in Monrovia on charges of sedition. The arrest of Mr Kpolleh comes only a day after a five-man committee set to investigate allegations he made against government, recommended that the probe against Chairman Kpolleh be waived in the name of peace, unity, and reconciliation. Mr Kpolleh had earlier alleged that the government was planning a fake coup to implicate the leaders of the grand coalition.

The committee's recommendation followed Mr Kpolleh's refusal to appear before it on the grounds that he made the allegations as chairman of the Grand Coalition and any reaction growing out of these remarks should be directed to the coalition for its appropriate attention. However, the committee said if the government so desired to continue the probe, the judicial process could be an alternative.

Meanwhile, the Grand Coalition has demanded the immediate release of its chairman, Gabriel Kpolleh. The Executive Committee of the coalition said it believed this action on the part of government does not exhibit [word indistinct] of justice and fair play. According to the statement by the Executive Committee today, the coalition recalled that high officials of government including Colonel Harry (Seni-Pennel) had made statements that constitute what it called more of a hideous crime of sedition than the statements made by the Grand Coalition.

Opposition Leaders Charged

AB270755 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, April 27 (AFP) — The second vice-chairman of Liberia's four-party opposition coalition, Edward B. Kessely, has been charged along with its secretary-general, Peter Bonner Jallah, with criminal mischief, the *SUN TIMES* newspaper reported Saturday. The paper said three residents of the capital claimed that the opposition politicians had attacked their vehicle, deflating a tyre and damaging a door. The coalition has often complained that unmarked vehicles follow their leaders at night with criminal motives.

Mr Jallah and another opposition member, William Clarke, were arrested last Wednesday, but later freed on bail after they were charged with Mr Kessely, who was not arrested.

The *STANDARD* newspaper meanwhile said four students of the Monrovia consolidated schools system, which has been closed by the government, were arrested Friday after the detention of the chairman of the opposition coalition, William Gabriel Kpolleh, who has been charged with sedition.

Army Officer, SUNTIMES Editor Arrested

AB251202 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 25 (AFP) — The former speaker of the now dissolved Military People's Redemption Council, Brigadier General Jeffrey Gbartu has been arrested for refusing a security search and assaulting a security officer at the airport, the independent daily *THE STANDARD* reported Friday.

The paper said Gen Gbartu was arrested on Monday when he arrived from abroad at Liberia's Roberts International Airport and refused to be searched. When security officials insisted, Gen Gbartu took off his [word indistinct] cap and threw it on the floor, a situation which led to his arrest, the paper said.

The incident was said to have been referred to President Samuel Doe. Meanwhile, the news editor of the independent *SUN TIMES* newspaper, Westmore Dahn was briefly detained Thursday in connection with the paper's lead story headlined, "Halt Aid to Present Government, Liberian Women Urge U.S." The paper quoted a group of "concerned women of Liberia" as saying the U.S. Government should halt all military assistance to President Doe's government because the aid was "being used against unarmed civilians, including women, men and children."

According to the paper, the statement was presented to U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker during his two-day visit here last week.

Four Senior Finance Ministry Officials Fired

AB271305 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 27 (AFP) — President Samuel Doe has sacked four top officials at the Liberian Finance Ministry for alleged corruption, state television reported here. Those dismissed were the Deputy Minister of Finance for Revenues Eddie Manley, Assistant Minister of Finance for Revenues Miley Gray, and two deputy commissioners of customs, Joseph Cole and Lucine Kamaqa.

The television quoted Mr Doe as saying the four men were sacked following completion of an investigation into "fraud and irregularities" at the Finance Ministry. He said the probe committee would continue investigating possible fraud at the ministry.

When setting up the committee three weeks ago, Mr Doe said only that a "significant sum" of money had been embezzled by finance officials. But a subsequent report in the state-owned *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper said $13 million had been embezzled through manipulation of customs receipts involving firms importing goods into Monrovia's free port. The paper said those implicated included a deputy commissioner of customs, two deputy ministers and an assistant minister.

MALI

SDAR Presidential Envoy Delivers Message for Traore

AB250825 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] General Amadou Baba Diarra, acting on behalf of the president, has received Mr Omar Hadrani, member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front. Mr Hadrani delivered a message from Mr Mohamed Abdel Aziz, the SDAR president, to President Moussa Traore. After his talks with the BEC [Central Executive Bureau] deputy secretary general, the special envoy of the SDAR president stated, in discussing the indirect negotiations between Morocco and SDAR, that the least expensive concession to make is to listen to one's adversary.

[Begin Hadrani recording] President Mohamed Abdel Aziz, has always briefed his brothers, in particular President Moussa Traore of Mali, on developments concerning the Western Saharan question, which is of concern to all of Africa and in particular to Mali, which has always sided with just causes in Africa. As you know, negotiations are currently under way between the Polisario Front and Morocco in New York under the auspices of the UN secretary general and President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman; and, as you also know, Mali was the first to offer its good offices in 1979 but since then so much time has unfortunately been lost, as we did not continue in the direction proposed by Mali. Today we are here as bearers of a message that concerns developments in these negotiations, which we hope will bear fruit. Nevertheless, we regret that the Moroccan side is still unable to accept totally the resolution adopted by the OAU and the United Nations which demands direct negotiations and discussions. In our view, the least expensive concession is to listen to one's adversary. [end recording]

Present at the audience were M'bouille Siby, the BEC organization secretary; Alhouseyni Toure, secretary general at the Presidency; and Tidiani Guisse, the political adviser at the Presidency.

Draft Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cape Verde

AB251550 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Joint communique issued in Bamako on 24 April following visit by a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV]; read by Cheikhna Auguste, legal adviser of the administrative secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] — recorded]

[Text] Determined to reinforce the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, apartheid, racism, and all the other forms of oppression and domination; reaffirming their solidarity with and support to the national liberation movements in Africa and throughout the world; and conscious of the need to safeguard and reinforce cohesion within the OAU and help their peoples to achieve social and economic progress and development, the PAICV and the UDPM agree to adopt and implement the present draft agreement on cooperation for 1986 and (?1987).

1. Consultations
The PAICV and the UDPM will regularly exchange delegations of (?officials) and hold discussions and exchange views and information on the regional and international situation. In the political and organizational fields, the two parties — at the initiative of either party — can agree to (?harmonize) their views through previous consultations in order to take common actions in regional and international meetings.

2. (?Cooperation) between mass organizations
The two parties (?express their strong desire) to organize meetings between the respective mass organizations of their countries in order to develop bilateral cooperation.

3. Exchange of documents and information
Considering that the exchange of documents and information will help (?solve their problems), the two parties will send their journalists [words indistinct] and technicians to report onpolitical, economic, and cultural events in either country. The two parties will encourage (?journalists) to participate in the symposia, conferences, and seminars which will be organized under their auspices.

4. Relations between the two states
The two parties will work toward strengthening and expanding the political, economic, social, and cultural cooperation existing between the two states for a better implementation of the agreements signed between the two countries. [no signatures given]

NIGERIA

Foreigners To Be Charged $100 To Enter Country

AB280950 Dakar PANA in English 0933 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, 28 April (NAN/PANA) — The Nigerian Government has imposed a fee of 100 naira (about $100) on all foreigners entering the country, the *SUNDAY VANGUARD*, a privately-owned newspaper reported yesterday, quoting Director of Immigration Munammadu Damulak. The report said that visitors from OAU member-countries would, however, pay only 50 naira (about $50).

All payments are to be made in foreign currency, the *VANGUARD* said.

The newspaper quoted Mr Damulak as saying that the entry fee was introduced early this year and that, "All we have done is to implement government's directives."

National Planning Minister Kalu Idika Kaul said at a news conference at which he gave details of the 1986 federal budget in January that the payment of the entry fee was "without prejudice to the existing policy which requires foreign visitors to pay hotel bills in foreign currency."

He said that foreign diplomats were exempted from payment of the entry levy.

PANA: ECOWAS Ministerial Committee Meets in Lagos

AB261013 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, 26 April (NAN/PANA) — Members of a six-nation ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) ad hoc ministerial committee began a two-day meeting in Lagos yesterday to consider financial proposals for the construction of the community's headquarters in Abuja and the ECOWAS Fund Headquarters in Lome.

A source close to the Fund Headquarters told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the meeting, presided over by Nigeria, would consider the financial contributions of each of the 16 member-countries to the building of the two structures, as well as determine the volume of external loan required.

She said that the Abuja, which was to cost about 30 million Naira (about 30 million U.S. dollars) originally, had now been scaled down to about 10 million naira (about 10 million U.S. dollars), while the ECOWAS Fund head of offices would cost about 10 million naira (about 10 million U.S. dollars).

The meeting which is expected to consider a memorandum on total payments by the Fund and appraise progress report on the projects, will adopt a report of the committee of experts set up for both projects today. Other members of the Headquarters Building Committee are Republic of Benin, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Meanwhile, the Community has cancelled the meetings of its ad hoc ministerial committees on economic recovery and evaluation, ministers of finance, board of directors of the Fund, council of ministers, and the summit, scheduled to be held in Lagos between 26 April and 7 May. No explanation was given for the cancellation.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos To Visit USSR 'First Half of May'

MB251257 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, is going to pay an official and friendly visit to the USSR. The visit will take place during the first half of May, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. This was revealed in a press release from the Angolan Ministry of External Relations.

ANGOP Says RSA Preparing Angolan Invasion

MB251928 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] According to a report from the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, South Africa is preparing for an invasion of Angola and possibly other developing countries. The official Angolan news agency ANGOP claims Pretoria is planning a new series of crossborder raids. The agency says an enormous concentration of SADF troops is poised along the Angolan-Namibian border, and adds that some South African units have taken up positions inside Angola's southeastern Cuando-Cubango Province. The Luanda government has been facing increeased pressure recently following the decision by the Reagan administration to provide military aid to Jonas Savimbi and his rebel UNITA movement.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha: Political Rights 'Necessary' to Negotiation

MB251858 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The state president says that political rights for all is necessary for the negotiation process in South Africa. President Botha said at a public meeting in Vereeniging that political rights must be given to those who do have them so that leaders with the government can negotiate could be identified.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Marius Kleynhans] President Botha, who placed strong emphasis on negotiation and cooperation,said there is an obligation on those who say that justice is good and Christian. These people should set the example of cooperation and to bring about peace and development in South Africa.

[Botha]... We will have to give political rights to those people who do not have them today so that we can get the leaders with whom to negotiate on the joint interest of South Africa. You cannot talk to a bunch of people. You must get leaders who will come from the ranks of communities, duly elected. I say to the Afrikaner tonight: [switches to English] and I am saying it to the English-speaking South Africans, and I am saying this to our new South Africans who have immigrated to this country. We have an opportunity to create a country of hope and of goodwill. But then we must become positive. We must show our dedication and we must seek in a spirit of cooperative co-existence solutions for South Africa's many problems. [switches to Afrikaans] We will not find solutions by rebuffing one another. We will have to seek rights for everyone, including minority rights, in a Christian manner thereby ensuring a place for our children in this country. [end video]

Botha 'Will Not Tolerate Foreign Know-It-Alls'

MB260557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has told a West German newspaper that he will not tolerate foreign know-it-alls who press for instant, radical reform in South Africa. Mr Botha said in an interview with the daily newspaper, *DIE WELT*, that there were people in Europe and the United States who expected things in South Africa to change overnight. The state president said South Africa did not need to be forced towards reform, as the government itself was committed to it. Mr Botha told the paper that those who expected only precipitous change should realize that that was no guarantee for stability.

In the interview, to be published in today's edition of *DIE WELT*, Mr Botha also rejected accusations that he was not ready to negotiate with the country's black leaders. He noted that South Africa did not just consist of a single white minority and a single black majority. He pointed out that the blacks were composed of different ethnic groups, each with its own language and culture, that together they formed different and distinct minorities, and that all groups shared one country.

Uncertainty Over General Malan's Health Reported

MB270914 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] There is uncertainty over the health of South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan. According to the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* newspaper, he was recently admitted to a military hospital in Cape Town for shock treatment for a severe heart malfunction, but officials are not saying much about the incident. A spokesman says the general was just discharged after treatment for a minor ailment, but the paper says the type of treatment seems to indicate something could be seriously wrong. Since the secret visit to hospital Gen Malan has, however, taken up his duties.

Government Reportedly Influencing State Media

MB270905 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A Sunday newspaper reports official documents have been revealed that show South African state radio and television is influenced by the governing party. The *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* says several pages of internal memoranda show staff and contributors to radio are guided in how to present their reports so as to fit in with SABC policy.

The documents show cabinet ministers can influence reports relating to them or even have them replaced. Other reports are said to have been blocked by top officials because they present a negative view.

Opposition Progressive Federal Party media spokesman spokesman Dave Dalling says the allegations confirm his experience of the SABC and he wants a full explanation.

ANC's Maharaj Says Country in 'Permanent Crisis'

MB251207 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] In view of the ongoing popular mass resistance against the apartheid system and the failure of the regime's repressive machinery to suppress mass uprising engulfing the racist republic, P.W. Botha has given the police more powers in a futile exercise to save apartheid from sinking. He also claimed that the police are given more powers in response to the escalating black-on-black confrontation. We are all aware that this is just a pretext of a cornered beast to continue with the reign of terror in our country because (?there is no) black-on-black confrontation, as we hear from Comrade Mac Maharaj, member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

[Begin Maharaj recording] Our country is today in a state of permanent crisis — permanent crisis which the regime and its backers refuse to acknowledge. They live in a dream world and they close their eyes to reality. What is happening is that our people have declared that the system of race rule is intolerable. Today, they are not prepared to put up with it for 1 day longer. People today find the situation so intolerable that a bus rise in fares, a wage strike, a problem of rents, can spark off a prairie fire in area after area. This fire is spreading through our country. Our country is ablaze with revolt. Obviously, revolt is a condition which will be found by many to be one of chaos, but there is order in revolt, there is order in revolution. That order is to be found when you clearly understand who are the people and who is the enemy. Within that framework then, you will be able to understand what is happening in our country. Our people are in revolt and the Botha regime is faced with a situation where that revolt is spreading throughout the country. In how many countrysides that revolt is spreading to, simmering and bursting forth to the surface. They are responding to the analysis of the leaders of the liberation struggle, the ANC, by their actions whether as members of the ANC or as part of the masses not structured into an organization, responding to the analysis [words idnistinct] which states very briefly that our duty now, at this stage, is to make apartheid unworkable and make the country ungovernable. [end recording]

ANC Says New Cross Border Attacks Being Planned

MB251852 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] (?A communique from the) African National Congress released in Lusaka today says South Africa is planning new attacks against neighboring African states. The ANC's director for international affairs, John Makatin, said that Pretoria wishes to take advantage of the international climate created by the recent United States attack on Libya for attacks on alleged ANC bases in these states. Mr Makatini was referring to Wednesday's white paper produced by South Africa's Defense Ministry, alleging that neighboring states were secretely aiding ANC operations in South Africa.

The paper pointed out Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Mr Makatini once again denied that the ANC has military bases in the neighboring countries, stressing that all ANC operations are carried out from within South Africa itself. He said the white paper should not be taken idly, adding that Pretoria was preparing the public opinion for the launching of new cross border attacks.

20,000 Prisoners To Have Sentences Reduced

MB240842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 23, SAPA — At least 20,000 prisoners will their sentences reduced by six months in a general amnesty on Republic Day, May 31 this year, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today. During his reply to the justice budget vote he announced that the state president had approved the amnesty to certain categories of prisoners on May 31 when the 25th anniversary of the republic is celebrated. People imprisoned for unrest, robberty, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm would be excluded from the amnesty.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) interjected that it was a good opportunity to release "Mandela, Sisulu, and co."

All Pass Offenders Said Released From Prison

MB251736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 25, SAPA — The final total number of pass offenders "sentenced and unsentenced" who have been released from prison stands at 188 people, a senior prisons service spokesman said tonight. The spokesman said in response to a question from SAPA the figure did not include those former pass offenders held in police cells but added all pass "offenders" had now been released.

371 Killed, 1194 Injured Under State of Emergency

MB251621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 25, SAPA — There were 371 deaths and 1194 injured as a result of police action during the state of emergency imposed on July 21, 1985 and lifted on March 7 this year, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. A total of 416 deaths and 740 injuries in incidents not related to police action were recorded in the same period, he said in a written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal, (PFP, Johannebsurg North). In this seven month period, 18,569 people were detained and 7097 arrests were made by the South African police in terms of state of emergency powers.

One Reportedly Killed in Ciskei Violence

MB251954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] King Williams Town, April 25, SAPA — A teenager reportedly died and the private house of the Ciskei minister of justice, police and prisons, Mr David Takane, was extensively damaged by fire last night after violence broke out at Sada township near Whittlesea, SAPA's correspondent reports.

The director of information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, today confirmed the disturbances last night and said they involved acts of arson. "A number" of houses were set alight. Mr Somtunzi said few arrests had been made by police "who managed to keep situation under control."

A number of people were reported injured and admitted to the local clinic and treated for various injuries such bruises, stab wounds and burns. Mr Somtunzi said some of the injured people were treated and discharged and serious cases were transfered to the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane.

A 17-year-old girl, Nomboniso Sakwe, was reported to have died from first degree burns after an arson attack on a house.

Mr Somtunzi said no one was injured at the house of Mr Takane.

Western Cape Civic Group Member Arrested

MB270535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 25, SAPA — A member of the Western Cape Civic Association, Mr Kholisile Ntondini, was arrested on a murder charge by police when he reported to the Guguletu police station today.

Yesterday his wife said their home was "attacked" by four men in the early hours of the morning. Mrs Gladys Ntondini said she believed the four men "who kicked and banged on the door and windows of her home at 2.30am yesteday morning were "witdoeke" [white cloth worn on head]. She said she hid her three children under her bed when the men shouted "open up," and they went away.

She said police had told her that they wanted to see her husband at the police station, however, he did not report there because he "had to work," she said. Today Mr Ntondini went to the police station with Mr Jan van Eck of the PFP's repression monitoring committee, because he was afraid that he would be detained, Mrs Ntondini said.

Mr Van Eck said today that he had accompanied Mr Ntondini because "in previous cases when people were asked to go to the police station they had been detained." He said that on their arrival at the police station, police said that Mr Ntondini was being arrested as he was a suspect in a murder case. Mrs Gladys Ntondini said today that a policeman said to her "we have locked your husband up because he came here with a white man."

Residents said they were afraid of renewed outbreaks of violence in the area following the incident at Mrs Ntondini's home. Residents said that they were afraid of re-newed conflict between the "witdoeke" vigilantes and members of progressive organizations.

Mr Ntondini was one of the seven men elected by the community to make peace between the "comrades" and the new Crossroads Committee collecting "bail funds" from the community.

The alleged misuse of bail funds was the direct cause of ongoing violence which has so far claimed the lives of at least 11 people in the past six weeks.

SAPA earlier reported that a police spokesman in Pretoria said if Mrs Ntondini was satisfied that the police had neglected their duty she could make an affidavit and take it to her local police station or any other police station for investigation, or send it directly to police headquarters in Pretoria for investigation if she wanted to.

Police Reportedly Search Zolani Township

MB280437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — Police allegedly conducted a house-to-house search in Zolani township outside Ashton at this weekend following the killing of a community councillor and the burning of two vehicles on Friday night. The body of Mr Douglas Zwani, 62, was found in the township after he had been attacked with knives.

Mr Dawie Bosch, a member of the Montagu and Aston Advice Office, which serves Zolani, said today that "at least 15 people from Zolani have complained of an intensive police search of the township over the weekend." Mr Bosch said: "It looks like the police are clamping down after the burnings and the killing of Mr Zwani. Police have apparently been there since early on Saturday, and I have had reports of vigilantes working with police in searching the township."

A resident, Mr Isaac Majola, said 12 members of the Majola family — distant cousins of his — had "disappeared" from a house near his early today. Mr Majola said that after the house had been "made a mess of" by police, the family, including a four-month-old baby and a 70-year-old woman, had disappeared.

Mr Samuel Finiza said police had been "all around the location" since yesterday morning. "Vigilantes were helping the police," he said. "A vigilante came into my house with police about 7.45am on Saturday. The vigilante slapped my son. I saw police also go into all the houses near mine."

A police liaison officer for the Boland refused to comment on the allegations today. The police liaison officer in Pretoria, Major C.P. Crafford, told SAPA he could not comment on the incident until he had spoken to the local police.

Three Killed in Umbumbulu Faction Fighting

MB280710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0708 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 28, SAPA — Three people were shot dead during renewed faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban yesterday. When police arrived the more than 1000 tribesmen thought to be members of the Emba and Makanya clans dispersed and, during follow-up investigations, police arrested 16 people and took possession of seven firearms and a large quantity of sticks.

A spokesman for Chief Makanya denied that the Makanyas were involved in the fighting. "The Embos have split into two groups and are fighting each other. When some of the Embos come and hide in Makanya territory, then people say Makanyas are fighting."

Durban Area Weekend Violence Reported

MB280734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 28, SAPA — A man was burned to death and the home of a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member was petrol-bombed in renewed violence in two black townships outside Durban over the weekend. Police are investigating the death of an unidentified man who was attacked and then set alight at F Section in KwaMashu yesterday. Motor cars and a filling station were also set alight when youths returning from the funeral of a KwaMashu student leader went on the rampage on Saturday.

After the funeral of Dumisani Ximba, a pupil at Mzuvele High School who was abducted and killed last week, the youths set fire to cars, several houses and a filling station belonging to a former Kwazulu MP, Mr Gobizizwe Bhengu.

In Umlazi yesterday, the home of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Mr Winnington Sabelo was petrol-bombed, causing damage which it is estimated will cost R5000 to repair. Mr Sabelo, a prominent member of Inkatha, was at home with his son and friends when the attack occurred. They managed to put out the fire themselves. Mr Sabelo said he did not want to comment on the attack as it would only give the attackers undue publicity. "All I want to say is that my house was attacked and I know the identities of the attackers and from which organisation they come."

In another incident, the home of the Natal regional secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Thami Mohlomi, was petrol-bombed yesterday. No one was injured in the attack, in which a dozen shots were fired from a vehicle.

Homes of Two Soweto Policemen Attacked

MB280825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — The homes of two Soweto policemen were attacked on Friday night by unknown men and there were no injuries, the Soweto police reported today. The homes, both situated in Zone Five, Diepkloof, were attacked about midnight. In one house, two bullet holes were found in a wall and in the other, investigators found four bullet holes. A Soweto police spokesman said one of the policemen had reproted seeing a combi drive away shortly after the attack.

Two Blacks Killed After Shooting at Police

MB280921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0920 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — At 4.40am today a group of white policemen on duty in Alexandra were fired on from a house, the police public relations directorate in Pretoria announced. Two of these policemen were struck by bullets. The police returned fire with rifles, pistols and a hand-grenade. Police said two black men were fatally wounded in the incident and another black man was wounded and arrested. Police are investigating.

Policeman Set on Fire in Mamelodi 28 April

MB281007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — A policeman was doused with petrol and set alight, and a Russian-made hand grenade thrown at another policeman's house failed to explode in incidents of violence in Mamelodi at the weekend. A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the handgrenade thrown at the house of the policeman in Mamelodi yesterday failed to detonate. Although the spokesman could not confirm the policeman's name, a Johannesburg morning newspaper identified him as Constable A. Tshuvula.

The spokesman could also not confirm an incident on Saturday in which a policeman was admitted to Kalafong hospital with serious wounds after he had been doused with petrol and set alight by an angry mob. According to reports, the policeman was spotted in Mamelodi. He rushed into a car with the mob in pursuit and was forced out and doused with petrol before he was set alight.

Two youths were arrested in a separate stone-throwing incident. The spokesman said the arrests followed a stone-throwing incidents at a policeman's house in Mamelodi.

Union Officials Unable To Attend Tembisa Funeral

MB281118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Police today sealed off Tembisa township on the east Rand near Johannesburg and refused permission for senior officials of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), accompanied by union leaders from Sweden, the United States, and Britain, to attend the funeral of Mr Mphumelelo Kortman, allegedly killed by police two weeks ago.

Among those turned back by the police and army were MAWU officials Mr Moses Mayekiso and Dr Bernie Fanaroff; Mr Herman Rebhan, general secretary of the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF); Mr Denis Macshane of the British Transport and General workers Union; Mr Don Stillman of the American United Automobile Workers Union; Mr Ben Sharman of the American Association of Machinists; and Mr Hakan Arnelid of the Swedish Metalworkers Union. Mr Mayekiso was scheduled to be master of ceremonies at the funeral.

Members of the security forces guarded Nepo Cinema in the township early today where the funeral service was scheduled to be held. Later, police blocked all routes leading to the cinema. But the funeral service was transferred to Mr Kortman's home at Moutse section from where the cortege was to leave for the cemetery.

Press and television reporters were not allowed into the township. At a roadblock the unionists and members of the press were given five minutes to leave Tembisa or be arrested. Only people who could prove they were residents of Tembisa were allowed in and all cars entering were searched.

Mr Rebhan said the IMF found any pretence of democracy in South Africa to be a fraud "as we cannot pay our last respects to a colleague in the same industry as us." Both Mr Mayekiso and Mr Fanaroff said it was "absolutely irresponsible and inequitous" that the police and army could prevent union members and senior officials attending the funeral of a colleague. "We have done everything in our power to persuade police not to interfere in the proceedings, but they have decided not to be reasonable. We believe that in acting in this way the police can only contribute to unrest, the result of which we cannot predict. We call on the police and the army to withdraw from the townships."

In a speech he was to have delivered at the funeral, Mr Rebhan said that under all systems of oppression, it was the workers who paid the price. Mr Kortman's "sacrifice" would inspire workers overseas and other countries "as they raise their voice for a free and democratic South Africa."

Earlier today, groups of youths moved around Tembisa enforcing a work stayaway because of the funeral. Youths stood guard at all the railway stations as early as 3am and turned back commuters. There were no taxis and buses in the township and people who tried to walk to the railway stations were ordered back home by groups of youths.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

2 PM, 25 April

MB251329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 25, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria 2pm "interim unrest report:"

Four black youths have been arrested for questioning in connection with the murder of an Atteridgeville police constable as reported on Monday.

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a group of youths set a delivery vehicle alight, extensively damaging it.

A group of youths had to be dispersed with tearsmoke after an illegal gathering at a school.

A bus was stoned and damaged by a mob of stonethrowers who were dispersed by police with tearsmoke.

A group of blacks damaged a SADF vehicle by stoning it. The personnel on the vehicle fired with a rifle slightly injuring and arresting one youth.

A group of blacks who were trying to hijack two buses were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke.

A private vehicle was set alight by a group of blacks and two private homes were damaged by stonethrowers.

In another incident, a mob attacked a black sergeant attached to the SA police at his home and stabbed him to death. They thereafter damaged his private vehicle extensively with axes. Two firearms were robbed. On two occasions police fired tearsmoke to disperse mobs who stoned private vehicles.

At Alexandra (WWR) [Witwatersrand], the following incidents have been reported.

A black youth was slightly injured by a tearsmoke canister when police fired tearsmoke to disperse a mob who set a private home alight.

Tearsmoke was also used on several occasions where mobs petrol-bombed a delivery vehicle, stoned two private vehicles, SA police vehicles and a payloader.

7 PM, 25 April

MB251654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 25, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"A coloured male under 18 was arrested this morning in Bonteheuwel (Cape) after he and 30 other youths partook in the stoning of an SAP (South African police) vehicle.

"At Mbekweni, in Paarl, Mr J. Wentzel was attacked by blacks at his vehicle with knives, injuring him seriously.

"At Botchebelo, near Bloemfontein, one black youth under 18 was arrested after partaking in an illegal gathering. There was no police action.

"In Soweto, Witwatersrand, the house of a black police Officer, Captain Nondabula, was extensively damaged by arsonists. There were no arrests or any police action.

"In another incident in Soweto, blacks stoned a delivery as well as an SAP vehicle. "One black man over 18 was arrested."

Ends report

26 April

MB260727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0722 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 26, SAPA — The overnight unrest report from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria to 8am follows:

"Five blacks were arrested in connection with an arson attack on CPT Mondabula in Soweto which had been reported in the previous report.

"In Zwelentemba near Worcester unknown blacks fired with an unknown rife on a police vehicle. Eight were arrested subsequently. The vehicle was also stoned and 30 were arrested.

"In another incident in the same area seven blacks stoned a private vehicle. One black male was slightly injured. He returned one shot with his .38 revolver. There were no injuries.

"In Toza near Grahamstown unknown blacks fired with an unknown rifle on a police vehicle. Police had to fire subsequently with a duty pistol. One black man over 18 was arrested. There were no injuries.

"One black man over 18 was wounded and arrested in Kwazakele near PE [Port Elizabeth] after he had petrol bombed the house of councillor Jan Tola.

"In Tembisa near Kempton Park about 150 blacks stoned an SAP vehicle. One member of the SAP, Const Spies, was slightly injured. The police had to use tearsmoke. Two black males over 18 were arrested.

"In the coloured township of Jeffreys Bay 90 coloureds stoneda private house of an SAP member. The police had to act with birdshot. One coloured male over 18 was slightly injured and arrested."

7 PM, 26 April

MB270503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pretorial, April 26, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

"In Zolani, black township in Worcester, Cape, the police found the corpse of Douglas Zwani, 62, a member of the community council who had died as a result of an attack by knives.

"In Linghlile, Cradock, four black men were arrested for being in possession of two revolvers, one pistol and an amount of ammunition.

"In another incident in the same area, about 40 blacks stoned a SAP (South African Police) vehicle. The police had to use tearsmoke and birdshot. A black man, 35 years was wounded and arrested.

"It was also reported today that a corpse of a black man was found late last night in an beer hall, he presumably died of wounds by a firearm. There was no police action, nor any arrests in this specific incident.

"An injured black man, 22, was arrested in the local hospital at Cradock after he had been wounded by the police early this morning by a shotgun. The black man concerned was one of about 150 blacks that stoned an SAP vehicle.

"The corpse of a black man, Elia Nduli, 22, was found in Alexandra, Johannesburg. He presumably died of wounds of an R1 rifle. It is not known in which incident he was involved.

"In another incident in Alexandra the police had to throw tearsmoke to a mob of about 70 being riotous. One black male and one female, over 18 was arrested. There were no injuries.

"In Tsakane, black township in Brakpan, the police arrested three black men and one female under 18 after they had set fire to a beer hall causing extensive damage."

End report.

27 April

MB270729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0728 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 27, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report as supplied by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Linghlile black township near Cradock: Blacks stoned a SAP vehicle injuring a member of the police slightly.

"Grahamstown: A SAP vehicle was stoned injuring a policeman slightly.

"The house of Constable M.C. Mogana stationed at Cullinan was set on fire early this morning at Mamelodi: Const Mogana was seriously injured and was admitted to hospital.

"A coloured male, 21 years, was arrested in Hanover Park in the Western Cape after he had stoned a bus.

"In Bishop Lavis coloured township three coloured males were arrested for stoning a SAP vehicle.

"In the black township near Vrede the private vehicle of Sgt V.Z. Ngumalo was set alight by unknown blacks.

"Unknown blacks used firearms in the following incidents:

"— in Linghlile a SAP vehicle was fired on;

"— in Soweto shots were fired at the home of a member of the SAP;

"— in Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, a SAP vehicle was fired on with minor damage; and

"— in Kwamashu shots were fired at a black woman, wounding her slightly.

"No arrests or fatalities were reported."

Report ends.

7 PM, 27 April

MB280439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 27, SAPA — We have received the following 7pm unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"At Bishop Lavis, Western Cape, two members of the SAP were stoned while on duty. One of the policeman fired a duty pistol and slightly wounded a coloured youth. The youth sustained minor injuries and was arrested.

"At Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, a municipal vehicle was stoned by a group of blacks. Two blacks — a youth and an adult — were arrested.

"At KwaMashu, near Durban, about 100 blacks set fire to a black man. He died as a result of the injuries.

"At Mbekweni, near Wellington, a corpse of a black man was found. He had been necklaced.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, hand-grenades of Russian origin were thrown at the home of a policeman, Const A. Tshuvula, but did not detonate. In another incident in the area 10 blacks stoned the private vehicle of an SAP member. He arrested two black youths.

"At Tontyi, near Grahamstown a municipal vehicle was petrol-bombed by about 20 blacks. The municipality police used a pistol to disperse the mob. One black male aged 27 was wounded and arrested."

28 April

MB280601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0559 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Tembisa, on the East Rand, a police vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, fatally wounding a man.

At Alexandra, near Johannesburg, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on frie. In the same area, a number of shots were fired at police vehicles. Two white police members were slightly injured.

Near Tarlton, on the West Rand, a youth stoned a private motor car on the Ventersdorp road. The driver arrested the youth.

At Kwanomsana, near Humansdorp, in the eastern province, a private home was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth, police arrested a man when he stoned a SAP vehicle.

At Soweto, near Port Elizabeth, shots were fired at a SAP vehicle. No one was injured.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Negotiation With ANC**

"The chances of negotiations between the Government and the African National Congress could be closer than thought," David Braun, political correspondent, writes on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 April. Braun cites P.W. Botha's comment in Parliament that discussions with the Eminent Persons Group had reached " 'a delicate state' " and says that "it is known that central to proposals put by the EPG to the Government is the unbanning of the ANC, the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and negotiations for a non-racial and representative government. But it is clear from the Government's public stance that the key question is the question of the ANC renouncing violence — even if only for the duration of the discussions." The attraction of the EPG is that it could "provide the undertaking that the ANC will adhere to nonviolence if Pretoria keeps its side of the deal. The obvious attraction of this for Pretoria is that the Commonwealth, by putting its seal of approval on any agreement and by furnishing 'guarantees' to both sides, lends enormous international prestige and credibility to any agreement to start negotiations." If the ANC then could not adhere to its nonviolence pledge, the government would feel free to start constitutional talks without it.

Police Probe Attacks

According to a report by a "political correspondent" on the same page, "a high-level police investigation has been ordered into allegations that off-duty policemen were involved in attacks on homes and civilians in Alexandra on Tuesday night." According to a police spokesman, police are aware of "rumors" that off-duty black policemen had been among a group of "moderates" who carried attacks on "comrades" and members of the Alexandra Action Committee.

Discussion of Pass Law Changes

An article by Jo-Anne Collinge on the front page discusses the case of Patrick Morolong, in jail for failing to have a pass book, and how the new changes would affect him. A Black Sash advice worker suspects he would remain "a person of the shadows." Approved accommodation is needed for legal urban residence and his chances of getting this are low as a pass book is necessary to get accommodation. "Securing a South African identity document has proved an impossible task for Mr Morolong for the past nine years. This is largely because he cannot prove he was born on the Reef as he does not know the clinic where he was born." He is viewed as a citizen of Bophuthatswana as that is where he took out his first pass book and that restricts his job opportunities. He lives wherever he can but hopes someone will offer him a job and a room.

White Farmers 'Enemy'

"White border farmers, who were in police and army defence units, could not be considered soft targets and were regarded as part of the 'enemy,' the African National Congress told the National Union of South African Students' delegation during talks at Eastern," Susan Pleming reports on page 3. This was revealed at a report-back meeting on the trip by students who attended. Delegation leader Brendan Barry said: "Although the ANC said it did not plan to indiscriminately attack white civilians, it would take up 'the struggle' in white areas." The ANC also said the country would not become a Soviet satellite and that it was not opposed to a multiparty system so long as no party advocated racism.

Decaying Township

Don Holliday, a member of the crime staff, reports on page 6 of a tour he took of Alexandra under heavy policy escort which "revealed a decaying township slum," with sewerage overflowing, old brick houses sagging, corrugated iron sheeting serving as make-shift homes and children in ragged clothes at communal taps.

Discussion of Attacks

On the same page, Mike Siluma reports that the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has called "on all progressive organizations to meet and discuss the growing incidence of violent attacks on anti-apartheid leaders and activists." COSATU said the attacks were part of " 'a grand plan by those in power to suppress us in a different fashion — for South Africa to get out of (the present) crisis. We call upon all progressive organisations, including churches, to look into the possibility of coming together to discuss the new trend of violence in South Africa, which seems to be our way of life.' "

Beyers Naude Comments

In a report from Harare on page 6, *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service reports that Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a Zimbabwe Christian Council seminar that "while the picture of South Africa today is bleak with the country on the verge of an explosion, there is tremendous hope that a just and humane society will finally emerge." He said he told people who feared a Marxist regime in South Africa that "millions of people were beginning to understand the need for a new society and he had such implicit faith in God that he knew out of all the agony and suffering something would emerge with all the seeds of a more just society." " 'We are moving towards a revolution and have come to the point where there is no looking back.' "

Postal Workers Union

"The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has agreed, in principle, to the formation of a black workers' association, a spokesman for the post office workers said yesterday," the paper reports on the same page. A spokesman for the workers, who met with the postmaster general, said that the conditions for the formation were that the workers submit a draft constitution, and that executive members must be democratically elected. The postmaster general had pledged " 'equal pay for equal qualifications and job opportunities.' "

Alexandra Council Resignation

On the same page, the paper reports that a well-known Alexandra resident and bar owner Mr Million Bowes has resigned as an employee of the Alexandra Town Council. He had been employed for about a year as caretaker of the township's blocks of flats. Boycotters had distributed pamphlets asking that his bar be boycotted.

Reassurances for Private Schools

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, this week assured Catholic private schools that they would not be closed if they refused to re-register under new draft regulations. Last week, 65 Catholic schools said they would refuse to register until a racial clause in the new regulations was removed. A school representative said they had been assured they would not be de-registered if they failed to comply.

STAR on Pass Laws

In an editorial on page 12, *THE STAR* says that the word "reform" is in such disrepute that "even genuine political advances need to be dissected and examined under a microscope. With some reservations, then, yesterday's moves on the pass laws must be hailed as an undoubted major step towards racial justice." The release of people in jail for such offenses and the ending of arrests as well as the fact that the time for such action was moved forward are all positive signs. However, "the main factor clouding the picture of equal freedoms is the emphasis on the availability of housing as a condition for urban residence. How will this requirement be enforced?" Will the enforcement be discriminatory? "Events might prove that too much discretion has been left to reactionary white councils — that of Pretoria for example. Will they be allowed to subvert national policy." "Practice will show the proof of the pudding. For the meanwhile, these moves are an exciting start."

STAR on Safety Amendment Bill

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says the Public Safety Amendment Bill was introduced in Parliament to give the rightwing more law and order before scrapping the pass laws for the leftwing. The bill, however, "is to be deplored." The minister of law and order has "too much power as it is. In effect, he will get the authority to do what only the State President once could do." Already there are too many reports on abuse by policemen and giving the minister new powers to declare a state of emergency without using that term is "subterfuge. Changing nomenclature does not solve problems." "Parliament would be advised to reject this Bill."

Catholics Consider Sanctions

On page 12, *THE STAR* carries a report by Estelle Trengove on the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) considering taking action requesting economic sanctions be imposed against the country. "Whatever the people say, the Catholic Church seems set to be come the first church in South Africa officially to give support to disinvestment and economic sanctions." The SACBC issued two documents for members to discuss but slanted heavily in favor of sanctions. One disputed that sanctions would cause a loss of jobs in most instances. If foreign business refused new investment or sold investments to local firms no jobs would be lost. Only if physical capacity was actually removed would there be a job loss, although job losses could also occur if foreign countries banned or restricted South African exports. The SACBC said its support would strengthen groups advocating sanctions abroad, would lend weight to the general movement away from apartheid at home and abroad and were supported by black opinion polls and by black leaders, who favored them even if jobs were lost. If the church takes such a stand, it may open the way to others to take such a position.

DPSC on Unjust System

On the same page, the Detainees Parents Support Committee writes in the "Our View" column that "due process of law always constitutes an unwelcome obstacle to those who would rather rule by arbitrary decree." The history of South African security legislation shows that the courts have been stripped of their power to ensure individual liberty and that "vast and almost unfettered powers have been conferred upon administrative officials." The case of the banning of Manas Buthelezi is discussed, which shows that Such actions rely on the information of paid informants with an interest in distorting the truth. "The information cannot be tested in a court of law and reliance upon it can lead to the imprisonment of innocent people." Although the DPSC is pleased the appellate court took action to overrule the minister's bannings, "it remains concerned that an arbitrary and unjust system remains intact. It is a system which is the product of an authoritatian regime with scant respect for legality and democratic values. The DPSC, therefore, reiterates its call for the scrapping of security legislation."

DPSC on Detainees

On page 16, the paper reports that the DPSC has said that "the structure of the South African detention laws encouraged the abuse of detainees." A DPSC spokesman said that " 'the point is that the structure of the detention laws is such that those practices are in effect encouraged. The detainee is entirely at the mercy of his interrogators.' " "Detainees were totally isolated from an attorney, an independent doctor, family or access to the courts." " 'So-called safeguards set up all operate within a closed system and experience shows that they are worthless.' "

Barclays on Sanctions

A report from London on page 17 says that Barclays chairman Sir Timothy Bevan has "repeated his pledge not to commit new money to South Africa — but the possibility of a Commonwealth- backed loans to held the black South African community was raised by him at the bank's annual meeting on Tuesday." He also said Barclays would not be party to formal debt rescheduling " 'until the regime there gains international credibility.' " He said lending benefiting the black community would be considered. He said he was confident that Barclays South Africa was a force for good. " 'In South Africa we are known as the anti-apartheid bank.' "

Role of Finrand

In another article on the same page, the paper says the Treasury is "looking for ways to increase the scope of the financial rand to enable potential foreign investors and local non-quoted companies to use the currency as an investment route into South Africa." The main stumbling block is the small pool of financial rands. Some bankers argue, however, the financial rand should be ended, that a floating mechanism would cope with readjustment and share prices here and abroad would quickly realign in response to the new exchange rate. They also argue that the commercial rand, after an initial fall, could be expected to rebound. It has been widely reported that "the flight of capital out of South Africa recently was higher than expected when the rescheduling oeration was put together" and exchange controls are not coping with "disappearing money." However, if authorities try to force disinvestment money through the financial rand system, that might encourage "even greater foreign investor disillusion with this country."

Black-Oriented Stores

Another report on the same page says that while established companies have seen profits cut in the last 6 months, the black oriented stores have posted sucessful interim results. Frasers topped the upper range of forecasts by increasing its earnings 61 percent. Analysts are not certain what role black consumer spending is playing in this as Frasers success was in part attributed to the success of its rural stores, where the boycott effects wrec not so severely felt. Also declining white income coupled with fierce competition may have caused the reduction in profits of the established stores.

Seriousness of Debt Issue

On page 21 *THE STAR* carries an article by Michael Chester examining the debt issue 8 months after South Africa declared a debt repayment freeze and "shattered" its "faultless record in international financial markets." Yet most people still do not understand the seriousness of the issue, a paper by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria says. Even economists differ on the reason for it. Many lay the blame on politics and "are convinced the U.S. banks considered it the last straw when the State of Emergency was clamped down in a vain attempt to calm the wave of black unrest." Another economist argued, however, that the banks turned off the taps because of the country's poor economic performance. The University of Pretoria report calculated that every man, woman and child in South Africa would have to pay about $760 each to pay off the debt. However, that is still much less than the debts of other countries, including Australia. Nevertheless, the debt problem may dampen growth and thus hinder job creation. Bankers and politicians all say South Africa will repay its debt, given enough time, but the weakening rand, slower domestic growth, and more unemployment make it difficult and reduce living standards. The country must concentrate on exports.

May Day Rallies

On page 23, Sheryl Raine reports on union demands for a paid holiday on May Day, with only the conservative Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUSCA) saying it would not support the holdiay. Many businesses, however, are following the "no work, no pay" rule. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has accused local authorities of denying it places to hold rallies. It plans to hold them now in Durban, Maritzburg, Ladysmith and Empangeni in Natal; Bonteheuwel, Atlantis and Mitchell's Plain in the Cape; Port Elizabeth and East London; and Soweto, Pretoria, Witbank and Secunda in the Transvaal. There has been "some behind-the-scenes lobbying of the Government by anxious business leaders."

Recreation Race Bans

"Johannesburg's 'all-white' recreation centres have been accused of acting illegally by refusing to allow Indians, blacks and coloured people to become members," *THE STAR* reports on page 24. City Councillor Geoff Stark has offered to make an issue out of anyone refused admission for racial reason. There have two recent complaints of discrimination at Paterson Park Recreation Center, one involving an Indian man and another a young colored woman.

Hospital Race Rule

"A newly formed committee claims there has been a de facto suspension of the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] directive introduced earlier this year to make the Coronation Hospital in Johannesburg a 'coloureds only' establishment," the paper reports on page 25. This was stated by an association of doctors who have opposed the directive. However, the TPA denied the suspension, although doctors said they were confident the TPA'S unwillingness to enforce it meant it had backed down.

SADF Denies Allegations

Gary van Staden reports on the same page that the Defense Force had denied that SADF members had at any time acted illegally in carrying out their duties. The statement was issued in response to affidavits from residents in Kagiso and Munsieville alleging wrongful acts by security forces in a petition to the Rand Supreme Court. The SADF denied they had used whips on residents, that the presence of their forces was unnecessary, and that the SADF had sealed off all but one exit from the townships.

Doctors Deny Torture

Joe Openshaw reports on page 26 that the Medical Association of South Africa was "not aware of any instances of doctors being involved in the torture of detained children," according to one official, in reply to charges on the BBC program "Witness to Apartheid." The official said that any involvement by doctors in the torture of detainees or the failure to report such participation was "a gross violation of medical ethics and the association would investigate all cases reported to it."

SOWETAN on Township Violence

Alexandra township "has all the ingredients necessary for the outbreak of violence," the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English of 24 April says in a page 4 editorial. Violence feeds on itself and "very soon few people will feel safe in and out of their homes in the townships." The only way these ugly incidents will not be repeated is for the causes of the violence to be removed, the editorial says. "It is about time that the people of Johannesburg and its rich suburbs took Alexandra under their wing and completely change the unbearable situation there. It is also about time that the laws that create places such as Alexandra township are all removed from the Statute books of this country."

Bill on Rent Deductions

A page 7 article says several political and trade union movements have condemned draft legislation introduced in Parliament which will allow money to be deducted from wages by black employers for outstanding rent. Among them are the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Azanian People's Organization, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Under the bill money owed the black local authorities could be collected from employers not to exceed 25 percent of a worker's pay. The main areas affected are Katlehong on the east Rand, the Vaal triangle, Malemodi, and Alexandra, where angry residents have refused to pay rents until various demands are met.

Pressure on Black Athletes

Port Elizabeth Youth Congress President Mkhuseli Jack said that pressure which forced black athletes to withdraw from a major meeting in Port Elizabeth "would be exerted on all black sportsmen taking part in multiracial events," a page 10 article reports Mr Jack, who was responsible for the withdrawals, "denied there was any personal threat, real or implied, in what he had said to the athletes." He said the ban on black athletes competing in " 'unacceptable multiracial sport' would continue until 'the deplorable actions of the police and troops in the townships is addressed.' "

Anger Over Maize Price Increase

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 12 that the increased price of maize — 13.9 percent for white maize and 9.7 percent for yellow — has been met with anger and dismay. The president of the Black Consumer Union, Ellen Khuzwayo, said it was "regretable that the Government considered the interests of white producers instead of those of millions of blacks, of whom the majority were either unemployed or earning meagre wages." " 'Mealie-meal is a staple commodity consumed by blacks. Many people will be hard-hit,' " she said.

Lebowa Negotiation Offer

The Lebowa chief minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has offered to accompany State President P.W. Botha to Pollsmoor prison to negotiate with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, a page 17 article reports. He told the Lebowa legislative assembly that Mandela was " 'now matured and wise and his release will pay dividends.' " He rejected economic sanctions and said blacks should "use their buying power to force the pace of change."

High Import Bill

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 24 April reports on page 2 that a "significantly" higher import bill dented the country's trade performance for the first quarter of the year. Official figures put the cost of imports in March at R1.93 billion. Imports in the first 3 months totalled R6.79 billion, 22 percent higher than the corresponding period last year. Much of the higher import bill is accounted by January's R2.8 billion, most of the increase probably the result of oil purchases. Exports increased by 14 percent during the first quarter.

White Businessmen Urge Alexandra Talks

The Alexandra Action Committee, composed of white businessmen from areas bordering Alexandra are calling for dialogue with any resident or group — moderate or radical, a page 3 article says. They feel the state and local authorities are not doing enough to solve problems. Spokesman Ron Osborne said: " 'We don't care whether we talk to the moderates or the comrades who put out boycott pamphlets. We want to talk.' "

Criticism of Coca-Cola

BUSINESS DAY reports that the Food Beverage Workers Union (FBWU) has criticised Coca-Cola for not consulting it about a decision to give R20 million to improving business, housing and educational opportunities for blacks. A page 3 article says that Transvaal FBWU chairman George Nene said: " 'Black workers at the company should have some say as to how the money is spent because they feel the company does not do enough to assist them with housing and the financing of their children's education.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Importance of Land

The key to success of urbanization is not the " 'orderliness' " that so obsesses bureaucratic minds, but land, a page 6 editorial says. Government has "foolishly tried to exclude the residents of the so-called independent homelands from the new system, which means that the problems of Crossroads and Khayalitsha probably remain insoluble. It still dreams of reviving moribund dorps [villages] in the hope of reducing the flow of migrants to the cities, the equivalent of trying to divert the Orange River with a teaspoon." "And the government (when will they ever learn?) proposed to 'inform' the market where accommodation is available." "It's the old, sad story of reform. Government has done enough to arouse rightwing whites, but not enough to solve the problem. Yet its policy may still work, provided sufficient land is set aside to permit a process of self-help — prodded by the profit motive in a free market — to get off the ground."

Economist Criticizes Monetary Policies

"The complacent attitude of monetary and political authorities, after SA's foreign exchange markets were liberalized, contributed to the country's foreign debt problem, according to economist Louis Geldenhuys," a page 7 article reports. He said the "increasing reliance on market-related exchange and interest rates had underplayed the importance of discipline and prudence in monetary police." The South African situation, " 'given the potential violatility of the gold price and the political uncertainty is not totally conducive to successful free market operation,' " he said. He disagreed with the view that the debt standstill resulted from political rather than economic factors. Geldenhuys said the " 'political situation may have been the final straw which forced the authorities to impose a debt moratorium but to blame it entirely is simplistic.' " " 'We need a co-ordinated economic plan to engineer a climate to attract foreign capital to a changing SA and to improve the private sector's trust in the ability of the authorities to handle the ecomomy.' "

Gencor Chairman on Economic Growth

BUSINESS DAY reports in an article on page 13 that Gencor Chairman Ted Pavitt predicts a 3 percent growth rate this year and expects more real private expenditure. In his valedictory review, Pavitt says he does not expect any "substantial" change in the rand/dollar exchange rate and sees the inflation rate in excess of last year's 16 percent. Pavitt said that government efforts to stimulate the economy will contribute to a moderate upswing, but this will be short-lived if the questions of foreign-debt repayment and availability of foreign capital are not solved "satisfactorily and expeditiously." He believes that reform will be regarded as "too slow or too limited" by a substantial part of the population and this perception "combined with increasing unemployment and the political aspirations of the trade unions, will probably contribute to further deterioration in social conditions and labour relations."

Editorial on Geldenhuys Report

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English for 23 April in an editorial on page 8 asks why the Geldenhuys committee report on the armed forces cannot be published, albeit in edited form to excise classified information. That section of the report which appears in the white paper on defense "seems to be only a tiny part of the inquiry into the structure of South Africa's armed forces." "With troops now used almost routinely in the townships to control unrest, resistance to conscription is stronger than it has ever been. Yet the government seems unwilling to concede that the majority of objectors are anything more than draft-dodgers, who must be punished if they allow their principles to get the better of them." "Indeed," the editorial says, "a feature of the White Paper is the lack of change in the national service system." Initial call-up will remain at 2 years and the curtailment of deferments for university students "makes no sense unless the aim is to catch young men who graduate at South African universities and then leave the country to avoid national service." The punitive attitude towards conscientious objectors must be blamed for this. South Africa is losing some of its best brains and the abolition of general deferments may only hasten that loss.

CITIZEN Hails End of Race Laws

The Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English for 24 April says the day the government announced that 34 racially discriminatory laws and proclamations are to be repealed was a great day for black South Africans. A page 6 editorial says the announcements not be regarded as sufficient by those who want all apartheid laws to be scraped immediately. Nor will it satisfy the radicals who want the country to be handed over to black rule. "What the Government has done is to abandon a major pillar in what is a giant step forward in ending racial discrimination. And other reforms will follow as sure as night follows day."

PFP Criticizes Geldenhuys Report

A page 8 report says the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defense, Graham McIntosh has criticised the Geldenhuys committee report on defense for not providing nonmilitary forms of national service. He said it was " 'odd' to describe the present system as functioning 'satisfactorily and efficiently' when hundreds of young men left the country to avoid National Service."

Catholic Anti-Disinvestment Lobby Growing

"The anti-disinvestment lobby in the Catholic Church is growing and mobilising at an unprecedented rate as the Church's executive heads for its critical summit conference on Monday on the issue, according to leading moderate-traditionalist Catholic, Mr Jan Roodbol," a page 10 article reports. In an interview Mr Roodbol said: " 'Never before have Catholics been so willing in parishes throughout the land to stand up an be counted on the issue.' " Feedback from both white and nonwhite congregations shows "overwhelming resistance" to the call of the Church's commission for justice and reconciliation for disinvestment to force the country to its knees and to force change.

CAPE TIMES Praised

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 24 April reports on page 3 that journalism students at the Peninsula Technikon in Bellvill have issued a statement expressing concern over " 'the increasing infringement on press freedom by the government and its allies,' " and praising the *CAPE TIMES* for "its honest portrayal of events in South Africa and the western Cape community."

CAPE TIMES on Security Force Powers

"As feared, the proposed amendments to the Public Safety Act will give the Minister of Law and Order sweeping emergency powers in areas of unrest, virtually making it unnecessary in future for the State President to proclaim a state of emergency," the *CAPE TIMES* says in an editorial on page 10. The state president used the black-on-black violence to justify giving the minister wider powers and while those at risk have every right to police protection, whether this violence is best combated "by restoring a state of emergency, albeit in another form," is open to question. President Botha seems to be forgetting that "the last state of emergency did not stop these township violence." "What makes the government think that emergency powers will be any more effective in future, unless fundamental political grievances in the black community are speedily redressed?"

Government Takes 'Massive Step Forward'

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says "the government has done what it said it would do, which is to abolish influx control and promote the free movement of black South Africans." Although there are still some reservations and the Group Areas Act and Aliens Act remain on the books, the government has "taken South Africa a massive step forward and made it a better place."

Clergymen Oppose Conscription

"Prominent church leaders have joined in the call for an end to conscription and have supported the End Conscription Campaign's 'Working for a Just Peace Campaign,' " the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 11. A joint statement issued by the Catholic archbishop of Cape Town, the acting chairman of the Methodist Church, the moderator of the United Congregational Church of South Africa's Peninsula region, the chairperson of Baptists for Social Concern, and the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town said that the conscription of whites was forcing them " 'into a position of tragic confrontation with their fellow South Africans,' " and urged the government to provide more opportunities for alternative service by those "who in good conscience object to training in the SADF."

Appliance, TV Prices To Rise

"Domestic appliances and television sets are set to rise in price again," Cherilyn Ireton reports on page 18 of the *CAPE TIMES*. "Manufacturers warned yesterday that unless the dollar/yen exchange rate improved, these goods would go up by at least 8 percent in mid-year."

ASA To Oppose Rising Prices

"The Artisans Staff Association (ASA) is to become 'more militant' in the fight against rising consumer prices and could consider advising members to boycott Sasol [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] unless the Government brings down the price," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 April reports on page 3. At the union's congress, it was also decided to support "the principle of equal education," and to call on the government to open technical colleges to all races and to create more job opportunities.

Remaining Pass Law Offenses

A page 4 report notes that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha told the House of Assembly that "some pass law offences were still in force," The paper reports on page 4. It is still illegal to forge, mutilate, or destroy a "reference book" and to possess a forged one.

White, Colored Salary Differences

"Salary differences between Coloureds and Whites had been phased out in all but two of the 21 salary levels in the Civil Service, the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services, Mr Eli Louw," told the House of Representatives,a page 4 report says. He added that the government intended to eliminate the remaining disparities.

Coloreds 'Infiltrating White Race'

Another page 4 report in *THE CITIZEN* notes that Conservative Party MP Frans van Staden said in the House of Assembly that "Coloureds were 'infiltrating' the White race by applying for reclassification." Van Staden also "warned that if the National Party continued with its 'policy of integration' the White race would no longer be 'pure.' "

CITIZEN **Backs Greater Police Powers**

Commenting on the government's efforts to extend the powers of the minister of law and order in an editorial on page 6, the paper says that because of the increased in black-on-black violence since the state of emergency was lifted, "the government had no choice" but to make the request. "The threat to law and order by radicals attempting to destabilise the country, as well as the efforts to create a revolutionary climate, cannot be fought even with the extensive powers the police have in normal circumstances. We believe that until the violence is rooted out the police will need the extended powers. Parliament will be able to act as a watchdog to ensure they don't abuse them." More than anything else, the country needs peace so that the "great changes" can "proceed in the right climate."

National Forum on May Day

A report on page 8 notes that although the National Forum is not calling for a work stayaway or boycott on 1 May, it was seeking a national paid holiday. National Forum President Saths Cooper said boycotts, " 'if not national coordinated or goal-specific,' " " 'tend to dissipate the energies of those people the organisations appeal to.' "

Treurnicht on Resisting Blacks

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht told a University of Pretoria meeting that " 'we will not let ourselves be shot dead like sitting ducks,' " the paper reports on page 12. Treurnicht, who was "enthusiastically applauded," added that " 'we are going to resist any attempt by Black people to overrun us' " and called on the government to have the question of black political participation decided by a "white general election rather than a referendum."

Insurance Costs Nearly Double

"The cost of insuring some of SA's major companies has almost doubled this year, as short-term insurers have continued to grapple with prolonged underwriting losses and tough re-insurance conditions," Lesley Lambert reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 25 April. "In certain cases, rates for some of the large categories of property and liability cover (normally including fire, consequential loss, crime and liabilities) have been pushed up by between 80 percent and 100 percent, while smaller increases in these categories have not been much less than about 35 percent.

Retail Sales Expected To Drop

"Inflation-adjusted retail sales are expected to decline for the fourth consecutive month in April, highlighting the disappointing performance of the economy," economics editor John Tilston reports on page 2. "The expected real (ie inflation-adjusted) retail sales for April show a seasonably- adjusted decline of 2.6 percent compared with March and a 7.5 percent decline from the depressed sales of last April."

Government Misleading on Maize Price

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has accused government of misleading consumers on the actual extent of the maize price increase," Gerald Reilly reports on page 2. "FCI Agricultural sub-committee chairman L.K. Japhet told *BUSINESS DAY* yesterday the actual increase to millers and feed manufacturers would be 25.1 percent" rather than the 9.7 percent announced by the government.

Agricultural Input Costs

"Farmers are pressing government to curb agriculture's input costs," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 3. South African Agricultural Union officials have held "urgent talks" with Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers, appealing to the government " 'to abolish all measures which increases costs,' " according to the union's president, Kobus Jooste, who added that " 'if input costs cannot be controlled, agriculture will have no alternative but to depend on State subsidies in the future.' " Jooste also said that inflation, rather than the drought, is the farmers' major concern.

More Personal Indebtedness

"South Africans sank deeper into debt during January, according to Central Statistics Services (CSS) figures released in Pretoria yesterday," another report on the same page says. "The number of summonses issued between November and January increased by 8.1 percent to 216,077 (198,000 last year) and the number of civil judgments for debts rose by 10.7 percent or 103,768 (93,708)." Also in the January-November period, liquidations increased by 39.6 percent and insolvencies by 72.5 percent.

Arrest in UDF Leader's Murder

"Police have arrested 21 people in connection with the murder of United Democratic Front [UDF] leader Chief Ampie Mayisa," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 4.

Unions Apply for Registration

Barry Streek reports on the same page that two affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) — the National Union of Mineworkers and the General Workers Union — "have applied for government registration." Although many black unions have refused to apply for registration "for fear of co-option by government," the union's decision shows they "now believe there are advantages in being registered."

PFP Criticizes Advertising Campaign

"This week's government-funded advertising campaign to boost President P.W. Botha's reform initiatives was a disgraceful abuse of the taxpayers' money, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] said yesterday," another report by Streek on the same page says. PFP MP Peter Soal said the "programme announced in the advertisements was nothing but Nationalist Party policy" and using taxpayers' money " 'to promote the aims and objects of one particular party is corrupt and contrary to the aims for the Bureau of Information as approved by Parliament in the Budget.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Change

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says: "Choose a day in the life of South Africa, a day like last Wednesday." On that day, among other things the government announced the abolition of the pass laws, the Conservative Party said the "retreat from apartheid" was responsible for unrest, the Black Sash condemned the new urbanization policy and a spokesman for the Azanian People's Organization said there was little change in the new policy, the police were fired on in Alexandra and Mayor Sam Buti resigned, and President Botha blamed black radicals for the murder of other blacks. "This is the picture of a country which, far from being a static tyranny, is caught up in the process of headlong change. The oddest feature of it all may be the tenacious blindness to change of those who deny it is happening." While there are several factors behind this "denigration of change," one of the most important is that reform "threatens a revolutionary programme to overthrow not racism but capitalism. For the government, this may be disheartening, but there is really no alternative to carrying on. The elimination of racial injustice is a necessary prelude to the negotiations which alone can bring the country to rest."

Politics Not Affecting Stock Market

"Only some of the credit for the sudden flurry of activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange over the past few days can be given to this week's political developments, widely hailed as they were," a second editorial on the same page says. "With foreign buyers largely out of the market, political developments have much less direct impact on the market than they once enjoyed." Instead, the stock market recovery can be attributed to "a firmer gold price, a softer rand, particularly the financial rand, and to a minor degree to the interest attracted in some underpriced new issues."

Blacks Want To Keep Jobs

Dianna Grimes reports on page 7 of *BUSINESS DAY* that a report on "Black SA and the Disinvestment Issue" by a student at the University of Witwatersrand's Business School found "the overwhelming majority of blacks 'stream obediently every day to their workplaces and back, as opposed to the odd short-term stayaway when a sustained general strike could make foreign pressure pale by comparison.' " In contrast to "the militancy of black leadership," most black workers "seem determined to hold on to their jobs." The report also suggests that "disinvestment could thus be looked on by certain leadership as likely to achieve what they cannot, that is to force workers on to the streets, angry and desperate and in a mood to take on government whatever the consequences."

Government Causes Business Confidence Loss

"BMW SA's MD [Managing Director] Walter Hasselkus has castigated government for the depressed state of business confidence in this country," Jim Mackenzi reports on the same page. Hasselkus said " 'one cannot help but conclude that the political climate is responsible for this amazing lack of business confidence,' " as reflected in the declining sales in the car industry. He also "warned government the tolerance shown to date by the West German government was wearing thin."

Businessmen 'Not Impressed' By Conference Call

John Tilston reports on the same page that "despite some public expressions of welcome" to the state president's suggestion that another conference of businessmen similar to the Carlton and Good Hope conferences be held, "privately businessmen are not impressed." One businessman said: " 'If the President doesn't know businessmen's views by now, he never will. Anyway, at these huge meetings and luncheons no serious debate can get going. Too many spout a lot of tripe, or trot out their well-known hobby horses.' "

May Day Demands

Len Maseko reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 25 April that the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU), the Congress of South African Trade unions, [COSATU] and the United Workers Union of South Africa all plan to hold rallies on 1 May. However, "COSATU has charged that local authtories in certain townships are deliberately denying it venues for rallies and warned the celebrations would still go ahead." Maseko notes that the Federated Chambers of Industries "said it was concerned that existing holdiays did not reflect community sentiment and was not opposed in principle to a public holiday recognising the role of labour." CUSA and AZACTU "have warned that employers who refuse to recognise May Day as a paid public holiday would be 'confronted by the collective wrath of the workers.' " The National Federation of South African Workers has also demanded the day as a paid holiday. Maseko also notes that about 1,000 workers at Unilever in Boksburg have been involved in a work stoppage for the past 2 days over management's refusal to grant a paid holiday on May Day. Furthermore, "more than 750 members of the building construction in Johannesburg have been sent back to their homelands following a strike over wages and demands for the reinstatement of dismissed shot stewards."

Whites Oppose Mandela Release

"Most urban whites in South Africa are against the release of imprisoned African National Cognress leader, Nelson Mandela, on humanitarian grounds according to a Marknor poll conducted countrywide recently," the paper reports on page 2. The poll found that 66 percent of those surveyed opposed Mandela's release, but 67 percent supported the idea of a common citizenship for all, 77 percent supported equal education, and 71 percent supported the opening of central business districts. The greatest support for the reform program came from the Cape, with 74 percent, followed by Durban with 71 percent, and the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area with 64 percent. Least support came from Port Elizabeth and East London, with 60 percent.

Release of Bophuthatswana Unrest Victims

Reporting on the Bophuthatswana's government's release of the bodies of victims of the Winterveld shootings on page 2, Monk Nkomo says that the two bodies released on 24 April were taken to their homes in police vehicles and buried 1 hour later. Only relatives were permitted to attend the funerals and political speeches were banned. Nkomo adds that another four bodies are expected to be released soon.

DET Warns Exam Candidates

"The Department of Education and Training [DET] has warned that candidates who have not paid examination fees will not be allowed to sit for matric exams in November," Ali Mphaki reports on page 3 of the *SOWETAN*. "This follows reports that a number of candidates for the matric examinations in November are being urged not to pay their examination fees. In other cases, candidates who have already paid are being told to demand their money back."

SOWETAN on Medunsa 'Crisis'

"We are cheered by the news that the National Education Crisis Committee is to address itself to the crisis situation at the Medical University of South Africa [Medunsa]," the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4. The white student whose attendance has brought about the boycotts at Medunsa "is part of a system that was responsible for the absurdity in having racially separated universities. Black students had no say in the making of these tribal colleges and seperate institutions of learning." "The university should ask him to leave as graciously as the other students have left. It will not cost him all that much."

'Focus' on Venda

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Sam Mabe writes that Venda President Patrick Mphephu has stayed in power despite the fact that he lost the first two elections in the homeland and only won the third election because it was "rigged," according to the leader of the opposition Venda Independent People's Party. Venda's constitution ensures that Mphephu will remain in power because there is an equal number of elected and appointed seats in Venda's Legislative Assembly. Mphephu, who was elected life president in 1983 "by tribal chiefs and party supporters," rules Venda "with an iron fist" and "is believed to be manipulated by a white man from Pretoria, whose decisions he seldom, if ever, opposes." In turn, the role of the Legislative Assembly "is not to make laws but to endorse laws made by Mphephu," according to "one South African official seconded to the Venda Government." A "reign of terror" began after a rocket attack on a police station in 1981 and several clergymen have been arrested. Mabe says "every person known to hold a slightly different view from that of Chief Mphephu is a potential detaineee in Venda. Outsiders are heavily scrutinised and nobody trusts anybody." Two people have died in detention and are believed to have been tortured to death by the Venda police.

'Joe's Burg' on Pass Laws

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 6 says "no law has created more bitterness than the pass laws of this country." Over the years we have had to work out ingenious ways of beating the system, for which the government "has only itself to blame." Blacks tried to get colored ID's or pretend they were American and "speak with a heavy South American drawl." "Thousands have died because of passes, and nobody has apologised to the blacks of this country."

West Rand Violence

"Clerics on the West Rand yesterday said they were trying to end a 'bloody' conflict between members of affiliates to the United Democratic Front and the Black Consciousness Movement," Mandla Ndlasi writes on the same page. One Anglican clergymen said "the conflict was caused by the youths who believed that their organisation was better than the other and should be allowed to dominate on the West Rand." But another Anglican clergymen "said the conflict was started by two youths who were unawre that they would drag their organisations into it." One youth is believed to have died as a result of the conflict, while two members of the Azanian Students Movement were attacked, the home of a UDF Leader was petrolbombed, one member of the Azanian People's Organization was stabbed and another was shot, and the van of a member of the Bekkersdal Concerned Parents Committee was burned.

Reaction to End of Passbooks

Sy Makaringe writes in a column on page 8 that this week he shed a tear "of joy and relief" over the end of a passbook which had "virtually run my life and restricted my movements for more than eight years." Makaringe recounts how he was once arrested for failing to carry his pass although he had shown his press card as a form of identification and how he was once nearly prohibited from working in Johannesburg because he had applied for his passbook while he was in school in the northern Transvaal. He won an appeal permitting him to remain in Johannesburg, but before his appeal was decided, "I contemplated committing suicide rather than leave Johannesburg and rot alive in the bantustans." Makaringe concludes: "I just hope that the ID card that I will soon possess does not stink like its predecessor."

Attacks on Antiapartheid Activists

"The Congress of South African Trade Unions has called on all progressive organisations to meet and discuss the growing incidence of violent attacks on anti-apartheid leaders and activists," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 13. Reacting to the attacks on Alexandra community leaders this week, COSATU said the attacks were part of a "grand plan by those in power to suppress us in a different fashion for South Africa to get out of (the present) crisis." The paper notes that "in recent years there has been an increase in attacks on opponents of the Government. While some leaders and activists were assassinated, some simply disappeared. In most cases, the culprits have never been brought to book."

Alexandra Violence

Page 16 carries photographs of the police operation in Alexandra and reports that "the violence in Alexandra erupted when an attack was launched on a people's court on Tuesday night, residents have claimed. They allege the attack was carried out by policemen. The police say they are aware of the allegations and are examining them."

Township Hijackings

"Township motorists who are living under the threat of having their cars, vans or trucks burnt or damaged by gangs of youths calling themselves 'comrades' have decided to call a meeting of all vehicle owners on Sunday to find ways of combating the menace," Langa Skosana reports on page 18. Soweto youths and members of organizations affiliated to the UDF, the National Forum, trade unions, and taxi companies, as well as "anyone who is directly or indirectly affected by the hijackings" have been invited to the meeting. A spokesman for the meeting's organizers said " 'the reason we are inviting the youth is to get a clear picture of their strategies. We don't want to alienate ourselves from the problems which may be affecting the community as a whole.' " Cars have been reported to be taken "under the pretext of an 'unrest' funeral or transport 'to a funeral of a comrade' " and drivers who object may be killed. Drivers also say they have been "gangpressed" into driving to funerals of unrest victims and one woman who was stopped said she was robbed.

Black Policewoman Interviewed

Ntnabi Moreosele interviews two black policewomen on page 26. One said she joined the police force because she felt she was "not doing enough for the community." She added that while she is " 'aware of the dangers a police officer faces,' " she " 'will not run away. It is part of the job and we are trained to deal with it.' " The other policewoman said she joined because " 'I want to show others what is right and what is wrong. People have a wrong image of the police. They forget it is the duty of the police to arrest and call wrongdoers to order.' "

Indian Traders Support Township Residents

"A spokesman for the Indian traders on the West Rand yesterday said they supported residents of Kagiso, Munsieville and Mohlakeng in their 'campaign and struggle,' " the *SOWETAN* reports on page 32. After a meeting between Indian traders in the area and executive members of the Krugersdorp Residents Organization (KRO) following a 2-week boycott of white shops in Krugersdorp and Randfontein, the Indian traders agreed to dissolve the Krugersdorp Indian Chamber of Commerce and affiliate themselves to the Kagiso African Chamber of Commerce. Since the Indian shops could be affected by the boycott as they are in the same area as the white shops, a KRO official said residents would decide if the Indian stores could be exempt from the boycott.

Debate With ANC in U.S.

"An historic first public debate between representatives of the South African Government and the African National Congress took place on a prime time television progamme in the United States," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English reports on page 1 of the 25 April issue. "The 15-minute discussion coincided with a debate in Parliament in which the Government's changing attitude to talks with the ANC — since it refused passports to Stellenbosch students and churchmen last year — was highlighted by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point)." Home affairs Minister Stoffel Botha "denied any change in the Government's view on talking to the ANC. He said the Government was still convinced that it was totally wrong to hold discussions with people who murdered and destroyed." The debate was on the value of ending the pass laws.

Nel: Right Will Not Deter Us

Political correspondent David Braun writes from Cape Town on the same page of *THE STAR* about the disruptions in Brits which prevented Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel from speaking. Mr Nel said today the "National Party would continue with its reforms 'regardless of these people who do not want to see reason. We are not prepared to give a number of white rightwing radicals like the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] a veto on our plans.' " Asked about the AWB threat that the National Party would never again be able to hold another public meeting addressed by a minister in the Transvaal, Nel said that " 'the National Party will not be intimidated by such a threat. The AWB has sent out to the world an ugly face of the Afrikaner and, in doing so, have done us and South Africa a disservice, because this is not the true character of the Afrikaner.' "

Rand Under Pressure

"South Africa's foreign exchange restrictions over the transfer of money abroad do not appear to be coping with the present flight of money out of the country," the paper reports on the same page. As a result the rand has come under heavy pressure. Banking sources say it is difficult to pinpoint how it is leaving the country. If a foreign owner sells his business, then the money when it moves through the exchange market would put pressure on the rand. Companies with foreign loans are repaying them as soon as possible. This should keep the value of the rand below $0.50.

Support for Objector

Gary van Staden reports on page 3 that several prominent organizations and individuals are supporting Philip Wilkinson, "who has opted to go to jail rather than continue his military training." Statements came from a branch of the Progressive Federal Party, the Young Progressives, Bishop Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and Mary Burton of the Black Sash.

SACC Pamphlets

The Christian Mission International (CMI), the organization which published the anti-liberation theology pamphlets sent to members of the South African Council of Chruches (SACC), has denied being involved in the delivery in any way, the paper reports on page 5. The pamphlets were delivered to the rooms of SACC delegates, which they saw as a breach of security. The CMI said, however, that it was pleased with the deliveries.

No IBM Pullout

John Akers, chief executive officer of IBM, says he is " 'increasingly discouraged at the slow pace of change' " in South Africa but said his company did not plan to close its local subsidiary, the paper reports on page 5. He was responding to a

NEW YORK TIMES article saying IBM was reconsidering its operations in the country. He said he told the paper that the situation was making it difficult for the company to make a profit and contribute to change in the country.

Government Asked To Drop Charges

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called on the South African Government to drop charges against James Mndaweni, president of the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA), another report on page 5 says.

STAR on Influx Control

In an editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* asks why there has been such a muted reaction from black leaders on the end of influx control. However, "dismantling of part of the apartheid edifice is not seen as an occasion for rejoicing when so much of the structure remains." Part of the problem is poverty, as blacks cannot take advantage of the freedom. The other problem is that black leaders want so much more that measures to ease their burden make little impact. So the pressure remains to move further faster. The government "will deserve unstinting praise only when it gets past the stage of demolishing apartheid and moves on to construction of a structure based on full democracy."

STAR on Alexandra

On page 10, a second *STAR* editorial says that while the smoke may disappear from Alexandra, "the violence and social breakdown are likely to remain." Although there had been hopes of reversing the decay, the resignation of the mayor seems to be "an act of despair." "Whatever the immediate causes of this week's disturbances, the appalling conditions must be a contributory factor. They stand as an indictment — and will continue to do so as long as neglect persists. Surely simple humanity demands action now?"

Comment on Government Direction

In his "My View" column, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says that the reason that P.W. Botha's statements evoke so little praise is because the government has lost credibility and the initiative. If it had not, the reaction would have been much different. Under present circumstances, the government's motives are questioned. "More and more people are beginning to discover a very simple truth. Once the government gave up on the grand vision of apartheid it lost its way. It simply has no plan with which to replace it." In this circumstance, words have different meaning than usual. Self-determination means whites will maintain economic and political control. Negotiation means " 'everyone be reasonable, agree with me so that we can carry on.' " Reform means finding new ways of fitting opponents into government policy. Group character means " 'I will determine your group and its character.' " "As the Government's uncertainty about the future increases, the certainty of the majority of those who oppose it has grown. They want full and equal citizenship; they want effective political power; they want to be free from racial exploitation and compulsory group membership." It is time for the Government to cross the real Rubicon. "The worst thing that the Government can do for whites is to pretend that we are avoiding that crossing by implementing reform."

ECC Reaction to White Paper

The End Conscription Campaign said yesterday that "the decision not to extend the provisions for conscientious objection ... displayed an arrogant disregard for a growing and sincere movement to end compulsory military call-up," Gary van Staden reports on page 11. The ECC said that Defense Minister Malan's statement that the provisions for conscientious objection would weaken the SADF " 'is already a celar admission on the part of the authorities that there exists a widespread resistance to conscription.' " "It was evident that only conscription and the threat of punitive measures was enough to ensure the SADF had enough personnel."

508 Necklaced Since 1984

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 27 April [as published] reports on page 1 that "the dreaded 'necklace' has claimed 508 lives countrywide since unrest erupted in September 1984." This year 205 have been killed in this manner, which does not include the 36 discovered in Lebowa last week. These figures were released Foreign Affairs Department press officer. March of this year had the highest monthly figure, 117.

'Boy King' Flees

On the same page, the paper reports that "Boy King" Prince Buyelekhaya Dalindyebo, heir apparent to the Tembu throne, is believed to have fled the Transkei in fear of being detained. His mother is under police surveillance.

CITY PRESS Editorial

In its editorial on page 2, the *CITY PRESS* discusses the explosion in Alexandra and the resignation of the mayor, which it says "is only a mirror of the crisis in South Africa." Parliament has before it a new bill to give more power to the minister of law and order. "The present powers of the police are already so frightening. Heaven knows what will happen when they get even more clout. What South Africa needs is less powers to the police and greater and aggressive means of negotiating a settlement. A settlement which is not based on the principles of apartheid, but on the collective will of the people. It's the only way out."

Black Sash President's Comment

An article by Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash, on the same page says that despite the end of influx control, it is clear that the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act will "remain in force and that the responsibility for the control of the movement of people will be devolved to local authorities." Those bodies will be based on racially separated groups.

Potchefstroom Detainees

"Ten activists from Potchefstroom's Ikageng township have been detained under Section 50 of the International Security Act," according to another article on the same page. They include former Pollsmoor prison detainees Daniel Ralekgetho and Joseph Makoena, trade unionist John Tseko Maumakwe and Johannes Sekati and others.

Former ANC Member Detained

The *CITY PRESS* reports on page 2 that former ANC member Maxwell Mayekiso has been detained by Ciskei Security Police. Two others were also detained.

Hope in Alexandra

An Alexandra priest talked about the violence in the township in a speech at Witwatersrand University, a report on page 4 says. Horace McBride said he could understand why residents were involved in violence, although he deplored violence himself. He said: " 'How would you feel if there was that dreaded midnight knock at your door, and people burst into your house and took away your child? Then the following day come the phone call to say your child has been detained because he is an ANC member.' " However, he said there was still a message of hope: " 'What has come out of Alex, especially from the youth, is that we don't want to rob whites.' "

Reaction to Alexandra Attacks

In an article on the same page discussing the attacks on activists' homes in Alexandra, the paper reports that eyewitnesses heard the attackers say: " 'You are the dogs who do not want the police.' " Residents said the " 'bandits' " were backed by three Hippos. The Congress of South African Trade Unions warned " 'those who are perpetrating these barbaric acts' that it will deal with them severely." The United Democratic Front said that residents will not be fooled by police denials of the " 'strongarm tactics of the police and their surrogates in Alex.' "

People's Power Rules

In an article on the same page, Mono Badela discusses "people's power" in Port Alfred in the eastern Cape. Since the collapse of the town councils, residents have become self-governing and have renamed their township after Nelson Mandela. The township is governed by the Port Aldred Residents' Civic Organization [PARCO]. Residents are organized into street and area committees. "People's education" has been introduced. " 'Attendance is compulsory and the syllabus will be drawn up in consultation with the students' organisation and the parents of prospective students,' " said PARCO President Gugile Nkwinti. Various other organizations have also been formed. Residents pay a fee to the PARCO central committee. All fees to the state have been halted.

Bus Boycott

"Greyhound bus company management and the Krugersdorp Resident's Organisation will hold talks to find ways of breaking the five-month boycott of buses on the West Rand," According to another report on the same page. Residents demanded that the company cancel minibuses in the township, pave the roads, erect sheds at bus stops, transport pensioners free on the day their pensions are due, and provide scholarships for black students.

Pretoria Business District

A report on page 5 says that "white Pretoria businessmen have condemned plans to open the Akacia Central Business District to all races." The announcement is " 'unnecessary and ridiculous' " a local businessman said.

BEELD on Security Law

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 24 April says in an editorial on page 14 that "the more developed and stable a country becomes, the less it has need for security laws and forces." In this connection it is a pity that the minister of law and order has been given wider powers to curb unrest. With increasing violence in certain areas, the government had no other option than to maintain law and order strictly. No government will allow its authority to be undermined by revolutionary forces. Most important is that equally, with the wider powers granted to police, there should be more driving force in the political reform process. This is the best guarantee for law and order.

SWAZILAND

King Mswati III Crowned; Heads of State Attend

MB251652 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Crown Prince Makhosetive today was elevated to the throne and given the reigning name of Mswati III. At the coronation rites, his speech was delivered by Prince Mboni. King Mswati III said he will follow in the footsteps of his late father, Sobhuza II. The king said he will be receptive to hearing any complaints and problems affecting the Swazi people. King Mswati III appeared at the cattle byre dressed in Swazi traditional attire. He was received by the kingdom's princes and visiting foreign dignitaries. He then danced with the warrior regiments, who had turned up in their numbers. The wives of the late king Sohbhuza II also attended the ceremony.

Two heads of state arriving today for the ceremony were President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President P.W. Botha of the Republic of South Africa. President Botha was accompanied by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The queen regent also attended the ceremony.

Botha, Machel Hold Talks

MB270520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1838 GMT
26 Apr 86

[By Bill Mclean]

[Excerpt] Mbabane, April 26, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, flew out of Swaziland to Cape Town this evening after spending two days attending the coronation celebrations of King Mswati III and at the same time enjoying a "social summit" with some of southern Africa's key black leaders. President Botha chatted in public today with the leaders of three "Frontline States," Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, [Botswana President] Quett Masire, and early this morning had a 45-minute session with [Mozambique's] President Machel.

There has been no indication of the substance of the talks but there has been much speculation in Swaziland about the possibility of a new black initiative in an effort to resolve South Africa's problems.

While President Kaunda attacked Mr Botha's current reform programme as "cosmetic" on Friday, he emphasised the importance of finding a solution for South Africa. And while Dr Kaunda and King Moshoeshoe in speeches today both made what could be taken as references to South Africa's race policies, it was all very low-key.

In any case President Botha's visit to Swaziland can be termed something of a triumph. He was warmly greeted by the predominantly black crowds whenever he appeared in public. The South

African delegation was among the first this evening to pay a courtesy call on the new king in his palace. Mr Botha told the 18-year-old king: "I hope your reign will be as fruitful as that of your late father, and you will make such a great contribution to peace and goodwill as he did." He then expressed his regret at not staying tonight — when a state banquet is being held — saying he was leaving immediately for Cape Town.

Discussions Reported as 'Cordial'

MB270557 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] In Swaziland yesterday, President Samora Machel received his South African counterpart Pieter Botha, with whom he discussed the implementation of the Nkomati Accord after the Gorongoza events. A Mozambican source described the meeting as having been cordial. In the meeting, the two presidents reaffirmed their pledge to respect and ensure the implementation of the Nkomati Accord as an instrument for good neighborliness, peace, and cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents were in Swaziland to attend the coronation of the new Swazi king, Mswati III. President Samora Machel returned to Maputo early yesterday evening after being received by the new Swazi monarch to whom he personally expressed the Mozambican people's congratulations on the celebrations in that neighboring country. Samora Machel invited Mswati III to visit Mozambique.

Kaunda Comments on RSA Presence

MB251409 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 25 Apr 86

[By Bill Mclean]

[Excerpt] Mbabane, April 25, SAPA — As Crown Prince Makhosetive completed his secret tribal rites and effectively became the new king of Swaziland, black Africa tody appeared to be adopting a conciliatory attitude towards South Africa. Initial fears, that there might be an exodus of black nations from this weekend's coronation celebrations because of the presence of State President Mr P.W. Botha at the head of a South African delegation faded as no-one followed the withdrawal of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

Then this morning Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who has been chosen to speak on behalf of visiting presidents at tomorrow's coronation oath-taking ceremony, called a press conference to explain his attitude towards South Africa's presence. President Kaunda said he — and it is thought he had probably consulted other Frontline States before speaking — had come to the celebrations because he had been invited by the king, and it was up to Swaziland to invite whom they liked. While he stressed his distress at how he saw the South African picture, he said southern Africa, and the rest of the world, must continue to strive towards a solution to the situation.

Then later today it was learned that the Kenyan Government had a change of thought about its position. After President Moi had on Wednesday cancelled his flight and pulled his advance party back to Nairobi, a message was sent today saying an envoy was on his way to give Kenya representation after all.

Kaunda Gives Warning to ANC

MB271136 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] President Kaunda has warned the ANC of South Africa to dismantle apartheid immediately if they want to keep their followers. The president said if the ANC delayed in its (?destruction) of apartheid, its followers may forsake it and embark on their own bitter liberation. This, he said, would make it difficult for the ANC to regain its leadership in South Africa after the removal of apartheid. Speaking to two South African journalists before he left Swaziland for Zambia, the president said the struggle against apartheid among the youth may become uncontrollable unless real changes in South Africa begin taking place. He told the two South African journalists that his (?admonition) of an explosion in South Africa is based on his understanding of the feelings of the youth.

Issues Facing Mswati Evaluated

MB250552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "Swaziland's New King"]

[Text] With the enthronement today of King Makhosetive [Mswati III] of Swaziland a new chapter is being written in the colorful history of the tiny kingdom — one of only three in Africa. For three and a half years, since the death of his father King Sobhuza II, Swaziland has been plagued by power struggles between traditionalist and modernist factions in the country. Under the 61-year reign of King Sobhuza the country was an absolute monarchy. There was total acceptance of the king, and there was no doubt about who ruled.

He was revered as a good king, a wise statesman and a gracious man. With his legendary wisdom and diplomacy he steered his country to independence and into the 20th century, while retaining the traditions of his people. With his death in August 1982 it was clear that, in the modern vernacular, his would be a hard act to follow.

Tradition for the making of a new king demanded that the country first fall under the control of a regent — the dead king's senior wife. The future king would then be chosen from the deceased's many sons from many marriages. It is also tradition that the new king should be the only son of a particular wife, in order to prevent rivalries between brothers. A year after King Sobhuza's death the orderly transfer of power was shattered when the Queen Regent Dzeliwe was deposed in favor of the mother of Crown Prince Makhosetive.

At the same time power was slipping away from the monarchy towards the Supreme Council of State, known as the Liqoqo. There followed a period in which senior members of the royal family regained their grip on the leash of government and stripped the Liqoqo of its self-imposed executive powers, reducing it again to the status of an advisory body.

In the meantime Crown Prince Makhosetive was being educated in England, and he was to ascend the throne at the age of 21. At the end of last year, however, it was announced that he was to be enthroned two years in advance of that age. The main reason put foward by observers was the need to put an end to the disputes among the various factions in the country and bring unity back to the nation.

These are only some of the problems the young king will have to contend with in the near future. There is no doubt also that the kingdom's links with South Africa will come under political as well as economic strains. Relations between the two countries have always been sound, based on the mutual recognition of the interdependence of the ocuntries of southern Africa and the need for good-neighbourliness. However, Mbabane continues to be pressurized from outside to cooperate in the tightening of economic sanctions against South Africa.

How the young monarch will approach these and other issues is difficult to predict. There is growing impatience among young Swazis with the old ways, and they are sure to have a measure of understanding from the new king.

South Africans will have no hesitation in wishing King Makhosetive well with his responsibilities, long life and congratulations on his ascension to the throne, with the hope that relations between the two countries willcontinue to flourish.

ZAMBIA

President Says U.S. Arming UNITA Through Zaire

NC280840 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Lusaka, April 28 (AFP) — The United States is now using Zaire to deliver arms to rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) fighting the Angolan Government, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said here Sunday. The official news agency ZANA reported President Kaunda as saying he had learned of the new route for arms at a recent meeting of "Frontline States" (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, and Botswana) in Angola. He said he had suggested a meeting of Zambia, Angola, and Zaire to discuss the problem, but did not say what the response to his proposal was. The Reagan administration had "given us another unnecessary job" in the region, and had deliberately tried to antagonise Zaire and Angola, President Kaunda said.

The Zaire Government, a major U.S. ally in Africa, earlier this month denied American and South African press reports that it allowed its territory to be used for the delivery of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to UNITA rebels, who are also backed by the South African Government.

President Kaunda also noted that South Africa had "increased her reconnaisance activities in the region" following accusations in the South Africa Parliament last week that Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe were allowing their countries to be used as bases for the African National Congress (ANC), the main movement fighting the South African Government.

ZIMBABWE

Students Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy 25 April

AB252035 Paris AFP in French 1846 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, 25 Apr (AFP) — About 300 students on Friday demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Harare in protest the American raid on Libya on 15 April, tearing and burning an American flag while the police watched. The students first marched through the center of the Zimbabwean capital, chanting slogans such as, "Long live Al-Qadhdhafi, long live Angola, long live Nicaragua" and carrying placards with inscriptions like "Libyan commandos should strike at Washington and London." After an hour of speeches in front of the American Embassy, the leader of the student council, Kingdom Mabhena, climbed the embassy gate and tore down the American flag, which was then burned and torn by the demonstrators.

Embassy officials announced that they were going to lodge an official complaint following [words indistinct] stating that they were "particularly disturbed by the attitude of the Zimbabwean police, who remained passive while the demonstrators violated American property."

Mr Mabhena, for his part, declared that among the demonstrators were representatives of southern African liberation movements and Muslim student groups.

U.S. Described as 'Leading Sponsor of Terrorism'

MB250611 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe regards the recent American air raids on Libya as further evidence of the Reagan administration's policy of state terrorism. The remark was made by the deputy minister of education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, in a speech read on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, at a reception in Harare today to mark Tanzania's 22nd anniversary of independence. Mr Culverwell said Zimbabwe joins Tanzania and other countries in condemning Washington's policy of state terrorism which poses a grave danger to peace. The deputy minister commended Tanzania for its stand against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid, and added that the Frontline States remain unshaken in their resolve to see Namibia and South Africa independent.

Speaking on the same occasion, Tanzania's acting high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Bernard Karabani), said the United States is the leading sponsor of terrorism criticized the Reagan administration for supporting UNITA bandits in Angola and the MNR counterrevolutionaries in Mozambique. [sentence as heard]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Over 4,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded, 4 Iraqi brigades were "destroyed," and a "great number" of Iraqis were captured in a "three-pronged" Iranian "blitz" offensive on the Al-Faw peninsula late 28 April, according to IRNA reports and a Tehran radio report citing a military statement. The reports said the Iranians have "established" their positions in the area after advancing more than 2 km on the peninsula, while the Iraqis have been "paralyzed" as a result of the "surprise" attack. In other fighting, an Iranian military commander cited by IRNA claimed that Iran repulsed an Iraqi attack in the southern Majnun Islands area and launched a counteroffensive that inflicted "hundreds" of casualties upon the Iraqis, while an earlier Tehran radio report alleged that a second Iraqi counterattack in that area had also been "defeated."

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that Iraq repulsed an Iranian attack in the east Al-Basra sector, inflicting a "number" of casualties upon the Iranians.

Libya

Information Secretary Muhammad Sharaf al-Din al-Fayturi indicated that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi may not attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference, asserting in a statement to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* cited by QNA that it is "not important" whether Al-Qadhdhafi personally attends the meeting. What is important is the convocation of the summit, not who will represent Libya, Al-Fayturi maintained. In another development, JANA announced the arrival in Tripoli of an Iranian delegation headed by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, citing Velayati's statement that the visit is aimed to demonstrate Iran's support for Libya against the "U.S.-Atlantic aggression." The Libyan agency also denied as a "fabrication" reports that Liberians in Libya have been subjected to "acts against their person." The denial followed Monrovia Radio ELWA's 25 April disclosure that two Liberians in Libya had reported seeing fellow Liberians being tortured to death and executed by firing squad.

In Turkey, Ankara radio announced that a state security court will try five Libyans, three of them in absentia, on charges relating to the attempt to bomb the U.S. officers' club in Ankara.

Bahrain-Qatar Territorial Dispute

Bahrain and Qatar have responded to urgent efforts by Saudi Arabia and other GCC states to contain the conflict over Fasht al-Dibal and have expressed their desire for a rapid settlement, the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* reported. In Riyadh, the Saudi cabinet discussed the Gulf situation in light of Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan's recent visit to Qatar and Bahrain, the information minister disclosed in a statement reported by Riyadh radio. The Qatari defense minister visited Riyadh the evening of 28 April, according to the radio. The Kuwaiti foreign minister expressed confidence that Saudi Arabia will be able to settle the Bahraini-Qatari dispute, which he described as a "passing cloud," KUNA reported.

Israel

Talks With Jordan — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office has been informed that the Jordanian king "is angry" at recent remarks made by Peres regarding "secret contacts" between the two countries, Jerusalem radio reported. The king's aides, the radio reported, asserted that the Jordanian monarch views Peres' statements as damaging his position prior to the Arab summit, and disclosed his opinion that there is "no substance" to the prime minister's contentions. Radio Monte Carlo cited denials by "informed" Jordanian sources on the existence of such contacts, who maintained that the Israeli "allegations" are aimed at "undermining the improving relations" between Jordan and Syria. Nevertheless, "sources" in Jerusalem acknowledged that "recent" contacts have been held with Jordan, although revealing that they have thus far yielded no "tangible breakthrough," adding that Jordan has moved "very hesitantly," according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

French Reactor to Iraq — Jerusalem radio divulged that Peres was informed during his recent talk with his French counterpart that France "might sell" a nuclear reactor to Iraq. Peres, while hypothesizing on the possibility of an Israeli purchase of a French reactor, which would produce energy "only under the appropriate supervision," alleged that an Iraqi reactor would "produce problems, not energy," the radio added.

Syrian Incidents Denied — The IDF spokesman rebutted a report published in the Toronto paper *TORONTO STAR* 27 April on alleged "local firing incidents" on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, *HA'ARETZ* reported. The military spokesman declared that there have been "no" such incidents, and that activities in the area are "absolutely routine."

Terrorist Attack Aborted — Jerusalem televison reported on an "aborted" attempt by three Syrian Army deserters recruited by Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah organization to "attack" a kibbutz on the Lebanese border, noting that the three were arrested in a Lebanese village 3 weeks ago.

PLO

The issue of secret contacts between Jordan and Israel is a "serious" matter which the PLO will raise at the forthcoming Arab summit or "on the Arab level" if the summit is not held, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo following his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The issue was one of the main topics in 'Arafat's talks with Mubarak, the radio said, and the PLO leader will also raise the matter at the PLO Central Council meeting in Baghdad 29 April. Baghdad Voice of PLO also commented on the issue, asserting that Israel is disseminating reports of such talks in order to "frighten and terrorize" the PLO and to pressure the organization into renouncing its "principled national constants."

As for the PLO's internal problems, Radio Monte Carlo noted that dissident Fatah official 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah chaired a "Fatah Supreme Military Council" meeting in Amman which repudiated the recent PLO decision to expel him and which adopted the demands of 'Atallah's "corrective movement." In Cairo, 'Arafat dismissed 'Atallah's movement as "too insignificant to affect the revolutionary march," Radio Monte Carlo noted.

In another development, Sabri al-Banna's Fatah Revolutionary Council claimed responsibility for the 27 April murder of a Briton in Jerusalem, according to AFP, which said the claim was made in a letter received in Beirut.

Syria

In a banquet speech in Belgrade, transmitted by the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, President Hafiz al-Asad said the U.S. Administration "refuses to go to the root" of the Mideast problems in order to find "just solutions" that will thwart international terrorism. Al-Asad told his Yugoslav hosts that Syria "sharply condemns terrorism," but he stressed the difference between terrorism and national resistance. Reporting on Al-Asad's meeting with his SFRY counterpart, TANJUG said the talks proceeded in an "exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere," focusing on bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

On the internal situation, Syrian security sources cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* revealed that the authorities last week arrested two men caught while trying to plant bombs in Damascus, according to the *JORDAN TIMES*. The men disclosed information that allowed the authorities to apprehend 10 members of the gang which bombed several targets the previous week. The report claimed that the gang was hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, but Israeli sources cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* denied that the Syrians have arrested Mosad agents.

Egypt

An Interior Ministry statement cited by Cairo radio denounced an unsuccessful attempt by a "few isolated employees" of a textile and spinning company to "incite" co-workers to stage a sit-in at a factory to "pressure" the authorities into dealing with a number of "private" demands. Nevertheless, the statement acknowledged that approximately 250 workers participated in the sit-in, which security forces were "compelled" to end.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba initiated a "partial government reshuffle" including the appointment of a new interior minister, a former Army general, according to a statement by outgoing Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali broadcast by Tunis radio. Mzali, who retains his position as prime minister, announced the appointment of a new finance and economy minister; a new energy and mines minister; and a new industry and trade minister. "Informed" government sources told KUNA that the reason behind the reshuffle is Bourguiba's intention to "deal in a tougher manner" with the opposition, noting that Mzali had "advocated dialogue" and had been against the detention earlier this month of opposition leader Ahmed al-Mestiri.

In other developments, a statement by the minister of higher education and scientific research carried by Tunis radio revealed that Bourguiba approved measures to consolidate the university system in part to "eliminate the chaos" caused by some "extremist" groups in certain university establishments.

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Abu Nidal Said Planning New Terrorist Attacks

DW271941 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 27 APR 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Friedemann Diederichs and Adi Sidon: "Girl Terrorists Are Already Practicing on an Airplane."]

[Text] Killer commandos of Arab terrorist Abu Nidal are planning attacks in European capitals to force the release of imprisoned Palestinians. Great Britain and the Federal Republic are in particular jeopardy.

German and Israeli intelligence services found out the following:

The Palestinian brother Nezar Hindawi (who wanted to blow up an El Al jumbo) and Ahmed Hasi (who is suspected of having participated in the attack on the discotheque "La Belle") who were arrested in London and Berlin, are members of Abu Nidal's ("father of struggle") 800-man terrorist group.

Their wirepullers are in Al-Qadhdhafi's environment, however, primarily in Damascus: Hindawi has now admitted that he planned the attack by order of Syrian chief of state Hafiz al-Assad. Early in 1985, the Syrian intelligence service had instructed him to make advances to an English women and make her board a plane with a bomb.

Top terrorist Abu Nidal has his headquarters in Damascus, he receives 1 million dollars from Syria every year. In Hasi's apartment in Berlin the investigators found a note with a Damascus telephone number.

The (34 and 35-year old) brothers learned their terrorist trade in Syria in Abu Nidal's training camp in Damir (15,000 inhabitants) east of Damascus. Together with 22 other Palestinians, including young women between 20 and 25 years, they were trained for 2 months in shooting and bombing. On a Boeing 737 made available by Syria they were trained in hijacking and in counteracting liberation commandos.

In addition, security experts of international airlines have found out that there is a workshop in Damascus which by order of Abu Nidal changes the popular "Samsonite" suitcases. The sidewalls contain a plastic explosive (which is not discovered by x-rays) and the locks contain time fuses. The terrorists try to surreptitiously exchange those suitcases with the suitcases of unsuspecting passengers. The U.S. intelligence service has already seized such bomb suitcases.

The explosives used in London and Berlin were probably brought to West Berlin and London via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport in October 1985. In that month the brothers had met in Tripoli and had earlier also been in Damascus. From there Hindawi wrote a postcard to his former wife Barbara Hindawi (34) who lives in Poland.

Hindawi is suspected of having received part of the explosives from his brother Hasi in Berlin in February this year. Microscopic residues in the discotheque "La Belle" have proven to experts that the explosives used in London and Berlin are identical

Ahmed Hasi, who came to Berlin in 1975 to seek political asylum, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in July 1979 for attempted manslaughter but was released on probation after 1 year. He had tried to kill his German wife Petra Sch. (30). His alibi for the night of the bomb attack against the disco "La Belle:" the testimony of his girlfriend Heiderose P. (30), a former callgirl. She said: "We were in bed."

According to the Israeli intelligence service, in the Libyan embassy in East Berlin 2 days later the diplomats had a "victory party" with champagne and girls.

More from Berlin, Bonn

LD261632 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin/Bonn 26 Apr (DPA) — Berlin's justice authority spokesman Walter Neuhaus refused to comment today on the *BILD AM SONNTAG* report about Hasi. Until next Monday, when Hasi's remand in custody will be reviewed, the Berlin authorities will not make any statements on this case. Neuhaus confirmed that Hasi had been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in July 1979 for attempted manslaughter but was released from prison early. At the time he had tried to kill his German wife from whom he is divorced.

According to the Federal Interior Ministry in Bonn, there are no concrete indications that Arab terrorist death squads are trying to force the release of prisoners. The Interior Ministry spokesman was also unable to confirm that the brothers are members of the Abu Nidal terrorist group.

'Arafat Announces Resistance Council Meeting

NC282030 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the resistance movement military council will meet in Baghdad tomorrow to discuss the situation in the occupied territories, the Israeli raids on the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, and the continued blockade imposed by the Amal Movement on the Palestinian camps in Beirut. 'Arafat added that the council will also discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations. He noted that nearly all Palestinian organizations have agreed to attend this meeting.

Makes Statement to London Paper

PM290920 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: " 'Arafat tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Total Palestinian Response to Call for Central Council Meeting "]

[Text] Baghdad — The Central Council of the Palestinian resistance movement will begin its meetings in Baghdad tomorrow. In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the council will discuss very important and essential issues, especially the situation in the occupied territory, the continuous Israeli threats including the air raids on Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, and Amal Movement's continuous siege of the Beirut camps.

He added that the council will also discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations because the Central Council is the link between the Executive Committee and the PNC which has not met since Jordanian-Palestinian coordination was suspended. The discussions will cover Palestinian affairs in general, particularly the invitation extended by Algeria to the various Palestinian factions to meet in Algiers.

'Arafat continued: Here I must say that there has been an almost unanimous response from all the Palestinian organizations to attend that meeting. To the best of our knowledge the PFLP is the only organization reluctant to attend the meeting but it might agree to attend.

He added: I am in continual contact with the Algerian brothers and other brothers in the leadership on this matter. After wereach agreement with the other factions, as I hope we will, we will call for a PNC session after a suitable venue has been found for it.

Referring to the Arab summit conference called by Moroccan King Hassan II to discuss the Arab situation, 'Arafat said: As we have often declared, we insist on an Arab summit conference to discuss all aggressions by whatever source against the Arab nation, particularly the recent attack on al-Faw area in Iraq, the Iranian threats to the Gulf states, and the continuous Israeli war against the Palestinians, including the Zionist aggressions against our camps in the south, the aggressions by pro-Israeli forces against our other camps in Lebanon, and also the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

On the question of promoting a settlement between Iraq and Iran, 'Arafat said: We must say that Iran is trying to totally ignore all Islamic and international good offices, particularly the efforts of brothers and leaders here and there. This explains the procrastination which occurred at the Islamic Good Offices Committee. We should realize that certain forces do not want the conflict to end and so obstruct all efforts including Islamic efforts. I declare here that an emergency Islamic conference should be held to discuss this conflict because the war is between two Islamic states and to implement the decision to stop the war by force by using Islamic forces to be determined by the Islamic summit conference.

In reply to a question about Syrian-Palestinian relations and whether the negotiations between the two sides have reached a new stage, 'Arafat said: I can only say that during our meeting in Baghdad on 7 December we took the initiative and stopped the media campaign on our part and we have adhered to that decision ever since.

He added: There have been contacts between Syrian and Palestinian officials but so far there has been no positive and tangible progress but I must add that the contacts are continuing and we hope they will produce positive results.

Asked about the release by the Lebanese militia of some Palestinian captives among those released in Beirut the day before yesterday, 'Arafat said that the Phalangists took that initiative but it was aimed at the Lebanese and not the Palestinians, because the majority of those released were Lebanese (29 Lebanese and 6 Palestinians). The Lebanese forces took that initiative to start a dialogue with the other Lebanese militia.

Going back to the question of Syrian-Palestinian contacts, 'Arafat said that these contacts have not stopped and are continuing despite everything. We, he said, have tried to ease the tension and minimize the differences and we even overlooked the arrest of some of our brothers in Lebanon because of this sincere Palestinian desire and in adherence to the decision we took in Baghdad which I have already mentioned.

Answering a question about the nature of his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev in Berlin recently, 'Arafat said: I consider my visit to Berlin to be one of my important visits in more than one respect. It is known that we have strong relations with our East German friends. These relations have not stopped for one moment.

He added: During the SED congress I met with Gorbachev twice and we reviewed a number of general issues, especially the Soviet attitude toward the Palestinian question and its support for the Palestinian people's right to an independent state and the call for an international conference under UN supervision to be attended by all states concerened and the PLO.

He continued: Naturally, we also discussed Soviet interest in Arab solidarity and Palestinian unity. I also discussed with Gorbachev a number of other important issues pertaining to Soviet-Palestinian and Soviet Arab relations. The results will appear shortly.

'Arafat Asks Mubarak To Stop Jordan-Israel Talks

GF290609 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Apr (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, currently visiting Cairo, asked Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during talks yesterday, to interfere to effectively stop the secret talks Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has reported to be currently taking place between his government and Jordan.

The paper cited an Egyptian official source as saying that during his talks 'Arafat referred to dangers that could arise from these contacts which could lead to a unilateral solution between Jordan and Israel without the participation of the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the conclusion of the talks, 'Arafat expressed his intention to raise this issue before the Arab summit scheduled to be held shortly.

Meanwhile, it was announced yesterday that King Husayn of Jordan received a phone call from President Mubarak during which they discussed the current situations in the Arab region.

'Arafat on Amman Meeting, Husayn-Peres Contacts

JN290621 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpts] In a first reaction to the Fatah military council's decisions in Amman, Yasir 'Arafat said: This subject is too trivial to give it my concern, especially after the firm decision that was made by the military council in Baghdad. He added: Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah 'Atallah] movement is too insignificant to affect the revolutionary march, the Palestinian people, and the PLO. The Palestinian people are stronger, firmer, and greater than those who follow Arab intelligence services.

Regarding the Arab summit, 'Arafat said: What has been agreed on so far is the foreign ministers meeting to discuss the agenda. The date of the summit will be set in light of that meeting. If the summit is held, the PLO will raise the issue of the secret contacts between Jordan and Israel. I have received the reports on these contacts with astonishment. Therefore, if the summit is held, this subject will be raised. However, if the summit is not held, we will raise this serious matter on the Arab level, because this is a new development.

The subject of the secret talks between King Husayn and Peres will be raised at the PLO Central Council's meeting in Baghdad tomorrow. 'Arafat told us that the council will discuss the repercussions of Peres' statement about the existence of secret talks between him and Jordan as well as the situation in Lebanon and the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. 'Arafat disclosed that Soviet leader Gorbachev acted quickly on the international level to stop a potential Israeli aggression. He said that he thanks Gorbachev for using his influence to protect the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from another big strike.

'Arafat Meets UN Fact-Finding Committee

NC282136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met tonight with the UN fact-finding committee dealing with the Palestinian issue, now on a visit to Cairo as part of its tour of the Middle East. 'Arafat explained in full the various aspects of the Palestinian issue and the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territory.

PLO Radio on Israeli-Jordanian 'Secret Talks'

JN281929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1746 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, Zionist enemy leaders have disseminated reports about secret talks between them and an Arab country on what they call peace in the Middle East. Within the context of these reports, enemy Prime Minister Peres says the PLO is the major obstacle on the road to peace. He adds what he has always said: that Yasir 'Arafat is an impossible partner in the peace process.

Of course, Yasir 'Arafat will continue to be an impossible partner in the U.S.-Israeli peace process and the PLO will remain the major obstacle preventing the peace process from proceeding on the course that had been set for it. Peres adds nothing new to this reality which keeps him sleepless. He adds nothing new when he refers to it, though his reference to it is for a different purpose, that of instigating others against the PLO.

In any case, let us go back to the reports about the secret talks, which are no longer secret, as the enemy had wished. Peres says that the talks continue in an atmosphere of positive understanding and under the canopy of quiet diplomacy. Whether these reports are true or not, we say that they will never scare the PLO. The purpose of disseminating such reports is to frighten and terrorize the PLO. The enemy wants to imply that the peace process is proceeding without the PLO, which is no more than an obstacle that will be overcome thanks to the quiet diplomacy under which these talks are taking place.

This terrorism is intended to pressure the PLO to make it give up its principled national constants. In other words, the U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the PLO is escalating constantly to force the PLO to liquidate itself by its own hands. Washington, before any other party, must realize the impossibility of attaining this objective and the futility of pursuing any attempt to achieve it. Absolutely nothing can force the PLO to abandon its national constants so long as it draws its strength from this splendid rallying around it by its great people, who are determined to pursue the national struggle under its banner for regaining all their legitimate rights, chief among which are the right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state.

The PLO will not be deceived by any maneuver to drag it into the U.S.-Israeli peace process seeking to obliterate our people's inalienable and legitimate rights. The PLO will not be frightened by any moves or any talks on so-called peace. The PLO realizes very well the weight it has and the principal role it assumes in mapping out real peace. The PLO knows that any moves to bypass or ignore the Palestinian people will never succeed.

There is no alternative to the PLO's participation in the real peace process in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. There is no alternative to the right of self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state until peace prevails in the region and stability and security are established.

Tunisian Official Denies PLO Headquarters Move

GF281354 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Tunis — A responsible official source has denied all recent rumors that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was specially requested to move his headquarters from Tunis. The source said that when Tunis decided to host the PLO political leadership, it understood its responsibility toward this move and still adheres to it. The source added that the Palestinian leaders have decided to move the military factions from Tunis to other Arab countries in accordance with the demands of the struggle against Israel.

'Atallah-Led Fatah Meeting Denounces Ruling

JN281821 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] The so-called Fatah supreme military council convened in Amman today under the chairmanship of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah]. PLO sources loyal to Yasir 'Arafat emphasize that all those in this council are not members of the Fatah Military Council of the Palestinian revolution's Supreme Military Council.

Journalists in Amman were invited to attend a session held under the aegis of the Fatah movement's supreme military council, in which 41 out of 52 members were present, as its organizers said. The Council adopted four resolutions which emphasized the illegality of the military council's meeting in Baghdad which decided on 23 April to expel Abu al-Za'im from the Palestinian revolution. The council considered this decision null as well as a violation of the Fatah movement and its bylaws. The council also praised Abu al-Za'im's militant and revolutionary stands, unanimously adopted the corrective movement's demands, and stressed the need for a Fatah general conference. It also called for a meeting of the general military council Al-'Asifah forces.

Pro-'Arafat Palestinian sources stressed that all those assembled do not enjoy any representational status within the framework of the Fatah military council or the PLO. They have absolutely no capacity within an organizational framework. Observers find it difficult to say anything decisive on this subject because of the secrecy shrouding organizational affairs and lists of the members of the Fatah and PLO Military Councils.

Joint Forces 'Ambush' Israeli Military Patrol

JN281817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces ambushed a Zionist military patrol while it was on its way to 'Almat this morning. The group pounded the patrol with rockets and machineguns. A Joint Forces' statement said one military vehicle was destroyed, another damaged, and several enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

Another group of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces shelled two military positions belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Yatir and on the (Zanartya) axis, scoring accurate hits and inflicting heavy losses on the two positions. Many agent elements were killed or wounded.

Another group of the joint forces shelled an artillery emplacement belonging to the agent militias in the Abu Qamhah valley, damaging one 120-mm gun and killing or wounding many agent elements.

Revolution Forces Attack Israeli Vehicle

JN281822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland, using hand grenades and incendiary bombs, attacked a Zionist military vehicle near Qalandiya near occupied Jerusalem last night, setting the vehicle on fire and wounding its occupants. Zionist security forces rushed to the scene of operations, besieged it, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on charges of connections with the operation. Despite the Zionist measures, our combat group safely returned to its base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Leaders Urge Restraint in Bahrain-Qatar Conflict

GF281348 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
28 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Qatar and Bahrain have responded to urgent efforts made by Saudi Arabia and other GCC states to contain the conflict over Fasht al-Dibal, and that they have expressed their desire for a rapid settlement.

In addition to the meetings of a high-level Saudi delegation led by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with the Qatari amir in Doha and the Bahraini amir in Manama, a number of GCC leaders made telephone calls to the Qatari and Bahraini amirs in which they affirmed the need to exercise self-restraint.

GCC Forces To Replace Qatari Forces

GF291119 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
29 Apr 86 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that responsible GCC circles are working to crystallize a proposal to replace the Qatari forces which occupied the island of Fasht al-Dibal 3 days ago with token forces from the Peninsula Shield forces. Well-informed sources expect that this proposal would be accepted by the concerned parties on condition that the GCC prepare binding arbitration on the disputing parties.

The sources indicated that the GCC efforts, which were made within the past few days and which include unannounced contacts with the Qatari and Bahraini amirs, have stressed the need to confine the conflict and to avoid escalation of the situation under the circumstances. The *AL-KHALIJ* sources have affirmed that the Bahrain Defense Force and the Qatari Armed Forces are still on maximum alert.

BAHRAIN

Cabinet Discusses 'Organizational' Topics

GF271606 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
27 Apr 86

[Text] The cabinet held its ordinary weekly session today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, made a statement after the meeting. He said the prime minister began the meeting by thanking almighty God for the good health He has bestowed on his highness. His highness then lauded the role of Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, in heading the cabinet during his absence abroad, and expressed his appreciation for and pleasure with the wisdom and tact shown by the heir apparent in running the cabinet's work to serve the country in accordance with the requirements of duty and under the guidance and direction of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir, may God protect him. His highness also thanked all the ministers for their cooperation and positive response during his absence and for the good sentiments they expressed toward him. In reply, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah expressed his great happiness and joy for the return of the prime minister to the homeland, safe and sound, to continue the march of good and growth for Bahrain and its loyal people. He said that he only did his duty to serve the homeland under the guidance of the amir.

The cabinet then resumed its meeting to discuss the topics on its agenda, topics that had an organizational character, and the appropriate decisions in this regard were made.

Omani Foreign Minister Departs Manama for Muscat

GF281336 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 28 Apr (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Manama for Muscat today following a brief visit to Bahrain. He was seen off by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, and Sayf Al Bu Sa'idi, Omani charge d'affaires in Bahrain.

Upon his departure Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah said that during his meeting with Bahrain Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, he delivered a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on the recent events in the Fasht al-Dibal region right after the Qatari forces landed in this region. As chairman of the current GCC session, Oman is attempting to get to know the point of views of both countries.

In his statement to WAKH before his departure, he said he also met with Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning for the same purpose. He said: We are holding contacts and consultations with our brother members of the GCC, particularly with Bahrain and Qatar, to contain this issue and to return matters to normal.

GULF DAILY NEWS Analyzes Fasht al-Dibal Incident

GF290509 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
29 Apr 86 p 2

[By David Tucker and Geraldine Bedell]

[Text] Gulf-based diplomats were last night confident they would be able to negotiate the early release of the 26 men being held captive in Qatar. The men were seized on Saturday [26 April] when Qatari troops landed on a Bahraini island 18 kms from Muharraq. The Fasht al-Dibal island is now reported occupied by the Qataris, who initially landed in helicopters and were then reinforced.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Doha last night said he hoped diplomatic moves now underway would result in the early release of the men who, he said, "were being held somewhere in Qatar." He said he had been assured the men — two Britons, a Dutchman, two Thais and 21 Filipinos — were safe and well, although the Qatari authorities had so far not allowed direct contact with the diplomats.

The Qatari troops opened fire on some of the men who attempted to escape during the landing on the Fasht and there were claims yesterday that there had been some injuries. However, the British spokesman said the claims did not tally with the information he had received. The diplomatic moves gained momentum last night with the arrival in Doha of the Dutch Consul from Kuwait.

The British spokesman said he had been in contact with the envoy and he said it was possible there would be positive moves early today.

Meanwhile, the identity of the detained Dutchman was released yesterday by the Ballast Nedam Company in Bahrain. A company spokesman said he was 54-year-old Wim Hoekendyk, who is married with a number of children. His wife Tine lives in Bahrain.

The two Britons have already been named as chief engineer Richard Thompson, 40, whose wife Susan and baby daughter live in Bahrain and surveyor Brian Davies, 40, from Dolgellau, in Wales.

The name of one of the detained Thais was given as 30-year-old equipment mechanic S. Nilphet. No details of the other 22 detained men were available last night.

Most of the men are employed by Ballast Nedam but others were subcontracted to the Fasht project by Muharraq Engineering and Gray MacKenzie. Ballast Nedam had been working on the Bahraini island for three weeks before the attack took place.

Spokesman for the company said last night they were still very anxious about the men. "We have heard nothing of them since Saturday. We are naturally very concerned."

Diplomatic sources last night revealed that Qatar had apparently agreed to a joint GCC defence project for the development of the Fasht al-Dibal island and it was still unclear last night why the Qataris had acted as they had.

A spokesman for Muharraq Engineering in Bahrain confirmed last night that his company's tugboat, the *Seahawk*, was still at Fasht al-Dibal after being shot-up by the Qataris when its captain attempted to flee. "Our people are still in Doha. We have no word of them," he said.

KUWAIT

'Regret' at Qatar-Bahrain Rift Expressed

LD281319 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 28 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait has expressed its profound regret for the dispute that has arisen between two sister country members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Qatar and Bahrain.

The deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir in a statement to the press today expressed his regret "for what occurred among brother members of one council, the Cooperation Council of the Arabian Gulf States." At the same he hoped that the dark cloud between the two sister countries would vanish very soon.

He stressed that Kuwait is very confident about the efforts of the Saudi monarch His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his role in settling this problem and in ending the dispute between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his fears about the effect of the incident on the course of relations among the GCC countries "if a speedy solution for it is not achieved."

He described the dispute that occurred between Qatar and Bahrain concerning Fasht al-Dubal Island, which lies in the Arabian Gulf waters between the two countries, as "a passing cloud soon to vanish for harmony, tranquillity and relations of affection to be restored between the two sister countries."

In other news, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister announced that he received an invitation from the secretary general of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi to take part in the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries set to be held in Fes, Morocco, this Wednesday.

Bahrain-Qatar Incident Regretted; Unity Urged

GF281657 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
27 Apr 86 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "A Gulf Summer Cloud"]

[Text] We believe that relations among the GCC states are fraternal before they are neighborly relations and are bonds of blood, spirit, and destiny before they are bonds gathering a common regional and geographical group. Before all this, the peoples of the joint Gulf family are relatives on the maternal side. For this reason, the Gulf motherhood is deeply rooted in history and is deep enough to surmount any transient incident, a casual tension, or a limited border dispute like the one which took place yesterday between Qatar and Bahrain.

While we regret the incident, which should not have happened in the first place in view of the spirit of Gulf cooperation among the region's peoples and states, we are confident that the wisdom of the brothers is capable of surmounting this sudden tension which only represents a passing summer cloud in the Gulf sky that will soon disappear to pave the way for the restoration of cordiality and purity of cooperation relations within a framework of fraternity and cohesion of brothers.

It is not important here to hold one party responsible for the incident or to condemn the other party, because the two parties are brothers and are part of the common Gulf family. However, what is important is to uproot the problem rapidly and to contain it from the beginning. The region is obliged to devote all its potentials and capabilities to confront the common challenges instead of being involved in minor internal matters which will only cause sensitivities and tension. We do not need sensitivities and tension while we are in the middle of incidents and dangers.

Although what happened on Fasht al-Dibal Island was a limited act it was absolutely not necessary to use force. The language of fraternal dialogue is the natural alternative to the language of force in the relations of brothers and is capable of resolving any problem within the Gulf family. Therefore, the GCC is required to confront this internal challenge as quickly as possible and is also required to defuse these problems so that they do not erupt from time to time.

We are confident that fraternal Bahrain and fraternal Qatar will be the first to surmount yesterday's incident within the framework of the GCC, which represents an umbrella for all the states and peoples of the Arabian Gulf and in a spirit of brotherhood and cohesion. May God forgive all. Let the cooperation family be strong through its cohesion, brotherhood, and unity in face of all challenges.

Finance Minister Denies Dinar Devaluation

GF281500 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait has no plans to devalue the dinar to offset a projected drop in revenue for the fiscal year starting July 1, the Finance Minister, Jasim al-Khurafi was quoted yesterday as saying.

But he told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper in an interview that the government was considering measures including nigher duties on luxury items and amendments to state subsidies to make up for the drop.

"The government will not devalue the dinar ... we will continue to link it to a basket of world currencies," he said. "However, we will consider other means to offset the drop in revenue, concentrating on subsidies and giving a greater role for citizens' contribution to the economy," he added.

The proposed budget for the year forecast total revenue at KD [kuwaiti dinars] 1.92 billion, against KD 3.11 billion projected for the current year. Expenditure was forecast at KD 3.04 billion against KD 3.42 billion.

The revenue estimate does not include income from Kuwait's foreign investments - worth several billion dollars annually — whichare credited to a fund for future generations. Al-Khurafi told the cabinet this week the expected drop in revenue was due to the fall in the value of the dollar and lower oil prices. The budget was based on an oil price of $15 a barrel compared with $27 last year, he said.

Foreign Minister Departs for Fes Conference 29 Apr

LD281643 Kuwait KUNA in English 1438 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said he received on Monday [28 April] an invitation from the Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi to attend an Arab foreign ministers conference scheduled for Wednesday in Fes, morocco.

Shaykh Sabah said he will leave for Fes Tuesday at noon to take part in the conference which would set the stage for an emergency Arab summit, the date and the official agenda of which are yet to be determined by the foreign ministers. He reiterated Kuwait's position on the summit's agenda, that Kuwait was in favour of discussing the Arab situation in its entirety, including the Iran-Iraq war, the U.S. attacks on Libya developments of the Palestinian question and clearing the Arab atmosphere.

The summit was originally called for by Libya which wanted Arab heads of state to discuss only the U.S. air raids on its territories, and the Libyan call for a single-item agenda was supported by at least three countries. Later Libya reportedly watered down its insistence on discussion of one subject as the majority of Arab countries preferred broader deliberations.

PDRY

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Reported 'Alive'

GF281317 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 27 Apr 86 p 14

[Text] Al-Quds Media — Arab diplomatic sources in Aden have stated that former PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive znd that he is being detained by the loyalists of former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the borders between the two parts of Yemen. It is to be recalled that this is the second time the survival of Isma'il is confirmed without any comment from the disputing parties of the incidents in Aden. The sources stated that the intensive search operations for the corpse of Isma'il have come up empty.

The sources pointed out that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's driver was wounded and that it was not known whether 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was also wounded after his car was hit by an armor-piercing missile launched from a naval position near Aden manned by supporters of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Meanwhile, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's sources in Addis Ababa have stated that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is being detained by supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. These sources stated that 'Ali Nasir's supporters arrested 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il during the Aden incidents and took him to Abyan, the major residence of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, but later they were forced to evacuate him to the borders between the two parts of Yemen.

YSP Secretary General Visits Defense Ministry

GF281419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, this morning visited the Defense Ministry and met with brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; brother Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee, first deputy of the defense minister and chief of staff; and a number of commanders, officers, and officials at the ministry. The brother secretary general acquainted himself with the situations in the military institutions and expressed his satisfaction over the advanced level of our country's defense ability. He greeted the great efforts exerted by the commanders, officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the armed forces to raise preparedness and political and combat education and to implement the training plan for 1986 in a way that contributed to the efficiency of the armed forces and to the execution of the tasks and duties assigned to them.

The brother secretary general hailed the role of the armed forces personnel in defending the homeland, the safety of its territory, the achievements and gains of the revolution, contributing to developing the revolutionary process, and to implementing the YSP policy. In this connection, the brother secretary general stressed the great importance of the cadres in implementing the policy of the party and the resolutions of its leading organs. He stressed the need to devote further attention to the political, ideological, and military education of the armed forces cadres. He also affirmed the determination of the party and state leadership to continue offering the necessary assistance to the armed forces to enable them to enhance their ability in defending the revolution and homeland and in building the new society. He pointed out that the party leadership devotes increasing attention to the welfare of the families of the armed forces martyrs who fell in various battles of defending the revolution and homeland against all internal and foreign plots which were intended to undermine our party and progressive regime and to delay our progressive march, foremost of which was the 13 January bloody plot planned by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

The brother secretary general greeted the efforts being exerted by the Soviet experts in building the armed forces and hailed the internationalistic support offered by the Soviet Union to consolidate the defense might of our country.

Al-Dali Receives Message From Iran's Velayati

GF281521 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon received a written message from brother Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message was conveyed by brother Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden, during a meeting this afternoon with the brother foreign minister. Relations between the two countries and means of developing them were discussed during the meeting.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Qatar, Bahrain

GF281352 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat this afternoon after short visits to Atar and Bahrain. During the visits, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah conveyed two verbal messages from Sultan Qabus to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, and to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the fraternal state of Qatar. The messages dealt with regional issues and matters of common interest. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah was received upon arrival by senior foreign ministry officials.

QATAR

Heir Apparent, Delegation Visit Saudi Arabia

28 April Departure

GF281543 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, minister of defense, and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the delegation accompanying him left Doha for Saudi Arabia at 1700 [1400 GMT] on an official visit.

He was seen off at Doha International Airport by a number of ministers and shaykhs; the police commander; senior military and civilian officials; and the charge d'affaires at the Saudi Embassy in Doha.

Arrive in Riyadh

GF281706 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1655 GMT

28 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Apr (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, arrived in Riyadh tonight on a visit to the Kingdom.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, was at the head of those who welcomed his highness at King Khalid International Airport. His highness was also welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Abdallah Salih al-Mani', Qatari ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of high-ranking civil and military officials.

Depart From Riyadh Airport

GF290520 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, left Riyadh at 0415 [2245 GMT]. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, education minister; Muhammad al al-Shaykh, chief of protocol; the Qatari ambassador to the Kingdom, and a number of senior officials.

Doha Reports Message to Amir From Qabus

GF281145 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of fraternal Oman, chairman of the current session of the GCC Supreme Council.

The message was delivered by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, during his meeting with his highness the amir in his office at Doha Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn 'Ali, Omani ambassador in Doha.

QNA has learned that the message deals with a number of issues of mutual concern as part of the continuous efforts and the constant consultations among the GCC leader. Following the meeting, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah left Doha for Bahrain.

Arab Assassination Plot Linked to U.S., Israel

GF281123 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwaiti press reports have stated that the U.S.-Israeli intelligence organs have set up a joint security committee. Quoting Palestinian sources, the newspaper *AL-WATAN* has stated that the task of the committee is to assassinate Arab and Palestinian figures in Arab and European countries. It added that the committee would also carry out a chain of terrorist acts in a number of the Western countries to weaken the stances of official and popular circles in these countries which support Arab issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Receives Brazilian Minister

GF281410 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, this morning received in his office at the ministry Roberto de Abreu Sodre, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom. During the meeting, they exchanged friendly talks, discussed bilateral relations and the means to develop them, and exchanged gifts.

The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying the Brazilian minister; 'Abdallah Habibi, Saudi ambassador to Brazil; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shubayli, deputy chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Brazilian Minister Departs for Kuwait

GF290909 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Apr (SPA) — Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto De Abreu Sodre left Riyadh today for Kuwait after concluding a 4-day official visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abdallah Hababi, the Kingdom's ambassador to Brazil; and a number of officials.

King Fahd Chairs 28 Apr Cabinet Meeting

GF281834 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet meeting held this afternoon.

Following the session Information Minister 'Ali Sha'ir told the SPA correspondent that his majesty the king discussed with the cabinet the Arab situation, particularly what concerns the Gulf region in light of the results of the visit made upon the instruction of his majesty the king by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, to the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain.

The information minister said: His majesty the king also briefed the cabinet on the results of his contacts with his brothers the leaders of the fraternal Arab countries within the framework of the consultations held on the convention of the extraordinary Arab summit conference.

He affirmed to the cabinet that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes attendance to this conference at this scheduled time and the preparatory meetings of Arab foreign ministers which will precede it, expressing his most honest wishes that the results of this summit will realize the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation and the results will be at a level equal to the level of the current events the Arab nation is facing.

The information minister then stated that the cabinet discussed a number of studies dealing with developing agricultural growth projects aimed at expanding agrwcultural areas to double the farmers' production and improve their agricultural crops.

UAE

President Places Telephone Call to Amir of Qatar

GF290907 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan telephoned Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today. WAM reports that during the telephone call they exchanged views on new developments in the region and the situation in the Arab world.

Nation's Youth To Undergo Military Training

GF271301 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Apr (WAKH) — In its session today, the UAE National Consultative Council approved a recommendation by the special committee and preliminary committee requiring all youths between 18 and 20 years old who are graduates, students, and employees to undergo military training courses. The courses will not affect the youth's education, jobs, or salaries.

YAR

Economic Talks With PRC Begin 28 Apr

GF281741 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The session of economic talks between our country and the PRC began at the central organ for planning this morning. The Yemeni side was led by brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning. The PRC side was led by Zhang Jingfu, member of the State Council and official in charge of economic affairs in the PRC. [title as heard]. The issues in the agenda were discussed. The session was attended by a number of officials at the concerned organs and the central organ for planning.

Mubarak Talks to Husayn, Qatar, Bahrain Amirs

NC282023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Mubarak this evening. They discussed a number of important issues.

President Husni Mubarak also phoned both Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa Al Khalifah and Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this evening. The conversations revolved around the dispute that led to the crisis between the two countries.

Mubarak, McPherson Discuss Economic Aid Plans

NC281043 Cairo MENA in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 18 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning Peter McPherson, U.S. AID administrator, and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Dr. 'Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and by William Clark, U.S. charge d'affaires here.

The U.S. AID administrator said following his meeting with President Mubarak that the U.S. Congress is currently discussing at the request of the U.S. Administration, the providing of additional economic aid to Egypt by one billion dollars for the coming year.

McPherson expressed optimism, despite the difficulties that face the U.S. budget, that the Congress would approve the additional aid to Egypt.

He said that the U.S. aid programme to Egypt is one of the largest programmes due to the importance of Egypt.

Egypt faces long-term economic problems, he said, adding that this is one of the important issues he has discussed with officials here, noting that talks in this connection are constant and expressed hope to be back here within months.

He pointed out that the United States gives Egypt approximately one billion dollars in economic aid and a half billion dollars as additional aid that was decided last year. McPherson said he had good talks with President Husni Mubarak, Premier Dr. 'Ali Lutfi and with the economic group. His visit to Egypt came within the framework of the series of visits to Egypt, he added.

Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat

Jordanian-Israeli Contacts Discussed

NC281322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] After his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said his talks with the president had covered all points related to the Palestinian issue and other Arab questions, with emphasis on current conditions in the Arab world. 'Arafat described his discussions with President Mubarak as very important.

Regarding the statement by Israeli Prime Minister Peres on Jordanian-Israeli contacts, 'Arafat said: We are following this matter, and it will be discussed at the first Arab summit that takes place.

As to whether an Arab summit will be convened, 'Arafat noted that Arab foreign ministers will meet on Wednesday, and will decide if the summit should be held or postponed. He added that this depends on reaching agreement on an agenda.

Concerning the U.S. raid on Libya, Yasir 'Arafat declared: We are totally opposed to this aggression, as Libya is an Arab country. He pointed out that he himself had been subjected to such an attack in October.

'Arafat Concludes Visit

NC290517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2314 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Cairo tonight after a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

'Arafat was seen off by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Mubarak Receives Cambodian Khieu Samphan

NC281119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchea's vice president in charge of foreign affairs, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Cambodia's ambassador in Cairo, in Sopheap.

The Cambodian vice president arrived in Cairo on Friday for a 1-week working visit to Egypt.

After the meeting, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, said he had conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from President Sihanouk, and had relayed the Cambodian people's best wishes to the Egyptian people in return for their firm and noble stand in support of the Cambodian people's legitimate struggle. He added that he briefed President Mubarak on the latest developments in the Cambodian people's fight, with emphasis on efforts to find a peaceful and permanent solution to the Cambodian problem. He noted that President Mubarak reiterated Egypt's backing and support for the Cambodian people's struggle.

'Abd al-Majid, Uruguayan Minister Sign Accord

NC281638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The second executive program of the Egyptian-Uruguayan cultural agreement was signed today by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Uruguayan foreign minister.

The program provides for promoting cooperation in the scientific, cultural, tourism, and information fields. It also provides for the exchange of university scholarships and professors.

In a speech given by the Uruguayan foreign minister at the diplomatic institute, he asserted that the visit to Egypt by the Uruguayan president demonstrates the strong relations between the two countries, especially since it is the first visit to Egypt by an Uruguayan president. He also expressed his country's appreciation of the Egyptian efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that his country has participated in the multinational force in Sinai out of belief in the need to establish peace in the region.

The Uruguayan foreign minister touched on several problems that face developing countries, particularly the problem of indebtedness. He stressed the need for cooperation and coordination among the countries of the developing world to face this problem through the 77-Group. In this regard, he noted that the Uruguayan president has called on the industrialized countries to discuss this problem at the next Tokyo summit and take the proper measures to solve it.

Norwegian Official Arrives in Cairo 28 Apr

NC290528 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2157 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Norwegian State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Torbjorn Froysnes arrived in Cairo tonight for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

In a statement on his arrival, the Norwegian official said that his visit is part of a tour of some of the states in the region. So far he has been to Syria and Israel.

The Norwegian official added that he will have talks with Egyptian officials on ways of easing tension in the Mediterranean area, the security of which is linked with that of Europe.

Abu Ghazalah To Visit Jordan 'Early Next Week'

NC282033 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2015 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Cairo's *AL-AHRAM* reports that Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will visit Jordan early next week at the head of a military delegation.

In tomorrow's issue, *AL-AHRAM* adds that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will hold important military talks during the visit, which will last several days. The visit comes in response to an invitation from the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Abu Ghazalah Warns Against Escalating Conflicts

NC260816 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2155 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has warned against escalating conflicts in the Middle East. Failure to solve these conflicts, he emphasized, will lead to a confrontation between the two superpowers.

In a statement to the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, scheduled to be published tomorrow, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that it behooves all parties to control their military behavior and reaction. He urged those who use terrorism to stop doing so immediately. He also called on those who are opposing terrorism through military operations to reconsider their calculations so that the region and its people will not be burned.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah urged Arab countries to calmly and rationally reconsider the pan-Arab arms industries project, previously known as the Arab Industries Organization. He affirmed that this is the only way to attain an additional defensive capability for us all, to match advances in technological development, and to avoid the foreign pressures being brought to bear on the Arab countries' requests for arms by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

In this regard, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah alluded to the decision by the U.S. Congress to freeze the arms deals requested by Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia then turned to Britain and purchased the Tornado and other training aircraft at the end of 1985. He also noted the U.S. Administration's decision to cancel Jordan's request for defensive missiles which has prompted Jordan to consider asking the Soviet Union to meet its needs.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is now manufacturing the Alpha Jet and is moving toward the manufacture of the Mirage 2000. Both aircraft, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added, can be substituted for the Tornado and the Hawk [as received].

Regarding the effects of the Iraq-Iran war on the region and on Egypt's national security, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt's security and supreme objectives, as well as those of any other Arab state in this geographical area, are indeed affected by this war regardless of which side is being supported.

He expressed the hope that the brothers in the Arab homeland would listen to the repeated calls made by President Husni Mubarak in this regard with an open heart and with reason. These calls represent an alarm signal, he added. Perhaps we will soon wake up and understand.

Responding to a question on current regional conflicts and his assessment of the recent confrontation between the United States and Libya, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated that of the 23 states which constitute our geographical area, 10 are experiencing acute civil wars, 12 are confronted by terrorism, 11 are faced with an armed struggle on their borders, and eightare in wars with their neighbors [all figures as received].

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed: Among these conflicts there are some which, if not brought under control, will actually lead to a confrontation between the two superpowers. He noted that there are now four such conflicts, which is a dreadful rate.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that disputes begin to escalate when the superpowers send in arms, experts, and advisers. This actually took place in Libya following the recent confrontation there. Every power then seeks to demonstrate its military capability in the area and the Western and Eastern fleets appear. The possibilities for confrontation are increased when one party carries out air strikes against specific targets. This is what took place when the United States delivered its air strike to Libya.

If this escalation is not brought under control, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah continued, then the series of events and reactions to them will only increase in intensity. This in turn will lead to land and sea operations by one of the parties, followed by another party's attempt to confront this. Replying to a question about Egypt's ability to militarily defend the sovereignty of its territorial waters, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that there is a plan to build up the Egyptian Armed Forces over the next 10 years. This plan is not based on what we can achieve during these years, but on the contingencies which we might have to face.

Al-Qadhdhafi Policies, Soviet Ties Assailed

PM241118 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
19 Apr 86 p 1,8

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "The Defeated Who Emerged Triumphant"]

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might imagine that he is the only one to gain from the recent U.S. aggression against his country. This was what he showed when he appeared on television the day before yesterday and asked his people to go out onto the streets to sing and dance in celebration of their country's victory against the United States, Britain, and all the other countries hostile to Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi has forgotten what happened to his country, the destruction that befell the Libyan people's property, the Libyan citizens who lost their lives in the U.S. raids, and the hundreds of millions of dinars in losses and destruction caused to military and civilian targets hit by the destructive U.S. bombing. Al-Qadhdhafi has forgotten all this and did not care about it; he only cares for his person, his success, and the superhuman victory he achieved against the world's biggest power.

I don't know why, as I was following up current events in Libya, I was reminded of Egypt following the 1967 defeat. The only reason could be the strange similarity of the two incidents. In June 1967 Egypt suffered the severest military, economic, political, and social defeat in its 7,000-year history. Yet the Egyptian regime then tried to delude itself and the people into believing that Egypt had won this war and that the whole world stood with it. War is a series of battles in which you might lose one but you will win future ones.

How often did we sing the praise of all those victories! How often did we boast about our great political victories which we lost in one single moment in an unprecedented military defeat. We raised the slogan "no sound is louder than the sound of the battle," claiming that the battle had shown who was with us and who against us. We claimed that the military defeat proved that the Soviet Union is the ally and the friend on whom we can relay in times of difficulty, as evidenced in the fact that it broke off relations with Israel.

Because of this total conviction of the Soviet Union's friendship we placed all our capabilities and resources in the hands of this loyal friend. We welcomed his sending Soviet advisers to train our armed forces. The friend and the ally was generous with us; he sent about 15,000 advisers who were distributed among the various armed forces corps. Overnight they became the Egyptian army's actual commanders who alone had a right to issue orders for military movement. Our commanders often complained of this disregard for their efficiency, capability, and expertise.

The Soviet Union exploited our military defeat in order to establish its presence and control in our country, and only God knew when we might get rid of them. Egypt came under Soviet rule for many long and bitter years whose memory will take generations to erase. If it were not for the late President Anwar al-Sadat's order to expel the Soviet advisers and so eliminate their influence and control of the country we would not have been able to fight the October war and achieve the only military victory in our country's ancient and contemporary history. If it were not for this brave decision by the Egyptian leader Soviet influence would have continued to oppress us, destroy our morale, and multiply our defeats.

This situation is now again being repeated in Libya.

The Soviet Union has embraced Al-Qadhdhafi in order to regain its influence in the area, from which Egypt expelled it. Libya is a small oil-rich country but afflicted by an ignorant leadership. So the Soviets hastened to put their hands on it; they exploited all its wealth and emptied its coffers in return for weapons and military hardware that were stockpiled in their depots but for which they could not find buyers. Not content with causing the bankruptcy of the small rich state, the Soviets sponsored its ignorant leader and made him believe that he is the world's awaited leader, that he alone can achieve the unity of the world — and not just the Arab world — under his leadership. He is the peerless, inspired, and brave and nationalist leader; he is the only true leader among scores of lying and hesitant ones.

Al-Qadhdhafi believed what his masters in Moscow told him. He turned his back on his people and nation and became a cheap tool in the Soviets' hands serving their ends, their designs, and their terrorist plans everywhere. Al-Qadhdhafi has come to represent the world's number one terrorist; he has an abundance of funds which he has abused by financing conspiracies and terrorist plans, for a purpose one time and for no purpose a thousand times. We have seen him encouraging all the extremist gangs in the east, the west, the north, and the south; we have seen him financing international criminal gangs and dispatching arms to dissident movements in countries both friendly to him and unfriendly to him. He left no country without attempting to interfere in its internal affairs. He has contributed to destablizing and inciting disturbances in almost every country; he contacted the rebels in Ireland, and America's blacks and indians, dealt with Mafia criminal gangs, paid the international terrorist Carlos generously, opened his country to Palestinian dissidents, took part in the attempt to overthrow the PLO leadership, interfered in the Lebanese war with funds and arms — sometimes supporting the Maronites against the communists, other times the communists against the Maronites, and yet other times the Shi'ah against the Sunnis and the Sunnis against the Shi'ahs; he also befriended Iraq but later turned against it and stood with Iran in its war against Iraq. He supplied the Iranians with surface-to-surface missiles which were used in bombing Iraqi towns causing the death of thousands of Iraqi Muslims.

The Egyptian people's share of Al-Qadhdhafi's terror was substantial. Al-Qadhdhafi hates no people like he hates the Egyptian people; it is the only people he dreamed of leading, but his dream never came true. At one time Al-Qadhdhafi imagined that the Egyptian people supported him, backed him, and accepted his leadership. He tried to stage a coup in Egypt so that, when it succeeded, he would enter it carried shoulder high. His attempt failed and the Egyptian people ridiculed him. So Al-Qadhdhafi soon devoted himself to terrorizing this ancient people, using all the funds at his disposal and arms for which the Libyan people paid. He also used mercenaries and agents which he recruited and sent to Egypt in order to carry out his conspiracies and terrorist plans.

Not content with these conspiracies against the Egyptian people's safety and security — conspiracies totaling 110 in number — Al-Qadhdhafi also planned to liquidate his Libyan opponents who sought refuge in Egypt seeking its hospitality and protection from Al-Qadhdhafi's brutality and crimes. Two abortive attempts were made to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush and a third attempt at his colleagues Ghayth al-Mabruk and Bashir al-Rabiti and the rest of the Libyan leaders who fled from Al-Qadhdhafi's hell and took shelter with the Egyptian people for their safety and security.

If Egypt is the number one target in Al-Qadhdhafi's imaginary plans the other Arab countries did not escape his terror. The only difference is that the Egyptian people and leadership resisted this terror and threatened Al-Qadhdhafi with punishment, whereas the rest of the Arab countries did not publicly reject Al-Qadhdhafi's plans and in vain tried to appease him. Meanwhile they secretly support any conspiracy to topple his regime. Al-Qadhdhafi is well aware of the hostile feelings of the Arab peoples and governments toward him, but he goes along with the good words he hears from those governments, the false appearances, and the fake sympathy. He does so in order to convince himself and his people that the whole Arab world stands with him, supports his plans, blesses his conspiracies, and proclaims him leader of the Arab nation and commander of its march.

Al-Qadhdafi could not be happier with the recent U.S. raid! His trumpets incessantly broadcast the telegrams he receives from Arab kings and heads of state, and his press gives prominence to the great Arab support he is daily receiving. The YAR has sent Al-Qadhdhafi an urgent message heralding to him the news that it has placed all Yemen's capabilities at his disposal since the U.S. aggression began. The rest of the Arab countries too have been rushing to contact Al-Qadhdhafi to declare their support for him and his regime and their full readiness to meet all his demands. Yet Al-Qadhdhafi knows well that the situation would have been different had the U.S. raid put an end to his life or if the abortive coup had succeeded. In this case all these Arab countries without exception would have hastened to declare their support for the new regime that had relieved them of Al-Qadhdhafi and his terror forever. But this fact did not spoil Al-Qadhdhafi's happiness with the telegrams he received, with the verbal support he heard and with the mountains of written support he received, all of which he cleverly exploited in his propaganda to give the impression that the defeat that his country suffered because of his criminal terrorist policy was a unique victory.

What is said about Arab support can also be said about the European countries' rejection of the recent U.S. raid. We have heard about popular demonstrations in European and other capitals rejecting the U.S. raid. We also heard criticism by many foreign country rulers. Al-Qadhdhafi imagined that this rejection and criticism was in his favor and that the whole world supports him, blesses him, and accepts his policy and terror. Al-Qadhdhafi himself realizes that this is not so as there is not a single citizen, especially in Europe, who does not want him to disappear from the international scene. The world has had enough of Al-Qadhdhafi's terror. As for the rejection of the U.S. raids, it is because of the belief that they did not achieve their objective and did not topple Al-Qadhdhafi and, therefore, this superterrorist will continue his terror and crimes with further assassinations and explosions, more aircraft and ship hijackings, and more kidnappings and executions of innocent citizens. The civilized world respects human rights and the right of every citizen to safety and security. What the world fears most is that Al-Qadhdhafi will step up his his terrorist operations and his crimes of taking revenge on innocent citizens. The U.S raid did not bring down Al-Qadhdhafi, nor did it relieve the world of his evils and crimes. Had this happened demonstrations of rejoicing would have happened in Europe, and European governments, particularly those of France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, would have hastened to recognize and support the new regime in Tripoli.

Commentary Calls Arab Summit, Unity 'Mirage'

NC281613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Bahiyy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: The Arab World and the Summit's Mirage]

[Text] Can an Arab summit be held today to save the Arab people from the nightmare of their horrible pains? Do the circumstances currently experienced by the Arab nation allow the holding of such a summit to relieve them of the burden of their gloomy present? Can an Arab miracle change the impossible into a reality? It is sad to say that all these are unattainable illusions that haunt the Arab people. It is more distressing to say that the summit, as such, is neither a goal nor a gain. It is merely a method of determining an Arab stand on the calamities that surround the Arab world. This method is not taken into consideration by anyone.

Arab policies in the past have destroyed Arab integrity and turned the Arab giant into an unfeared nobody. And since the issue is serious and requires complete honesty, we say that the Arab states cannot face their destiny because some Arab states, particularly Syria and Libya, have burned all the bridges; destroyed the basis of Arab cohesion; and used all deceitful, terrorist, and misleading means to destroy the achievements of Arab solidarity.

The concept of unified action and the minimal level of strategy were the first victims of the Syrian and Libyan regimes. Hence, Lebanon was divided and it is still suffering from the tyrannic hegemony of the Syrians. The Lebanese people were turned into mere factions that fight from behind roadblocks, for the sake of Syrian policy. Thanks to the destruction of Arab solidarity, the Libyan regime interferred in Chad and devised plots in southern Sudan. Both Syria and Libya supported Iran to strike the Iraqi people. Thanks to the hateful policy of axis, the Western Sahara was turned into a scene of clashes in Morocco. Even Qatar and Bahrain were not spared this curse; they rushed into an inferno of dispute over a small islet.

This general significance leads us to a conclusion, namely, that the Libyan and Syrian regimes, which sew the seeds of black malice in the hearts of the Arabs, have created gaps in the Arab dialogue and paved the way for selfishness, regionalism, and maneuvers. As a result, the Arab states became engulfed in personal interests in an attempt to avoid the anger of those who can devise conspiracies. Every state tried to save itself from this foolishness.

Therefore, the Arab nation has failed to take a unified stand on the Iraq-Iran war and on the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The Syrian and Libyan regimes regarded all these as revolutionary gains because they were able to use their veto against all Arab resolutions. Hence, the Libyan regime, which lives in an illusion, thought that the entire Arab nation would back it when it came under the U.S. raids. The fact that the Libyan regime has finally realized, or rather should fully realize, is that all the Arabs were offended by the American action but they did not stand by Libya because it was Libya that created the atmosphere of the crisis and paved the way for it, both by words and deeds.

Hence, we believe that the Arab nation is no longer able to meet in an urgent summit as Libya wants and it is the Libyan regime's fault. It was the Libyan regime that destroyed all the ethical and political norms of Arab political action. Even if the Arab summit is convened in Fes, we are positive that it could not produce a single effective resolution. This would not be due to an inability to make a decision but, rather, because Libyan and Syrian practices have long destroyed the possibility of issuing any decision.

Interior Ministry Statement on Workers' Sit-In

NC281327 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1237 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a statement, saying that at the present time Egypt is mobilizing all its forces to confront difficult economic conditions. It is making every effort to preserve the level of workers' wages, increments, and bonuses, and to maintain the rate of development, which can only be done by hard work and an increase of production, for which the honorable sons of Egypt must make their best efforts. At such a time, a few isolated employees have attempted to incite the workforce in several esco textile and spinning factories. Yesterday evening and this morning they urged them to stage a sit-in inside the factory, to pressure the authorities to respond to a number of private demands and pay them for their days off.

However, the workers refused to go along with their call because they know that a committee has been formed to discuss the issue and bring it to a speedy conclusion by referring it to the Higher Policies Committee. The workers also believe that those in official circles are interested in meeting every justifiable legal demand, through legitimate channels.

Although the workforce and its leaders refused to respond to this chaotic method, a few workers, numbering about 250, continued their sit-in and attempts to incite others. They are thus unaware of their responsibilities under present economic circumstances, which cannot withstand vituperations and oneupmanship. The security forces were compelled to end the sit-in and refer the violators to the public prosecution for interrogation.

Ministry Declares Support for S. African People

NC281629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has declared its continued support for the South African people's struggle to rid themselves of the racist regime in South Africa. In this context, Egypt will continue its efforts in collaboration with the peace, equality, and justice-loving countries of the world.

Egypt has also stressed its continued support for the African liberation movements and the Namibian people's organization which strive for the rights of the African people.

This came in a statement distributed by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry among the delegations participating in the third general conference of the African Mineworkers Unions, currently underway in Cairo. The statement asserts that Egypt is fully aware of the sufferings of the African workers, specially the mine workers, who mine the wealth of the African land for the benefit of the racist regime without obtaining the gains proportionate to the efforts they make and the hazards they face.

The statement notes that this exploitation also affects the neighboring southern African Frontline States, particularly the mineworkers.

Saddam Husayn Receives Cable on Liberated Areas

JN291556 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a congratulatory cable from Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, commander of the VI Army Corps, on the occasion of the Iraqi forces' victory over the Iranian forces yesterday. The cable said Iraqi columns liberated 16 villages, mountains, and areas during their advance toward their targets. It pointed out that the Iraqi soldiers and the men of the lightly equipped Kurdish regiments and special detachments participated in this battle supported by artillery, tanks, and helicopter gunships. The commander said the Iraqi forces completed the liberation of these areas, the last of which was the (Hayat) area, at 0815 [0415 GMT] today.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 29 April

JN290731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0644 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad at dawn today. He was received by the chairman and members of the RCC liberation movements bureau and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Turkish Economic Delegation Arrives 28 April

JN280829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish Treasury and Foreign Trade Ministry under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, arrived in Baghdad early this morning leading an economic delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Turkish official said that his visit aims at completing the discussions of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee on strengthening and developing economic and trade cooperation.

Ramadan on Arab Summit, Gulf War, Other Issues

JN291035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has asserted that the current state of Arab disunity will encourage more than one quarter to attack Arab territory and that aggression will reach new Arab capitals. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* published here today, Ramadan said that he raised this subject during his recent talks in Moscow which followed last January's summit between the Iraqi and Soviet presidents. He described President Saddam Husayn's last visit to the USSR as most successful.

Ramadan said that the time has come to stop certain Arab regimes from exploiting the principle of solidarity in order to obtain legality for their policies which actually seek to entrench Arab divisions and disunity.

Ramadan explained that in their assessment of the situation in the region and the disputing parties in the Gulf war, the Soviets find in Iraq and its leadership a friendly country that is defending its territory. They are convinced of Iraq's peace calls. On the other hand, they find in Iran a reactionary, aggressive, and expansionist country. Therefore, they stand for developing and strengthening Iraq's defense capabilities. This is a moral commitment to Iraq which they will naturally translate into action.

Ramadan said that Iraq does not need to ask the Soviets to exert pressure on Syria and Libya to make them change their attitude to the war. He said: The Soviets know Iraq's stand. They also know the behavior of the Libyans and Syrians. As far as we can see, they are not assured by this behavior. So while they sympathize with us, they also consider the others as their friends with whom they have established relations.

Regarding the projected Arab summit, Ramadan emphasized Iraq's position against discussing only one topic at this summit. He said: While we condemn and reject the aggression against Libya, we must point out that there is something more important; namely, the Iranian aggression against and occupation of Iraqi territory as well as the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territory in Palestine and Lebanon.

Ramadan praised Iraq's relations with the USSR and Turkey and considered the relations with Egypt as the basis of joint Arab action. He said: Egypt is not just any state. When Egypt is sick the whole Arab nation is sick. The Arabs must work for its return to joint Arab action. Ramadan supported the view that any attempt to attack the Arab nation always begins with its Egyptian and Iraqi flanks. Ramadan expressed his optimism over the new situation in Sudan which, he said, will play a new pan-Arab role.

Regarding the war, Ramadan said that Al-Faw will be liberated in accordance with the plan drawn up by the Iraqis and at the time they chose. He added: This is a new battle in the war and Iraq's recent operations along the entire front have established that the Iranian forces are now in a desperate position.

Regarding the oil price war, Ramadan said that the consumer industries will be hurt by this war just as the producer countries were hurt. He warned that a suspension of expensive oil investments accompanied by an increase in oil consumption will lead to a more serious problem than in 1979.

Ramadan announced that the second Iraqi oil pipeline via turkey entered the implementation stage 4 months ago and that it will be completed in May or June this year. He also said that discussions are under way to find the best means of supplying water to Kuwait from Iraq.

Regarding Iraqi-French relations, Ramadan said that Iraq views these relations with special interest not just because France is a major West European state, but also because we can, through France, develop a West European stand serving Iraq and the Arab nation.

Ramadan said that France can play a basic role here. He expressed the hope that Chirac's government will further promote the positive relations between Iraq and France.

RCC Decree Pardons Prisoners From Serving Full Terms

JN281557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi RCC today issued a decree pardoning prisoners from serving the remainder of prison terms issued by the courts. The decree will be effective as of the date of its issuance today.

Iranian Opposition Said To Adopt 'New Armed Program'

JN281252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Paris — The Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has announced that in the forthcoming phase it will adopt a new armed program within the framework of the Iranian peoples' struggle aimed at toppling the tyrant Khomeyni regime and establishing a democratic national regime in its place.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Paris, a responsible source at the organization's office said that this program comes in response to the message recently sent by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in which he called on all Iranians to take up arms against the regime's elements, symbols, and institutions throughout Iran.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Al-Faw Offensive Halted

JN291510 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military source has said that Iraqi forces on the VII Army Corps Al-Faw front have inflicted massive losses on Iranian forces. In a statement to INA this evening, the military source added that last night Iranian forces tried to attack positions of some of our units in the abovementioned army corps, but our fighters confronted them with all types of weapons. Following a series of fierce battles all night long yesterday and today, and effectively supported by Air Force planes, artillery, and helicopter gunships, the Iraqi forces succeeded in halting the Iranian offensive and in inflicting massive losses on the Iranians.

Communique No 2,205

JN281638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,205 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 28 April 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. As our triumphant forces are scoring the most remarkable victories over our heretic enemies, the brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships take their share in destroying the enemy and inflicting losses on its men and equipment by their efficient combat action and effective support of our units. They carried out 97 combat missions in the operational sectors today during which they inflicted losses on enemy soldiers and destruction on its equipment. Having carried out all their duties, the helicopter cavaliers returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. Our units in the heroic V Army Corps seized the following weaponry and equipment, in addition to that mentioned in our Communique No 2,204 dated 27 April 1986: 11 Strella launchers, 14 GC rifles, 3 120-mm mortars, 3 81-mm mortars, 1 23-mm two-barrelled machinegun, 2 RPG-7 launchers, 3 GC machineguns, 44 Strella rockets, large quantities of ammunition of various calibers equivalent to 25 large truckloads, 4 vehicles of various types, 2 radios, 3 tractors, and 1 set of night binoculars.

3. The enemy sent a force into the battlefield estimated at two infantry companies, supported by artillery and launchers, in a desperate attempt to approach our units' positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. It was pounded with all types of weapons, killing or wounding a number of personnel, sinking three boats laden with men, and forcing the rest to retreat, leaving their dead in no-man's-land. Our units in the same sector succeeded in inflicting the following losses: 5 enemy soldiers were killed; 21 positions of various types, 1 tank, 1 boat, 1 machinegun, and 1 observation post were destroyed; and 3 ammunition dumps were set ablaze.

4. Five enemy soldiers were killed and three observation posts were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One enemy soldier was killed and one tower and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris.

5. Our units in the VII Army Corps front engaged enemy positions, killing two soldiers, destroying two positions, one tower, one observation post, and one ammunition dump, and starting large fires in several areas.

6. One ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector. One RPG-7 launcher and one GC rifle were seized and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 April 1986

Communique No 2,206

JN291248 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,206 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 April 1986]

[Excerpts] O proud Iraqis, the fighters of the heroic V Army Corps have added a new, splendid victory to the series of victories scored during these blessed days — a victory by which they shattered the failed enemy hopes, dismembered a new group of its remnants, and controlled vital territory of extremely strategic and logistic importance on the northeastern border.

Our triumphant forces composed of Iraq's brave soldiers, the hero fighters of our Kurdish people in the lightly-equipped regiments, and volunteers mounted a fierce offensive against enemy positions. Through the planning and field supervision of the V Army Corps headquarters under the command of Staff Major General 'Tali 'Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, our columns succeeded in reaching their targets, which are the (Bardariyah), (Fizuk), (Hamulan), (Harunah), (Hayat), (Mimulan), (Babik), (Jabal Kilah Salim Khan), ('Ayn Misyad), (Jabal Kuwait), (Kawlanah), (Sarukani), (Birkah), (Minyah), (Zarkati), and (Wa'ukat) areas. Heroically supported by our brave artillery and the bold Army helicopter gunships the Iraqi people's forces wiped out the aggressors in all these areas. None escaped death except those who fled the battlefield. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

God bless the tough fighters of the heroic V Army Corps, commanders, officers, and other ranks. God bless the loyal fighters of our Kurdish people.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 April 1986

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Prime Minister

Arrival Statement

JN281211 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi arrived in Amman today on a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he will lead the Egyptian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee to begin this evening under the chairmanship of the two countries' prime ministers.

In a statement to reporters on arrival, Dr Lutfi said that everyone in Egypt is completely satisfied with what was achieved in the committee's previous three sessions and with the principles for fruitful cooperation laid down by the committee. He expressed his great pleasure at visiting Jordan and hoped that the committee in its current session will reach a number of decisions that will serve the interests of both fraternal peoples. He pointed out that great cooperation has been achieved in all fields, both on the level of trade exchange and in the field of establishing a holding company from which a group of companies will stem and work in the two countries' interest.

Dr Lutfi said that at the end of the committee's meetings, an agreement for bilateral cooperation in the tourist field will be signed and a formula for cooperation will be defined between Alia -- the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Egyptian airline which will be announced later.

Speaking to reporters, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i expressed his pride in an appreciation for the existing relations between Jordan and Egypt in all fields. He said that the joint higher committee will reach several decisions that will entrench coordination and bolster cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in all fields.

Joint Talks Begin

JN281749 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee began at the Prime Ministry this evening. The Jordanian side was led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Egyptian side by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were the deputy prime minister and education minister; the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; the labor minister; the minister of industry, trade, and supply; the higher education minister; the agriculture minister; the transport minister; the central bank governor; the Ministry of Industry and Trade under secretary; the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry; and the ambassador in Cairo. Attending on the Egyptian side were Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Engineer Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; the ambassador in Amman; and a number of advisers and specialists.

Earlier, the prime minister met in his office with Dr Lutfi. They reviewed the committee's agenda and the subjects to be discussed during its 3-day meetings aimed at achieving further coordination and cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Husayn Phones Gulf Leaders on Border Dispute

JN281815 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today held several telephone contacts with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman of Bahrain, and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq. His majesty discussed with their highnesses, the Saudi king, and the Iraqi president means to intensify Arab efforts to solve the border problem between Qatar and Bahrain in a brotherly manner and to exert every effort to contain it.

Meanwhile, King Husayn received a telephone call from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

British Military Official Departs After Visit

JN261146 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Marshal Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan which lasted several days. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn and the Armed Forces commander in chief. He also visited a number of military positions and cultural landmarks in the Kingdom.

He was seen off by Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the chief of staff and a number of his aides; the Armed Forces inspector general; the Royal Air Force commander; the British ambassador; and the British military attache in Amman.

Duke, Duchess of Luxembourg Conclude Visit, Depart

JN261136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Their Royal Highnesses Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg left Aqaba this morning following an official 4-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur. During the visit, they met with their majesties, visited a number of tourist and historical sites, and became acquainted with Jordan's development in various fields.

Increased Israeli Military Activity Reported

Warplanes Fly Over Camps

NC281152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received a report that Israeli warplanes carried out five sorties over Sidon today. They also flew over the [Palestinian] camps.

Troops Advance on Yuhmur

NC281717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Amal Movement in the south, an Israeli force of 5 armored personnel carriers and 50 troops began to advance on the township of Yuhmur at 1405. The Israeli advance was carried out on two fronts, the first on the northern side and the second on the southeastern side. Initial reports indicate that the Israeli operation is limited.

Gunboats Sighted Off Coast

NC290553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A security setback occurred in Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, Al-Tayyunah, and Dar al-Kitab in Beirut at 0600 today. Army positions and neighborhoods in East Beirut were the targets of artillery fire, and a shell fell on Al-Dikwanah at about 0710.

Snipers in West Beirut actually kept sections of East Beirut under fire throughout the night, and wounded a Lebanese soldiers near the military court.

In another development, Israeli gunboats were spotted off the Lebanese coast last night between Al-Awza'i and 'Ayn al-Muraysah. West Beirut military organizations responded at that time by taking military precautions in the aforementioned area.

Gunboats Come Under Fire

NC290710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Unidentified gunboats appeared off the St George and 'Ayn al-Muraysah areas at 2300 last night. The gunboats later approached the shore, where they were met by anti-aircraft fire. The boats moved away, only to reappear off Al-Ramlah al-Bayda', approximately 300 meters from the shore. They again came under fire.

Until a later hour last night, the gunboats could still be seen off the coast between the St George area and Ramlah al-Bayda'. Earlier, Israeli warplanes had been flying over Beirut and other Lebanese territories since the morning.

Amal Prepares for Possible Attack

NC290634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian forces intelligence service, has visited Beirut and met with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri. Sources in the movement said that Amal forces have taken precautions and made preparations to face any possible Israeli attack on Beirut's southern suburb and West Beirut. They said that Amal forces yesterday confronted the Israeli planes that flew at a low altitude over Beirut and its southern suburb for the first time since the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Planes Fly Over Beirut

NC290956 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the South, the Al-Biqa', and Beirut this morning. They drew anti-aircraft fire as they flew over the Al-Biqa'.

Syrian Medium-Altitude Overflights Reported

NC291021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' Valley indicate that Syrian planes conducted several medium-altitude overflights in the area this morning.

France Withdraws UNTSO Officers from Lebanon

LD261254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] France has withdrawn its officer members of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] from Lebanon. The UNTSO is the United Nations organization supervising the truce in Palestine. The last of the French military left last night: There were some 15 in Lebanon, including four in Beirut.

The UNTSO was set up in May 1948 to supervise the armistice agreements between the Arab countries and Israel. Last year UNTSO numbered 288 observers from 17 countries.

Al-Jumayyil To Head Delegation to Fes Arab Summit

NC281752 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil will head the Lebanese delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference in Fes on 3 May.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declined to participate in the Arab foreign ministers conference and asked Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk [foreign ministry secretary general] to represent him.

Al-Turk To Foreign Ministers Meeting

NC281721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has commissioned Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk to represent Lebanon at the Arab foreign ministers' conference, which will be held in Fes on Wednesday. Al-Turk will leave Beirut tomorrow.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Mubarak

NC281422 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today. The message was delivered by Egyptian ambassador to Lebanon Nuhad 'Asqalani and dealt with Egypt's concern over the situation in Lebanon and in the region.

Upon leaving B'abda Palace, 'Asqalani said: I had the honor of meeting with his excellency the president today. I delivered a letter from President Mubarak expressing Egypt's concern over the situation in Lebanon, the Egyptian people's sympathies with Lebanon, and their great hopes that the situation will stabilize and peace return. This can only occur on the basis of political and democratic dialogue among the various Lebanese factions and on the basis of the equality of all Lebanese citizens in terms of rights and responsibilities. Egypt hopes to see peace, security, stability, and prosperity restored to fraternal Lebanon so that it may play its full role in the Arab and international arenas.

Asked whether President al-Jumayyil had responded, 'Asqalani replied: President al-Jumayyil expressed his appreciation of President Mubarak's message, and his hope and determination to take all the necessary steps possible to restore peace and stability to Lebanon.

Karami Cites Failure of Tripartite Agreement

NC290737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] It is being said that Prime Minister Rashid Karami might go to Damascus this week for talks with Syrian officials. Meanwhile, Karami warned yesterday of the perils of the stalemate that has been reached in the country. He said: Salvation can only be achieved through a reconciliation among the Lebanese. This is the only way to restore legitimacy. He repeated that which he announced in the north 2 days ago — that the only solution lies in the restoration of full legitimacy. He said that he is opposed to inaction and that he supports any alternative or solution that will end the crisis that has affected the country since 15 January.

He said: We have offered a great amount of advice, but it has not been heeded. Therefore, we call on everyone to find An alternative to the tripartite agreement.

The tripartite agreement offered a solution that would have restored the lost peace in Lebanon. Regrettably, however, they [not further identified] have not accepted this agreement to date, nor have they presented an alternative. We repeat for the thousandth time that if they have a solution, let them present it; we will then express our opinion on it.

Comments on Unity in Beirut

NC281537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the West Beirut Coordination Committee meeting on 28 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] We discussed the existing situation and current developments, particularly those relating to the crossing points. During the previous session, we had asked [Chief of Staff] Major General Abu Dargham to contact the [Army] command and work out a plan to cut down on existing procedures in order to introduce unity and coexistence in Beirut. However, we have noticed that the procedures have been multiplied, not cut down. Therefore, we asked the security committee to fulfill its responsibility and open all these crossing points to safeguard the interests of those citizens who need to move between the two parts of Beirut. We hope that the security committee will be successful in performing this task.

Yesterday, I received Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general, and listened to his views. I perceived the importance that the UN Security Council attaches to the implementation of its resolutions, particularly Resolution 425, which provides for Israel's full, unconditional withdrawal. I could also see that the Security Council attaches deserved importance to such matters. We hope that Israel's comprehensive withdrawal will be effected and that UNIFIL's presence will be expanded to cover all border points. We, for our part, are committed to the armistice agreement. Through this agreement the Lebanese Government is prepared to make arrangements, which we believe should be 100 percent Lebanese, that would ensure the security of the south. This security arrangement should ensure the safety of everyone. We have made these points on many occasions, and we pledge ourselves to them under all circumstances. We are quite prepared to convey these points to anybody who wishes to listen.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, West Beirut has become empty of foreigners. We do not want to exaggerate, but embassies have started closing their doors, such as the Netherlands Embassy. Are there specific measures to stop what is going on?

[Karami] All of you know the measures that have been taken by the coordination committee. This committee is closely following the implementation of all the measures agreed upon. I admit that the results of the arrangements concluded by the parties, forces, and functionaries ran counter to our expectations. Though we thank them for their trouble, we feel that they failed to produce the required results. That is why I said yesterday in Tripoli that the sole solution rests in the return of full legitimacy. Without this legitimacy I find no solution to the problems of foreigners and Lebanese citizens alike. Unless such legitimacy is restored and a new Lebanon is established, I believe there is no way to achieve salvation. We hope that the foreigners will remain with us. We, however, cannot stop those who wish to leave us.

[Question] The Halat Airport is expected to begin operating soon. What is your view on this?

[Karami] Actually, we refused to rent out utilities and casinos. Therefore, we will never accept an illegal airport. We reject everything that is illegal. This airport must comply with all Lebanese and international laws to become legal.

U.S. Security Plan for Southern Lebanon Noted

GF281142 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Apr (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today carried the details of a U.S. plan designed to establish new security arrangements in southern Lebanon to protect Zionist settlements in occupied northern Palestine against the attacks of the Lebanese national forces.

The U.S. plan, which has been called a gradual withdrawal, stipulates the implementation of a partial Israeli withdrawal from the western sector — the Tyre region — and transferring it to the UN forces. Also the Amal movement is to be given an outstanding political and security role in the region. Once success of this role has been ensured, a second Israeli withdrawal would then take place from the border strip abutting occupied Palestine.

Information published by the paper indicates that some Israeli officials have approved of this plan while others oppose it, claiming that this would not prevent fedayeen attacks on the Zionist settlements. U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy, who prepared details of the plan, is optimistic of its success once implemented. The information also indicates that the United States is keen to call for the convocation of the UN Security Council, once the withdrawal has been completed, to give the UN forces a greater role in the region and to convert it into a deterrent force.

Two Cypriot Students of AUB Kidnapped 28 Apr

Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC282052 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Two Cypriot students at the American University of Beirut [AUB] were kidnapped in the Al-Hamra' area in West Beirut today. There have been no news about their fate.

Students Identified

NC290949 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0930 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Two Cypriot students, Panikos Birgilis and Stavros Yiannakis, studying at the American University of Beirut [AUB], have been reported missing. It is feared that they have been kidnapped in the city's western sector. An AUB statement says the two students, who were attending the School of Architecture, left their hotel yesterday morning to go to the university and have not been seen since.

Lebanese Forces Welcome 29 Apr Cease-Fire Call

NC281759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have welcomed the calls made by Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr and Mufti Hasan Khalid. The forces announced their support for these, and other similar calls, and urged all parties to begin implementing them by agreeing to an immediate and firm military truce on all fronts.

The Lebanese Forces announced they will observe a cease-fire as of zero hours 29 April. They authorized his beatitude the patriarch and his eminence the mufti to carry out all exchanges necessary to persuade the warring parties to cease fire, consolidate the military truce, deploy Lebanese observers on the combat lines, and prepare for a dialogue among all parties to end the war and restore peace in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Samir Ja'ja' at 1530 this afternoon.

Gunmen Clash Near University; Prisoners Released

NC281800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Junblatt gunmen clashed with members of the strike force near the American University of Beirut this afternoon. Both sides sustained casualties.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today released Lebanese Army Sergeant Simon 'Id and Corporal Ibrahim Tannus, who were kidnapped on the coastal road linking Beirut and the south in December 1985.

Amal Resistance Group Ambushes Lahd Patrol

NC281832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The martyr Zuhayr Shihadah group of the Amal Movement today ambushed a mechanized patrol of agent Lahd's army on the Haris-Sribbin-Kafra crossroad. Using rockets and machineguns to attack the patrol the groups fighters destroyed a vehicle and killed its crew.

Israeli-Lahd reinforcements were brought to the scene immediately and started combing the villages and valleys with machineguns and 120-mm mortars. The enemy then assembled its vehicles on the same crossroad. An Amal resistance group infiltrated a nearby area and shelled the vehicles with 80 60-mm shells, inflicting further losses on the enemy's personnel and vehicles. The clashes continued until 1200.

Authorities Foil Bomb Attempt, Make Arrests

JN290613 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi (Agencies) — Syrian authorities foiled an attempt to bomb two targets in Damascus last week and killed or arrested 10 members of a gang who bombed several targets the previous week, a United Arab Emirates newspaper said Monday.

Two men were arrested last week while trying to plant bombs at a hospital and student housing complex in the capital, the daily *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted Syrian security sources as saying.

They told security forces where to find members of the gang responsible for a string of bombings the previous week, who were hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, it said.

Security forces swooped on the apartment last Friday and overran it after a 90-minute gun-battle with the gang, the sources were quoted as saying. They said 10 people were killed or wounded and arrested.

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Visit to SFRY

AL-BA'TH Previews Visit

JN290825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0439 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the significance of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Belgrade, *AL-BA'TH* says: Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Party and president of the Republic, begins his visit to Yugoslavia amid significant regional and international developments and circumstances. Observers in all political and information circles are showing great interest in this visit. On the regional level, Syria is facing a serious threats from the imperialist-Zionist alliance, which recently seemed to be preparing a military strike against our country to prevent it from completing its strategic buildup and to undermine its growing role in leading Arab liberation action, as Zionist sources say.

The paper adds: On the Arab and international levels, the region recently witnessed a flagrant U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya that constituted a serious precedent in international politics and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter. This means that Syria must find an appropriate formula to confront aggression against it and the policy it represents in progressive Arab circles. The friendly peoples in the socialist camp and the nonaligned states are the framework from which Syria begins its moves and activities to broaden the front of friends and allies. The friendly socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR have proven in all tests their support for us and our legitimate rights to liberation and reconstruction. The nonaligned states, headed by friendly Yugoslavia, have always backed our stands and understood our legitimate struggle against hegemony, expansion, and aggression.

AL-BA'TH concludes: During his current visit to Yugoslavia, leader Al-Asad carries with him the steadfast Arab stand; namely, Arab readiness to confront aggression. During this historic visit, the president will, in addition to deepening the ties of friendship and cooperation with Yugoslavia, explain all issues that concern both countries and further develop the ties of friendship and understanding.

Yugoslav Coverage

For Yugoslav coverage of the visit to the SFRY of President Hafiz al-Asad, including his meetings with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, see the Yugoslavia section of the 29 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Bajbuj New WPC Vice Chairman; Bilal Delivers Speech

JN280653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia — The conference of the World Peace Council [WPC] concluded its work in Sofia last night. Romesh Chandra was reelected chairman of the council. Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, [member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria], was elected vice chairman. Moreover, Dr Muhsin Bilal, Murad al-Quwatli, and 'Atiyah al-Judah were elected members in the WPC Presidium.

Comrade Dr Muhsin Bilal delivered Syria's speech before the WPC General Assembly. In this speech, he spoke about the serious situation threatening world peace, saying the United States is further aggravating this situation by transferring the nuclear danger to outer space despite world denunciation of this policy. He said that the aggression against Libya is a prelude to a wider aggression against our Arab region, and our Syrian homeland in particular. He noted that the United States and Israel are massing their military forces, making terrorist threats, and exerting economic pressure.

Dr Bilal added: We are determined to liberate the occupied Arab territory and to give all support to the Palestinian Arab people in their effort to regain their legitimate rights of return and self-determination. We will continue to resist the capitulatory Camp David policy. Our objective is to achieve just, comprehensive peace in the region. Dr Bilal also affirmed Syria's continued support for the Lebanese people in their struggle to expel the Israeli occupiers from all of their territory and to achieve national accord. Dr Bilal said: On this occasion, we announce our support for the peace program proposed by the USSR and call on the United States to listen to the voice of reason and to respond to the wishes of the people.

The WPC also issued a special statement in which it denounced the United States' acts of terrorism against Libya. The statement called for the withdrawal of the 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean. The statement also called for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and condemned imperialist threats, provocations, and hostile plans against Syria.

Security Forces Capture Abu Musa Terrorist Squad

TA291317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The terrorist squad whose members are suspected of having shot two people dead and of trying to kill another two in East Jerusalem has been captured. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the security forces and the Jerusalem police caught the men who belong to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] faction of Fatah. They are suspected of murdering Zehava Ben-'Ovadya in her office near the Damascus Gate approximately 3 weeks ago, and of killing tourist Paul Appleby near the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem 2 days ago. They are also suspected of wounding a U.S. tourist in the Old City more than 6 weeks ago, and another German tourist on Via Dolorosa in the Old City 2 weeks ago. A Jerusalem court has issued a decree declaring a blackout on all further information.

Husayn 'Angry' Over Peres Remarks on Contacts

TA290548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn is angry about remarks by Prime Minister Peres about secret contacts between Jordan and Israel. The Voice of Israel's political reporter says Husayn's aides have expressed this to the Prime Minister's Office. Husayn is said to feel the statements by Peres damage his position before the Arab summit scheduled for this weekend and also Husayn says there is no substance to the remarks.

Peres 'Satisfaction' With Al-Asad Remarks on Peace

TA282105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister has expressed satisfaction with the Syrian president's remarks yesterday that it is possible to reach Middle East peace through an international conference under the aegis of the Soviet Union and the United States. However, in Mr Peres' opinion, even if this is the first sign of Syria's readiness to make peace, the process will be a long one. Israel, he added, is prepared to discuss peace at once and without preconditions, but he believes this will not happen soon.

This is reported by an ITIM reporter. The prime minister was speaking to correspondents at the inauguration of the Eshkol Park in the western Negev. He refused to comment on the possibility of resumption of diplomatic relations with Eastern bloc countries. He believes it is preferable to let the process develop at its own pace, assess the results, and only then comment.

Further Peres Reaction

TA290840 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr pp 1,2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpt] "If Syrian President al-Asad wants an international conference of one sort or another, let him start talking peace. So far he has not talked about peace with Israel at all," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterday in reaction to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's declaration the previous day that he supports the convening of an international conference headed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The prime minister, who toured the south of Israel yesterday, said: "Al-Asad is talking about an international conference and we are prepared to talk about peace without preconditions."

Referring to the possibility of Israel's relations with the Soviet Union being resumed in the wake of the rapprochement with Poland, the prime minister said: "We will let matters develop and then comment on them."

In reply to a question by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent as to whether there has been any progress in the Tabah talks, the prime minister said: "We expect a delegation from Egypt to come to Israel to continue the Tabah negotiations."

Syrian Deserters Attempt Attack on Northern Kibbutz

TA282005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The report on an aborted attempt by three soldiers who deserted the Syrian Army to attack Kibbutz Manara on the Lebanese border was cleared by the censor this evening. The three were recruited by Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah Organization and have planned to take hostages and even capture the French ambassador to Israel.

The three Syrians were captured 3 weeks ago in the Lebanese village of Mays al-Jabal, where they took several hostages and held them in a building.

Firing Incidents With Syria on Golan Heights Denied

TA280852 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Report from Canada by Gil'ad Dotan]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Canada reports that *THE TORONTO STAR* yesterday carried a story about local firing incidents on the Golan Heights which have been occurring at a very high frequency in the past few weeks, noting that Israel is making every possible effort to prevent these incidents from turning into another round of war with Syria.

Replying to a question, the IDF spokesman noted that there have been no firing incidents on the Golan Heights and that activities in the area are absolutely routine.

'Sources' Deny Israeli Agents Arrested in Syria

TA290629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Israeli sources last night categorically denied a report that Syria had arrested a gang of Israel Mosad agents reputed to have carried out the recent spate of bombings in Syria.

The United Arab Emirates daily *AL-ITTIHAD* reported yesterday that the 10 members of the gang were killed, or wounded and arrested, after Syrian authorities foiled an attempt by two other gang members to bomb two targets in Damascus last week. The two were arrested while trying to plant bombs at a hospital and student housing complex in the capital, the paper quoted Syrian security sources as saying.

They told security forces where to find members of the gang responsible for a string of bombings the previous week, who were hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, it said.

Security forces raided the apartment last Friday and overcame the gang after a 90-minute gun-battle, the sources were quoted as saying.

AL-ITTIHAD recently has published several red herring reports that later proved untrue.

Last week three bombs exploded in the Syrian port of Tartus killing one person. Ten days earlier some 150 people were killed or wounded by bombs planted aboard military transport buses in Syria.

Peres: France Hints of Possible Reactor Sale to Iraq

TA290530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] France might sell a nuclear reactor to Iraq. Our political correspondent reports that Jacques Chirac hinted at this during his talk with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Chirac said that the Iraqis had already approached the Soviet Union with a request to purchase a nuclear reactor for the production of electricity, and therefore it is preferable that another source supply them with the reactor. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that one cannot compare supplying a reactor to Israel to supplying one to Iraq because were Israel to purchase a reactor from France it would serve to produce energy only under the appropriate superivision, while the Iraqi reactor would produce problems, not energy.

Shamir, Norwegian Official Discuss UNIFIL

TA271840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Norway's deputy foreign minister says his government is satisfied with the arrangements made by Israel to reduce friction between the IDF and UN troops in Lebanon, but differences over Norway's demand that the UN forces be deployed down to the border with Israel remain. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the visiting deputy foreign minister that the Norwegian position was unacceptable to Israel because UNIFIL was not capable of combatting terror. During their talk Shamir also accused West European countries of hampering America's campaign against international terrorism.

Authorities Deport Arab Editor to Jordan

TA281310 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 April 86 p 1

[Report by "special" *AL-QUDS* correspondent]

[Text] Gaza — Yesterday the authorities deported detainee editor Zaki Muhammad Abu Staytah, a 32-year-old resident of the Jabalyah refugee camp, to Jordan, via the 'Arava Valley.

It is to be noted that the regional commander had issued Abu Staytah's deportation order on 8 October 1985, but no action was taken until Abu Staytah withdrew the appeal against the deportation order which he had presented to the Supreme Court on 15 April 1986.

Egypt Lowers Price of Crude Oil Sales

TA281117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt has lowered the price of crude oil it sells to Israel by over 20 percent. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports Egypt is now selling Israel light fuel at $10.75 a barrel. Our correspondent notes that Israel buys 25 percent of the fuel it consumes from Egypt.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has said that the reduction in oil prices will enable a further cut in the retail price of fuel.

HA'ARETZ on Reasons for Iran Arms Sales Blowup

TA281355 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "Arms to Iran: The Smoke and The Fire"]

[Text] It is doubtful that the official announcements issued by the Foreign and Defense Ministries, and the speedy investigation conducted by the director general of the Defense Ministry which showed that "Israel is not involved in the affair of the arrest of Reserves Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am," will prevent the political damage Israel is bound to suffer following the uncovery of the arms-smuggling ring to Iran.

Also, Bar'am's blunt reaction from his prison in Bermuda will not make it easier for Israel to explain the situation. Bar'am threatened that Israel had better see to getting him out of prison, "or else I would rather stand trial in the United States and tell all." According to him, the Israeli defense establishment had known about the group of arms dealers for which he had worked as a consultant. As he claims, part of the arms designed for Iran were supposed to have come from Israel. Bar'am also has a permit signed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin allowing him to engage in "activities involving military knowhow or combat equipment."

Against its best interests, Israel must now prove to the U.S. Administration that it has nothing to do with the Iranian arms deal whatsoever. In the past there had been another occasion in which the government tried to cover up an arms deal it had carried out. Upon the outbreak of the Falklands war, Israel was portrayed, particularly in the European press, as the "bad guy" selling arms to Argentina in order to fight Britain. The foreign minister was forced to lie and say that Israel had not sold any arms to Argentina. However, when additional details about the arms deals with Argentina cropped up, the foreign minister said that we would stop selling them. It seems though that in actual fact Israel went on selling arms to Argentina.

The involvement of a senior reserves officer in arms deals designed to help out a regime operating under the slogan of "victory over Iraq is a step on the way to liberating Jerusalem" should not surprise anybody. The Israel Government had been doing good business with Iran, but the downfall of the shah brought the arms deals to an abrupt end (in 1977 Israel sold some $200 million worth of weapons to Iran). Based on foreign publications quoted in his book about Israel's arms exports, Professor Aharon Kleiman estimates that the Persian Gulf war and the severance of arms supplies from the West led to the renewal of the contacts with Israel.

The Israeli Government has good reasons to deliver arms to Iran. In addition to the evident financial profit, Israel very much wants the "Gulf war," which has been keeping the Iraqi Army busy, to continue since this reduces the threat posed by the "eastern front." According to the Israeli concept, Iran is strategically important on two counts: In the global context, as a buffer against Soviet expansion to the southwest, expansion which would turn the Gulf area into a Soviet zone of influence; and in the context of the Arab world, due to the fact that Iran's military power does not only pose a threat to Iraq but also to other Arab countries. Therefore, as far as Israel is concerned, a distinction between Iran's geographical location and its regime is largely justified.

The world press has reported on various arms deals with Iran. According to one such report, it seems that the deals with Khomeyni's Iran began as early as October 1980, on the second month of the fighting with Iraq. In its issue of 25 July 1983 *TIME* magazine reported that Begin's government had at that time agreed to sell Iran tires for its Phantom aircraft worth several hundred thousand dollars. In July 1981 a mysterious airplane loaded with weapons crashed in the Soviet Union. Rumor had it that Israeli weapons on their way to Iran were involved. According to a report by a Swedish institute, in the course of 1981 Israel sold Iran weapons including overhauled aircraft engines, spare parts for M-48 tanks, and large quantities of ammunition. On 9 March 1982, Leslie Gelb wrote in *THE HERALD TRIBUNE* that according to documents in his possession Israel had in the previous 18 months sold about half the weapons arriving in Iran.

a visit to the United States, Ari'el Sharon told his audience in a synagogue in Connecticut that Israel was selling weapons to Iran. This attempt by Sharon to score points in the political arena did not take into account the feelings of his U.S. hosts. It emerged that Israel had continued to sell weapons to Khomeyni even during the time when Iranian revolutionary guards were holding the Americans captured at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran hostage. In the wake of Sharon's remarks in the United States, the spokesman of the prime minister at the time, Yitzhaq Shamir, announced that "Israel is not selling weapons to Iran these days." The emphasis placed on the words "these days" was not lost on experienced observers.

Consequently, the Iranian feats of Reserves Brig Gen Bar'am leave the "Israeli connection" in doubt even if there is no official connection between it and the defense establishment.

Decision-makers on Israeli arms sales constitute a small and homogeneous group with a clear and distinct outlook. They have basically embraced the pragmatic approach set by David Ben-Gurion that, being a small country, it is in Israel's interest to keep normal relations with the maximum number of countries and that those relations should not take into consideration the nature of their regimes. These decision-makers are unanimous in their acceptance that arms sales and morality are not always compatible.

In this context, one may rely on foreign publications according to which Israel has developed vast relations, largely based on arms sales, with the "club of ostracized countries": South Africa, Taiwan, Chile, the military Argentina, Zaire and, of course, Khomeyni's Iran. Bar'am's deals do not deviate from the norms set out by the defense establishment but rather fit in very well with them.

Of course, the most interesting question in the "Bar'am affair" is: Who were the Americans who were interested in making it public at precisely this time? After all, the U.S. Administration is not interested in a devastating Iranian victory which might open the way to the menace of a communist takeover either.

According to foreign publications, the United States has more than once in the past used Israel's services as an arms supplier to achieve its objectives in various parts of the world. It should be said that Israel usually gave in willingly and sold weapons to various parts of the world where the United States did not want its name mentioned. There were also instances in which the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to use the Israeli arms deals to embarrass its government.

It seems that the "Bar'am affair" also blew up because various elements in the U.S. Administration wanted to embarrass Israel. It is still too early to mention these elements by name, but the timing may be related to the approval of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Bar'am and his friends were detained only one day before the foreign relations committees of both houses of Congress were scheduled to vote on the Saudi arms deal. It may be that somebody wanted to hint to the members of Congress that while they are trying to defend Israel's security interests, the latter is busy selling arms (mostly U.S.-made) to the big enemy of the Western democracies and to the country considered one of the main patrons of international terrorism.

ALGERIA

FRG's Genscher Arrives for 24-Hour Visit 28 April

LD281242 Algiers APS in English 1140 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — The foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher arrived Sunday afternoon here for a 24 hour-visit. In a statement to the press, Genscher said that his visit comes within the scope of the periodical political consultations between Algeria and the Federal Republic of Germany. It will also be an opportunity to examine the relations between the FRG and the Arab countries, Genscher precised.

Received by Bendjedid

LD281757 Algiers APS in English 1535 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general audienced on Monday here Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign affairs minister of the Federal Republic of Germany who is at the present time on an official visit in Algiera.

Ibrahimi Hosts Political Talks

LD281955 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 APR 86

[Text] Algiers, 28 Apr (APS) — Algerian-West German political talks started at the Villa Mustafa Rais this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, on the Algerian side, and of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, on the German side.

The talks covered the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean Sea, and each side informed the other of his country's attitude to this issue.

This exchange of views is of special importance in view of the fact that it is being held on the eve of the emergency Arab summit and of the summit of the seven industrialized countries in Tokyo.

The two ministers also reviewed relations between Europe and the Arab world, as well as the repercussions of the measures and the standpoints which have recently been taken by the EEC on these relations [word indistinct] the escalation of tension in the Mediterranean Sea.

Arab Maghreb Parties Meet in Algiers 28 Apr

LD281519 Algiers APS in English 1152 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — An imposing meeting was held yesterday here on the occasion of the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier conference which laid the foundations of the edification of a united Arab Maghreb. In their addresses to the meeting the heads of the four Maghreb parties affirmed their willingness to build a united and prosperous Arab Maghreb to meet the deep and longstanding aspirations of the peoples of the region.

Opening the meeting Mr Messaadia welcomed the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations: "The brothers we are welcoming today amidst us were our comrades in arms who are here today to reassert their willingness to achieve the historic project of the unification of the Maghreb," Mr Messaadia said.

"Without unity our development will remain uncertain. We should find appropriate means and the necessary courage to discuss different approaches of vital issues." The edification of a united Arab Maghreb is not less important than our attachment to sovereignty and independence. The head of the Permanent Secretariat stressed the need to go beyond mere wishes and overcome material, moral or whatever constraints to achieve the dream for which the peoples of the region sacrificed themselves.

The aggressions against Tunisia and Libya are breaches of morale and holy principles. Any attack on a Maghrebin country is considered as an aggression against Algeria and its people. Mr Messaadia said Algeria did not hesitate to express its readiness to shoulder its historic responsibilities, he concluded.

Taking the floor, the secretary general of the Istiqlal Party (Morocco) Mohamed Boucetta dwelt on the strong bonds uniting the Maghreb peoples, that is tongue religion, civilisation history, community of destiny and geographic situation. "All these factors are a sound basis for unification. Unfortunately it is not so for all peoples, Mr Boucetta said. "With will power we can overcome constraints and obstacles and resume dialogue for building a united Maghreb he added.

Mr Boucetta pointed to the dangers threatening the Arab-Islamic nation with the aim to stifle this civilisation. He further noted that rifts and differences are divisive factors that prevent Arab peoples from facing this critical situation, today's encounter is the genuine path to unification, he concluded.

The first secretary of the USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces) (Morocco) Abderahim Bouabid said for his part he was proud the commemoration of the Tangier conference takes place in Algeria, land of sacrifices independence, and miracles.

"The spirit of Tangier is still alive and will remain alive for ever and the best evidence is the Algiers encounter, Mr Bouabid declared. He voiced deep concern over the obstacles standing in the way of the aspiration of the Maghreb peoples after unity.

"It is high time to remove them and move ahead in confident steps to translate into action the Tangier decisions for the profit of the mounting generations.

The director of the Destourian Socialist Party, Hedi Bakkouche described for his part that the Algiers encounter as successful initiative that will shortly yield fruits.

Mr Bakkouche expressed satisfaction at the close economic social and cultural relations existing between Algeria and Tunisia under the treaty of concord and fraternity signed between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. This treaty is a model of cooperation, coordination and complementarity and is conducive to unity, Mr Bakkouche said. He further expressed hopes that Morocco joins in achieving cooperation facts show that complementary cooperation between the Maghreb peoples is a must, he concluded.

Bendjedid Addresses Delegations

LD281525 Algiers APS in English 1327 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — Receiving the delegations of the parties of the three Maghreb countries taking part in the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier conference, President Chadli Bendjedid set out practical actions to be taken with a view to achieving unity in the grand Arab Maghreb.

"The Arab Maghreb unity is a lofty ideal to the achievement of which we are committed moreover it is the aspiration of our peoples," the president said.

"The parties of our country play a pivotal role in strengthening this unity." We are witnessing an era of groupings. Our strength lies in our unity; only unity will enable us to buttress our independence, achieve progress and unity for our peoples and defend our vital interests, the head of state declared.

"We insist on the pressing need to establish permanent contacts and dialogue and work out a long term programme of works that doesn't obey to occasional events".

"The parties of our countries will thus be able to contribute in achieving the challenging task of the Maghreb edification and work toward the rapprochement of our peoples by removing hurdles likely to estrange them from each other".

In this respect, the head of state said, the Maghreb parties' actions will benefit our region, allay the fears of our peoples and funnel energies toward the edification of the Maghreb. Our action, the president concluded, should not be contingent upon occasional problems and the present objective difficulties. It is our duty to join hands to find suitable solutions through a constructive dialogue and sincere willingness. We are also duty bound to make of this historic commemoration the outset of a fruitful action that might fulfil the expectations of our peoples and serve our fundamental interests.

Brahimi Departs for Talks With Turkey's Ozal

LD281441 Algiers APS in English 1325 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara, 28/04/86 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi left Algiers this morning for an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart Turgut Ozal.

This visit will be an opportunity to boost and to strengthen the Algero-Turkish cooperation, which falls short of the two countries capacities, according to the Turkish official's opinion. Several agreements were signed during the past years between Turkey and Algeria, including an accord of cooperation in the field of tourism signed in 1980, and an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the creation of a joint commission in 1982.

LIBYA

Iran's Velayati Arrives in Tripoli, Issues Statement

LD281933 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister; and Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the delegation accompanying them, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati has declared anew the standing of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous resistance to the unsuccessful U.S.-Atlantic aggression. He told JANA that the vicious U.S. imperialist onslaught on the Great Jamahiriyah is contrary to all human norms and principles. He said that we in the Islamic Republic of Iran consider that the main reason driving the government of Reagan — the killer of children — to wage its barbarous raids against the Libyan Arab towns is the revolutionary stance which the Great Jamahiriyah insisted on adopting in all fields, and particularly the firm stances of the leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the face of all the U.S. imperialist plots and provocations against the peoples who are struggling for freedom. These are true revolutionary stances that disturb imperialism and Zionism.

In his statement to JANA he stressed that U.S. imperialism adopted false excuses to justify its barbarous aggression on Libya, explaining that these excuses were old weapons they used against the Great Jamahiriyah in a desperate attempt to harm its revolutionary choices. He added that the Iranian delegation accompanying him, which includes members from the Consultative Council, the Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Foreign Ministry, have come to the Jamahiriyah to declare again the complete and comprehensive cohesion and support of the Muslim Iranian people for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership against the U.S-Atlantic aggression. He said we stand beside our brothers and sisters in the Great Jamahiriyah and with them, in a united rank to bolster their revolutionary stand. He added: We declare that the Iranian people and its government are supporting loudly the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with the U.S.-Atlantic, barabaric aggression.

Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati declared that continued revolutionary action among the Great Jamahiriyah, Iran and Syria against U.S. imperialism and Zionism was the main reason that made the United States and the NATO countries, especially Britain, launch the barbaric aggression on Libya and persist with military threats to launch similar attacks on Syria. He said that U.S. imperialism and Zionism do not view with satisfaction the stands of the three countries, and accuse them of supporting what they call terrorism.

He said: Is it not the United States that supports organized state terrorism and direct intervention in peoples' freedom? He repeated: Was it not the United States that invaded Grenada, surrounded Nicaragua, is supporting the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist entity in South Africa, and has perpetrated the assault on the Great Jamahiriyah recently? He exclaimed: Was it not the United States that was always supporting terrorism and every tyrant dictator standing in the face of revolution?

He concluded his statement by saying that the U.S. threats uttered by the child killer Reagan and his foreign minister Shultz, as well as the child killer Thatcher, against progressive revolutionary countries, especially Libya, Iran and Syria and the rest of the Islamic world, are nothing but empty statements that will reinvigorate the will of these people to continue their struggle for consolidating their freedom and continuing the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Received by People's Bureau Secretary

LD291213 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Apr (JANA) — In Tripoli this morning the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Iranian Minister of the Revolutionary Guards Corps Rafiqdust and members of their delegation

Reportage on Arab Summit Scheduled To Convene in Fes

'Hints' Al-Qadhdhafi May Not Attend

GF281405 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Apr (QNA) — Muhammad Sharif al-Din al-Fayturi, information and culture secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee has hinted at the possibility that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might not attend the emergency Arab summit scheduled to convene in the Moroccan city of Fes. He added that what is important is the convocation of the summit, not who will represent Libya. He said that it is not important that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally attends the summit.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he said that Libya has agreed to attend the summit without adhering to the agenda, and that this agreement stems from the need for the Arabs to meet to discuss their situations even without a prearranged agenda and to discuss the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Quoting a high-ranking Libyan official in Tripoli, the newspaper said that Libya's intention to join the Warsaw Pact is not a political step, but a decision to confront a superpower which possesses unbalanced capabilities with Libya. The source added that this decision allows Libya to be with allies which are capable of confronting the aggressive powers and enables it to wage this confrontation.

The source, which the paper did not mention by name, affirmed that his country's intention to join the Warsaw Pact does not contradict Libya's views, stances, and ideology, a matter which will stand against having allies which support Libya and will help to make it powerful.

Jallud Insists on Joint Reaction

LD291133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 29 (KUNA) — A senior Libyan official has expressed his country's insistence that the emergency Arab summit slated for next Saturday in Morocco should discuss a joint Arab reaction to the American aggression on Libya.

Libya's second man in command Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said in an interview with Lebanese daily *AL-SAFIR* published here Tuesday that the American raids have failed to force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to "amend or change its revolutionary line."

The raids have further failed in the attempt to assassinate Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and destroy the basic Libyan military structure, he added.

Jallud accused a number of Arab countries of "attempting to exploit the upcoming Arab summit to force the Jamahiriyah into making concessions.

These countries, which he did not name, are trying "to achieve politically what the Americans have failed to accomplish militarily by their barbaric raids."

Libya suffered 37 deaths and 93 wounded, mostly civilians as a result of the raids, Jallud said and warned that Libya's response to future attacks will be "more decisive and painful."

The paper quoted well informed Arab sources as saying that Libya has proposed to host the Arab summit in the city of Sabha since the conference is held over an issue mainly concerning Libya.

EEC Chairman Told Europe Shelters 'Hostile' Elements

LD281241 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned today the Dutch charge d'affaires, due to the fact that his country currently chairs the EEC, and told him that the European countries are giving shelter to the terrorist movements and elements which are hostile to Libya and the progressive Arab countries, and that they are providing them with protection, finance, and facilities to carry out their various activities.

The European countries are sheltering, organizing, and exporting terrorism, which these countries conceal under feeble justifications and motives. Yet, these countries do not hesitate to accuse others of practicing terrorism. If the European countries allow themselves to pursure such a course, then other countries have the right to do the same.

The Dutch charge d'affaires was also told that the Zionist enemy, the tool of official terrorism and with all of the mass extermination policies which it practiced in the past and still practices against the Palestinian people, has not prevented the EEC countries from establishing and bolstering relations and cooperation with it in various fields. Therefore, these countries should not be surprised to encounter the extension of Palestinian resistance to wherever this enemy is found.

Western Claims of Attacks on Citizens 'Fabrication'

LD281458 Tripoli JANA in English 1458 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — Some Western news agencies have reported allegations saying that some Liberian citizens in the Jamahiriyah have been subjected to acts against their person [ashkhasihin]. This is a fabrication that comes within the campaign led by the United States and its partners against the Jamahiriyah, and an attempt to plant the seeds of discord among the peoples of the African continent, who have shown their standing with the Great Jamahiriyah in condemnation of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

AFP Reports Belgium To Expel Diplomats

AU281710 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Brussels, April 28 (AFP) — Seven Libyan diplomats are to be expelled from Brussels, half the diplomatic staff at the People's Bureau (embassy), the Belgian Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Two members of the administrative staff were also being expelled, the ministry said in a statement.

The decision follows the adoption of diplomatic sanctions against Libya by European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on April 21.

The expelled Libyan diplomats will have to leave Belgium before May 10, the statement said.

It added that the decision had been taken "jointly" by the three Benelux countries of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. Libya has no diplomatic representation at The Hague or Luxembourg.

The decision meant that the number of Libyan diplomats in Benelux countries was being reduced to the number of diplomats Benelux had in Tripoli, four from Belgium and three from the Netherlands.

The remaining Libyan diplomats and administrative staff as well as members of their families would be restricted to the Brussels region with advance permission required for trips to other parts of Belgium, to the Netherlands and to Luxembourg. All Libyan requests for visas to visit Benelux countries would in future be subjected to close scrutiny, the statement concluded.

Further on Condemnations of U.S. Aggression

Syria's Al-Asad to Soviet TV

LD282001 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, Shaban 18, Apr 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, has reiterated condemnation of U.S. aggressive schemes that are directed at the Arab people.

In his comments to Soviet television yesterday afternoon, Al-Asad said that U.S. had no right to launch an aggression against other countries and people simply to both satisfy its own aims and carry out its terrorist schemes in this region allegedly for combatting terrorism.

He has also stressed that U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy aim by such aggression at extending their hegemony in the region reaffirming that there is no choice left for us save to stand tall in the face of this hostile policy.

He mas made it clear that victory will be achieved by the peoples bolstering their just causes and their desire to safeguard its life, interests and aspirations.

He has stressed that U.S. makes every endeavor to make the international situation tense, threatening peace and security through both its aggressive military policy and its treacherous, barbarous aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Cuban Envoy on 'Barbaric Crime'

LD282019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1443 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr, JANA — The Cuban ambassador to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah reaffirmed the stance of his country — government, people and party — with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation to the barbaric U.S. imperialist aggression.

In a statement today in Tripoli, he said that the Cuban people and government have strongly condemned and denounced the failed aggression on the friendly people of the Jamahiriyah and followed with pride the Libyan Arab people's heroic brave resistance to this failed barbaric aggression. He stressed that Cuba was prepared to use all its capabilities and participate effectively and decisively with the Libyan Arab people in this heroic confrontation with U.S. imperialists.

The Cuban ambassador said in his statement that the unjust U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah constituted the greatest barbaric crime in modern history when the terrorist Reagan's planes killed children, elderly and women and bombed residential areas whose inhabitants have done no wrong except declare their challenge [word indistinct] of imperialism and attempts to impose domination and dependence.

The Cuban ambassador strongly condemned the policy of state terrorism practiced by the government of the child killer Reagan. The U.S. official plans and statements which the American boast about and which are aimed at the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — the symbol of defiance and confrontation with imperialist and Zionism — are regarded as a serious precedent in international laws and norms. The ambassador pointed out that the U.S. raids were aimed at leader Al-Qadhdhafi's house in an attempt to harm him.

The Cuban ambassador said that these terrorist plans are considered the first in history not been previously recorded, except in the law of the jungle that is practiced by the U.S. Government.

The Cuban ambassador to the great Jamahiriyah pointed out at the end of his statement that all Cuban media apparatus follow continuously and with great interest the news of the heroic resistance and brave confrontation of the Libyan Arab people with U.S imperialism and Zionists who try to impose their expansionism and domination over the Arab region.

Greece's Papandreou on EEC Measures

LD260957 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Athens, Shaban 16, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece reaffirmed his country's open denounciation of the U.S.-NATO failed, barbarous raids on Libya.

Papandreou told the Greek Parliament that the latest American military operation against the friendly Libyan Arab people, using feeble excuses and evidence, is considered as a blow to international law and conducts.

He addressed the Parliament saying: How did the international community treat the Arab people with regards to the Palestinian issue and the indisputable Palestinians' rights?

He said that Greece has registered strong reservations and opposed the measures the EEC endorsed against Great Jamahiriyah because EEC states and the U.S. did not introduce a single evidence accusing Libya with the charge of what they called 'terrorism'. He called on the members of Parliament to necessarily differentiate between terrorism and national liberation struggle or defending freedom's causes and stepping out of the circle of imperialist domination.

Papandreou confirmed that his country struggles for peace and nuclear disarmament. He said that this was the core of the Greek Government's policy. He pointed out that the search for peace and struggle for it is an indisputable right and no man on earth can dispute that.

Bulgaria 'Repulses' Power Mania

LD281035 Tripoli JANA in English 1003 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, Shaban 18, April 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Bulgaria has reiterated its supportive stand alongside the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in encountering [word indistinct] barbaric aggression.

On receiving the members of the Libyan Arab delegation participating in the sessions of World Peace Council, the Bulgarian foreign minister has said that his country stresses the bilateral cooperation within the framework of friendship and cooperation, adding that Bulgaria reaffirms its support to Great Al-Jamahiriyah while repulsing valiantly the irresponsible power mania.

He, furthermore, has said that the party and government in Bulgaria have clearly announced the supportive stand backing the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership.

He, in the meantime, sent his best wishes and greetings of the Bulgarian president, Todor Zhivkov, to the leader of the revolution.

Italy's Defense Minister on Stand Toward Aggression

LD251705 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 25 Apr 86

["Italian Defense Minister Reveals his Country's Opposition to U.S. Aggression" — JANA headline]

[Text] Rome, Sha'ban 15, April 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian defence minister, Giovanni Spadolini, stated that his country did not stand with us [as received] in the cowardly military air attack on Libya, giving reasons for this attitude to humanitarian and political considerations.

He added that they knew that there was a wick close to his country capable to be lit and create danger. He stressed that Libya was particularly capable of affecting the Mediterranean Sea region.

MOROCCO

French Minister's Press Conference Summarizes Talks

LD262343 Paris Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The situation in the Mediterranean was at the center of the first talks between Minister of External Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond and his Moroccan counterpart, Abdellatif Filali. Jean-Bernard Raimond spoke about his talks during a press conference this evening attended by our correspondent [name indistinct]:

Reiterating what was contained in the general policy statement made by the prime minister at the French National Assembly, Jean-Bernard Raimond stressed the importance of France's ties with the countries of the Maghreb. On the subject of bilateral problems and the immigration issue, which were widely discussed during these talks, the French minister said that an agreement on social problems will be signed in Paris 5-6 May. Regarding the introduction of visas, he confirmed that the practical arrangements have not yet been decided, but that the control system will be studied in the coming weeks.

The Mediterranean region after the U.S. raid on Libya must also have been fully discussed. Jean-Bernard Raimond said he had talked about this with [words indistinct] with Mr Filali and he is expected to do this shortly with his Algerian counterpart. As for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, the minister said the European states would have agreed on security measures to combat terrorism and they would work with Arab states. To this end, an information commission will visit all the Arab countries to explain the European position.

The final topic covered with the press was the Sahara conflict. The French Foreign minister said his country is committed to stability and peace in the Maghreb.

SUDAN

Al-Dhahab Rejects Supreme Council Chairman Post

GF281147 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* an official of the Ummah Party said that Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab has turned down the post of chairman of the Supreme Council of State. All Sudanese political forces are unanimous that Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab should assume the post of chairman of the Supreme State Council.

In his letter of regret to Ummah Party leader Sadiq al-Mahdi, Siwar al-Dhahab indicated that he wants to prove to the world that there are many political leaders in Sudan who are capable of leading the country during the coming stage.

SPLA/SPLM Meets Al-Ummah, Other Delegations

EA252030 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA has told Radio SPLA special correspondent that the SPLM/SPLA and the Ummah Party and the Alliance for National Salvation [ANS] delegation met last night in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. Our special correspondent went on to quote the SPLM/SPLA spokesman that it was not ready to disclose the subject of discussion between the SPLM/SPLA and the Ummah Party and the ANS delegation.

The SPLM/SPLA spokesman told Radio SPLA that the discussions between the two delegations were being conducted in a friendly atmosphere. We in the SPLM/SPLA approach dialogue discussions with any political force with an open mind. However, all we aim at must be (?actions and views) within the context of the movement's principles and objectives which guide us, regardless of the attitudes of others towards them, the spokesman said.

In a related development the spokesman disclosed that the movement was ready to meet at any level with representatives of both the Ummah Party with which it is currently having talks, the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] or, indeed, with any other party interested in having discussions with tthe SPLM/SPLA. The spokesman stressed in particular both the willingness and the readiness of the SPLM/SPLA to meet representatives of the DUP, which has expressed its desire to talk to the movement.

Speaking on the level at which such talks could be held, the spokesman said that views could be exchanged at any time between the SPLA representatives and those of any other party wishing to do so. He, however, added that if the leadership of the Ummah, the DUP, or any other political party desires to have contact with the SPLA, then the movement's leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, would be ready to meet the leaderships of those parties in person. The spokesman went on to say that bilateral discussions between the SPLA on one hand and the Ummah or the DUP on the other do not and will not contradict the Koka Dam Declaration signed last March between SPLM/SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation. The movement, the spokesman concluded, would strive to conduct any discussions within the context of the Koka Dam declaration, which, he said, the SPLM/SPLA respected and expected its signatories to proceed with implementation of its provisions.

SPLA/SPLM Press Statement Issued

EA282051 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Apr 86

[SPLA-SPLM "press statement" on visit to Addis Ababa of Al-Ummah Party delegation; read by (first names indistinct) Benjamin]

[Text] An Ummah Party delegation arrived in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, led by Mr Idris al-Banna and consisting of Dr 'Ali Baghdadi; [words indistinct] Muhammad 'Ali, member of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland. This delegation held talks with the SPLM-SPLA led by major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the High Command of the SPLA, deputy chief of staff of the SPLA; Maj Alfred Lado Gore; Maj Deng (Aluor Kual); Captain Atem Yak Atem; Comrade Muhammad Harun Kafi; Dr Peter Adok [third name indistinct].

The SPLM is committed to its national responsibility inasmuch as it [words indistinct] meeting with the Al-Ummah Party delegation that came to meet the SPLM-SPLA with a verbal message from the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The message stressed the following principal points:

a. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to reach an agreement with the SPLM-SPLA on constitutional and administrative measures as well as security [passage indistinct]. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to know the possibility of participation by the SPLM-SPLA in the forthcoming government at the national and regional levels. [passage indistinct]

b. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to know and ascertain the possibility of a personal meeting between the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and the leader of the SPLM-SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior.

The SPLM-SPLA hails the generous initiative of the Al-Ummah Party in contacting the SPLM-SPLA prior to the formation of the new government in Khartoum. The SPLM-SPLA is in principle highly committed to the decisions of the Koka Dam conference [of mid-March 1986], attended by representatives of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland, which included members of the Al-Ummah Party

The SPLM-SPLA considers the implementation of the Koka Dam declaration [words indistinct] as well as the security measures as the only means of creating the correct atmosphere for the convening of the joint national constitutional conference next June. It is the responsibility of the Al-Ummah Party as it is the responsibility of any other political party that wishes to take over the reins of government in the country to implement the resolutions adopted at the Koka Dam conference [words indistinct] and national (?interests).

The SPLM-SPLA wishes to announce to the Sudanese people that it is not prepared to participate in nor will it recognize in advance a government that comes to power as a result of the partial elections held recently in the country by the Transitional Military Council. For this reason the SPLM-SPLA is highly enthusiastic about a meeting of the joint committee [to be held] on 7 June, in line with the Koka Dam meeting. [Press statement ends here; following three paragraphs are Radio SPLA's comment]

Meanwhile, Radio SPLA has learned on the basis of statements made by the official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA that Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA, chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, does not object in principle to a meeting with the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, to exchange views on Sudan's problems.

However, the SPLM-SPLA spokesman refused to define the framework within which such a meeting might be held. It is understood that the SPLM-SPLA delegation has ended its talks with the Al-Ummah Party delegation.

Dear listeners, you have just heard a press statement issued by SPLM-SPLA on the visit of the Al-Ummah Party delegation.

Participation in Summit Announced by Morocco Envoy

JN271552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan has agreed to participate in the emergency Arab summit scheduled to be held in the Moroccan city of Fes at the beginning of next week to discuss Arab issues following the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This was announced by His Majesty King Hassan II's envoy Ahmed Besouda after his meeting with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman-designate, this afternoon.

Bensouda, who conveyed a message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on Sudan's participation in the summit, said that any Arab head of state can add any topic he deems appropriate to the original agenda of Arab issues.

SPLA Spokesman on Statement Asking for Negotiations

EA251640 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Special" commentary by an official SPLA/SPLM spokesman on the statement delivered to Radio Omdurman by Major General Fabian Agang Long on 20 April 1986]

[Excerpts] In his statement, General Agang Long said that if Colonel Dr John Garang refuses to talk with the Transitional Military Council because of assumptions that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] is a part of the May regime, then he should be ready now to negotiate with the new government that will take over from the TMC after a week from now. If Dr John Garang again refuses to talk with the new government, then the only option will be a military solution. Gen Agang Long added that the rural areas in Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal which are under SPLA control are facing lots of differences because of the failure of SPLA to establish any administration to govern them.

Maj Gen Fabian Agang Long and the entire Sudanese public must always bear in mind one thing and that is that the SPLA-SPLM leader, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, has never refused to talk to the Khartoum government since the war broke out in 1983. Gen Agang Long should be asked to explain to the Sudanese people what sort of administration he wants. His statement is nothing but only an attempt to beg the sympathy of the coming government, so that he gets a post since he is going on a pension after a week. General Taj al-Din Abdullah, the deputy chairman of the TMC, is to become the commander in chief of the Sudanese Army on 24 April 1986. This shows the color of the forthcoming government and that does not affect the war in the Sudan. The TMC can also come in civilian clothes and the struggle will still continue.

In the so-called Army Forces Program, Radio Omdurman announced that the Sudanese Army in Pibor District and by the help of Chief (Ismail Konyi's) militia, managed to destroy a complete SPLA battalion and pursued them to Pachala where they also dispersed SPLA forces and brought under control in the whole area. This is a cheap propaganda because the SPLA does not have forces in Pibor area. The TMC is encouraging the Murle tribesmen through (Ismail Konyi) to fight the SPLA but this will not happen. SPLA is here to liberate the oppressed masses such as Murle. No Murle tribesman has gone to Pachala to fight against SPLA. The fact is that Pachala Town fell into the hands of SPLA forces on 19 April 1986 at 12:30 midday. If the TMC claims that it controls Pachala, then the SPLA/SPLM invite foreign journalists to visit Pachala so that they can witness the truth by themselves.

Radio Omdurman mentioned also that their forces in Bor had destroyed an SPLA camp, 35 miles away from Bor, without identifying the direction and that the SPLA forces after that defeat split into tribal groups and fighting broke out between Dinkas and Latukas. This is also another cheap propaganda, because the Sudanese Army personnel in Bor garrison are using their trenches as toilets. If they cannot come out of their trenches for that important purpose, then how can they come out to hunt for SPLA forces up to 35 miles [away]?

Message to Garang Said To Call for Cease-Fire

JN281504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — A responsible source in the Al-Ummah National Party has told SUNA that the message Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, sent yesterday to John Garang calls for a cease-fire until a constitutional conference is convened, the movement participates in the conference, and until it reaches an understanding with the new government.

The source said there are reports that John Garang has responded, pointing out that the party delegation which was to hold a dialogue with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement is continuing its contacts. It is expected to return within 2 days after completing the dialogue on the content of the message.

Reportage on Rebel Forces' Combat Operations

Bridge Destroyed, Town Isolated

LD252029 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Further details of the raid carried out by SPLA forces of Fire and (Tingli) Battalion on (Kiyala) 25 miles away from Torit have come in. Our correspondent in the area now says that (Kiyala) has been captured from government soldiers following the raid, the purpose of which was to enable SPLA engineering unit to blow up the vitally strategic (Hos) bridge between (Kiyala) and Torit. The correspondent said that (?half the) bridge itself has now been completely demolished and Torit effectively cut off as a result from most other towns in eastern Equatoria, including Kapweta. The destruction of (Hos) bridge was the work of the demolition team consisting of Corporal (Philip Otor), Private (Philip Alfonzo) and Private (Peter Obour). The correspondent said that the intense raid which led to the seizure of (Kiyala) by SPLA troops forced all the surviving government soldiers to flee to Torit.

'Unspecified' Number of Enemy Killed

EA252020 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Radio SPLA correspondent in the northwestern part of Upper Nile administrative area said that two APC's were destroyed recently by land mines set in place by engineering units of SPLA's Hadid [Steel] Battalion. According to the correspondent, an unspecified number of enemy soldiers, including a lieutenant and a sergeant, were killed when an APC hit a land mine near the army garrison at (Pariyang) and another detonated a similar mine between (Pariyang) and (Lake Jau).

TUNISIA

'Partial Government Reshuffle' Announced

LD281346 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session with Mohamed Mzali, in the palace of the Republic in Cathage, this morning. The session was attended by Mansour Skhiri, the minister director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

After the session, Mohamed Mzali made the following statement.

"His excellency the president of the Republic has decided on a partial government reshuffle by appointing Zine Labidine Ben Ali minister of interior, Rachid Sfar as minister of finance and economy, Salah Ben Mbarka as minister of energy and mines, and Slaheddine Ben Mbarek as minister of industry and trade.

With regard to the inherent functions of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, it covers the current inherent functions of the Ministry of Finance in addition to what concerns the policy of prices and their control.

KUNA Comments on Reshuffle

LD282125 Kuwait KUNA in English 1743 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, April 28 (KUNA) — Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali was monday stripped of his portfolio as interior minister in a minor ministerial reshuffle ordered by President Habib Bourguiba.

The Interior Ministry portfolio went to Minister of National Security Zine Labidine Ben Ali, who is a former army general.

Informed government sources told KUNA intentions by Bourguiba to deal in a tougher manner with the opposition has prompted this reshuffle.

Mzali has advocated dialogue with the opposition and opposed the detention of Socialist Democratic leader Ahmed al-Mestiri earlier this month.

Consolidation of Universities Announced

LD281407 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Abdelaziz Ben Dhia has made the following statement:

In order to underscore the directives of his excellency the president of the Republic with regard to returning the university to its basic function, that is, teaching; as a safeguard to the freedom of lectures, and of the right of every citizen to learning in an atmosphere of reassurance; and as an effort to eliminate the chaos that is caused by some extremist groups in some university establishments, his excellency has decided the following:

First, the establishment of three universities which are: the University of Tunis, the University of the Center, and the University of the South. The first one includes all the faculties, and the Institutes of Higher Education of Tunis, Bizerte, and Nabeul.

The second one, the University of the Center, includes the university establishments situated in Monastir, Sousse, and Kairouan. The University of the South will include the Institutes of Higher Education of Sfax, Gabes, and Gafsa.

Secondly, the appointment of three rectors at the head of these universities. His excellency the president decided to appoint Amor Chedli at the head of the University of Tunis.

Thirdly, encompassing all the establishments of higher education into the university, even those that do not now come under the control of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, as an emphasis to the principle of comprehensiveness and to the provisions of coordination from the pedagogical point of view.

Fourth, the appointment of those in charge of the establishments of higher education in the institutes and faculties, to be directly made by the supervising authority.

Fifth, to strengthen the security aspects in order to protect the continuity of lectures in some establishments of higher education.

Paris Paper Comments on Mzali's Visit to France

PM281410 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Slah Maaoui dispatch: "Chirac: Full Support for Tunisia"]

[Text] Tunis — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's lightning visit to Paris last Friday and his talks with his French counterpart Jacques Chirac are regarded in the Tunisian capital as "a very important political event" for the future of Franco-Tunisian relations.

At all events Mr Mzali's visit had two aims: to establish initial contact with the leader of the new majority in French and to obtain assurances of France's support for Tunisia in face of the new Libyan threats. Official Tunisian circles consider that the two objectives were achieved "in a very noticeable way."

In addition to the particularly warm welcome given to the Tunisian prime minister at the Hotel Matignon, Tunis stresses Mr Chirac's public statements, describing Tunisia as a "fraternal country" to France and clearly illustrating the new French Government's desire to strengthen relations with Tunis and establish relations of confidence with the Tunisian leaders.

We also learned from a reliable Tunisian source that it is also significant that Mr Chirac assured the Tunisiah prime minister during their meeting that France stands resolutely "beside Tunisia and President Bourguiba and Mr Mzali in person." "I believe you are the best possible successor to President Bourguiba," Mr Chirac apparently told his guest. "Even the Americans Shultz and Vernon Walters share my conviction."

During the same meeting, Mr Mzali explained to Mr Chirac the new situation created in the Mediterranean following the American raids on Tripoli and informed him of the threats clearly made by the Libyan regime against Tunisia which is accused of having allowed U.S. aircraft to cross its air space for this purpose. In this connection, Mr Chirac assured his interlocutor of France's full support and informed him that he had already summoned the Libyan ambassador to Paris twice to warn him against any action against Tunisia.

We believe that to put into practice this firm intention by the New French majority to establish "preferential and exemplary relations" with Tunisia, Mr Chirac pledged to defend Tunisian positions toward the Common Market.

In the military sphere, according to a reliable source, France has already sent a ship and a plane equipped with radar to the eastern Mediterranean to monitor Libyan movements.

JANA Reports UK Embassy Evacuated After Bomb Threat

LD260818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0743 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 26 Apr (JANA) — The British Embassy in Tunis was evacuated yesterday following a telephone call about a bomb being planted in it.

The Tunisian police rushed to the embassy and began to search its building as soon as alarms rung inside the embassy. However, the police did not find anything.

ETHIOPIA

PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

EA282216 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Interior of Democratic Yemen Comrade Salih Munassar Al-Siyayli, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a working visit to Ethiopia. The Yemeni comrade was welcomed by alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and Minister of State and Public Security Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, and by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

Communist Groups Arrive for Trade Union Meeting

EA252132 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Trade union representatives of five socialist countries arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the third all-Ethiopia trade union meeting opening next week. They included comrades from the CSSR, the USSR, Romania, and Poland and Comrade Casimira Torres, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, who is representing the Cuban trade unions.

TANZANIA

ANC President Tambo Arrives for Talks With Nyerere

EA282213 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Musoma: The president of the South African Liberation Movement, ANC, Oliver Tambo, arrived in Musoma today for talks with the chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Mwalimu Nyerere, at his Butiama village residence. Tambo arrived in the country yesterday and was met by the ANC representative in Tanzania, Stanley Mabizela.

UGANDA

PANA: Uganda Freedom Army Declared Dissolved

EA282239 Dakar PANA in English 1136 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kampala, 28 April (UNA/PANA) — The Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), the military wing of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), has been dissolved.

According to *THE STAR* newspaper's Saturday edition, the minister of energy, Mr Andrew Kayiira, who had been the chairman of the UFA high command, announced the decision when he addressed soldiers of the defunct UFA at their barracks at Mubende 95 kms west of Kampala. Mr Kayiira's UFA, like President Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), started a guerrilla war against deposed President Obote's regime in 1981.

The paper quoted the minister as telling the soldiers that it would be "meaningless and quite stupid for anyone who actively participated in the struggle against dictators in Uganda to continue having different armies after the dictators have gone". He continued "I do not want anybody to continue saying, he is a soldier of UFA. You all now belong to the NRA. There can be only one commander-in-chief and that is now our president".

Mr Kayiira, however, said that all soldiers in the NRA must consider themselves still in the bush until the NRA high command settles all issues leading to the formation of a regular army, and makes plans for those who wish to leave the forces. The UFA is the first guerrilla group that entered an alliance with the defunct military council, to dissolve its army. The others, the Federal Democratic Army (FDA) and the Uganda National Rescue Forces (UNRF) have not made their positions clear yet, on the issue of dissolutions.

Museveni Addresses Kampala Victory Celebration Rally

EA281218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Yoweri Museveni at Kampala victory celebration rally in City Square, Kampala — live]

[Excerpts] Your lordships the bishops, members of council, ministers and citizens and dwellers of Kampala: I am very grateful [to you] for inviting me to come here and share with you your celebrations for the liberation of the country. When I got the invitation to come and talk to you, I was on a tour of Karamoja, Teso, Bugiso, and other districts in the east, because there are still a few problems there. But when I understood that the people of Kampala wanted me to take part in their celebrations, I had to jump some of the programs there and come here to talk to you [applause]. This was because I know the people of Kampala have suffered probably more than anybody else. This is because this city has been the very seat of all the bad governments of Uganda and while the drunkard may disturb the people in the bar where he is drinking, I think his wife gets more disturbance because she stays with him in the house (?until) [words indistinct] all these useless regimes of the past there is no doubt that the people of Kampala have suffered more, probably more than people in other parts of the country. Therefore you are right to celebrate your victory of the National Resistance Army [NRA] in this big way. I don't know how to estimate this crowd, whether it is 100,000 or 300,000, I cannot say, but it is definitely a very big crowd [applause] and that shows the emotions and I can see other people down there, I don't know whether they are part of this crowd or they have got their own business [laughter]. This shows you the pent up emotions of the people for so many years. I am very glad to be with you here to experience this occasion.

But you should know that you have not been alone in suffering. For instance, Karamoja, where I was 2 days ago, people have suffered a lot. The people of Karamoja have never known the government of Uganda. They just hear of governments and the people of Uganda on the other part, they have got an idea that the Karamoja people are trouble-makers. (?actually that) is not true. If you examine their case carefully, you find that it is the governments of Uganda which have been making trouble for the

Karamojong people. Until the Karamojong people gave up the governments of Uganda, they forgot all about them and they started looking after themselves. Now, when they started being (?harsh), then everybody started crying the Karamojong are causing trouble.

Actually it is the governments of Uganda which are still causing to (?trouble] the Karamojong. Example: In the sixties the Turkana people from Kenya managed to get some guns from Ethiopia, because these guns were being sold liberally in the market. The Turkana people managed to get some guns and would come and use these guns to raid the cattle of the Karamojong. Now, the Karamojong people reported all this to the government of those days. The government did nothing. The people of Karamoja were victims of the Turkana for so many years, for almost a decade, since 1960, for about a decade and half up to about 1976 or 1975. Then the Karamojong people gave up about expecting help from the government of Uganda and they started buying guns themselves. Fortunatley for them, in 1979 the regime of Idi Amin collapsed and it abandoned so many guns in the barracks of Moroto. So they get hold of the guns, armed themselves even better, and because of arming themselves, they were able to strike a deal with the Turkana this time, because the Turkana found it unprofitable to keep on attacking the Karamojong, so they struck a deal and they said why should we raid one another. After all we are equally armed now. Why don't we look for another target of raiding? And what was the other target? It was the Acholi, Lango, Teso and so on.

So, okay, we can say the Karamojong are raiding cattle, the Turkana are raiding cattle and they are disturbing that area, but in reality it is because of absence of government. There is no government. There has never been a government in Karamoja. So people have to provide their own means of looking after their own (?security). So, I have been to Karamoja. I talked to them. I talked to the people. I talked to the elders and I told them that this time there is a government and that there is no need for them to raid and that the government will look after their interests as well as the interest of all Ugandans in that area and they have listened and those who decide not to listen, we will punish them as usual. They came to raid Acholi. We punished them severely. They came to raid Lango. We punished them severely and they have been [word indistinct] (?off). They have promised me that they will settle down and start being law-abiding citizens providing that we will give them the security they need from all the other disturbers of the peace.

So, right now we have finished the actual fighting. We have defeated thoroughly all the remnants [applause] of the bad governments of the past because, mark you, this regime which is seated here was after the remnants of the bad governments of the past, because when you talk of Okello, what are you talking about? You are talking about KAR, the King's African Rifles of the British, because Okello and Amin were trained by the British. You are talking about the KAR, the Kings African Rifles of the British, you are talking about Obote, you are talking about Idi Amin, so all the total sum of the badness of all those governments is summarized in Okello [applause]. So, I can actually say that for the first time the people of Uganda have got their own government, because it is now our own government [applause]. It has no — it is not a shared government: it is shared by the political groups within Uganda, but it does not owe its origin to any other force other than the internal Ugandan forces. We were not brought here by the Tanzanians. We were not brought by the British. We were not brought by anybody. We were brought by ourselves, by our own efforts and our own wisdom. [applause] And that is why you find there is peace, because it is ourselves who decide (?who disturbs us) [words indistinct]. These fellows who are disturbing the peace here, we are not acting on their own behalf. You are asking on behalf of [words indistinct] which we do not know. We shall not act against our own [word indistinct] it is almost? We are the loosers and, therefore, we shall not disturb the peace. It is almost automatic. Therefore, now that we have grabbed power, now that we have grabbed power from the usurpers — they were usurpers who had grabbed power here, who were not entitled to be in power here, because they were not representing the interest of the population. I am not here talking about elections. You don't have to be elected to know that killing your mother is a bad thing. Whether you are elected or not, that is just common sense. So it means those fellows who were acting so violently against the interests of the people were not in many ways from the people.

So, when you are dealing with a nation, that, in our view, the correct side, get the very good people first and remain with the a very large of supply of not so good people. But, just again look again a second round, maybe there are people who are bad because they were misled by others. Maybe there are people who were bad at one time and they have given up being bad.

Obote failed to do that. That is why he made so many mistakes. He had this idea of [kwa rire], you know that UPC [Uganda People's Congress] everywhere and everybody. Everybody had to be UPC. If he was not a UPC, he was not a good person. And he persecuted people. He persecuted people in the civil service. He persecuted people in the army. And as a result of that mismanagement Obote is now where he is, having so many mistakes. So ourselves, we should be very, very, very careful; we should be clear-headed, get the best out of everybody and throw away only those who cannot be [word indistinct] by any means. And there are ways to carry out this separation.

Now that we have cleared the armed people, we are now going to start tackling the insecurity, because the insecurity is not the same thing as fighting. We have fought, we have defeated the enemy, but there are still other bad elements like the car thieves, those must be cleared out. The other day, we frightened them a big when we launched an operation here in Kampala. They were not wiped out, but they were somehow inconvenienced. We are now dealing with cattle rustlers and that process will go on until we clean the whole country. I am sure we shall clean it, because at least we have cleaned some practices at the top. (Museka) and his wife, the chairman of traders, is worried about the bad people, but an accident which kills somebody immediately is the accident which crushes the head. If you get a head injury, your chances of survival are very limited, but if you get injuries on the toe or in the foot or in any other region other than the head, your chances of survival are not so bad. Even when you are killing a snake, you start with the head. If you start with the tail, the snake will go and leave you. So, the moment we grabbed the Headquarters of the state, the moment we have liberated the Presidency — if the Presidency is liberated [applause], if there are thieves, if there are no murders in the Presidency, in the end all the murders in Uganda are going to be brought to book, because then there is nobody who is protecting these people. For instance, some people killed the Reverend Wilson, whom you have all heard of. They killed him here at Namirembe. They drove his car up to (Mkomero) which is 60 miles from here and they thought they were safe but within about 2 weeks they were arrested. The car was recovered, the fellows involved were arrested. I don't know how far the case has gone but definitely I think it is progressing satisfactorily somewhere, although I am not (?familiar with) the details. This was because the murderers, the criminals had no protection from anybody in authority. As long as the criminals manage to round up all the bad people in this country, maybe not immediately, but every time we shall be making them weaker and weaker and weaker and that is satisfactory as far as I am concerned.

While our own economy is rich, while we have got a lot of food and you can have a lot of food if you want; but because all the past governments were not properly organized they made us overdependent upon other peoples' efforts. And because of that overdependence, whenever there is a problem in other countries that problem is [word indistinct] reflected in our own economy. For instance take the question of petroleum. Somebody has been talking of petroleum, that petroleum prices are high: Yes they are high and petroleum is necessary. It is true, but we are overusing petroleum because of the bad plans of the previous governments. We could use less petroleum and more of the things we have.

Therefore, now that we are where we are, I have already told the people in the government, the minister of planning and the minister of finance, to tackle the question of the economy. They have been active for about — since we came to the government — but since some of these planning ministries and all this they are already also like old cars, you know [sentence as received]. But our plan is to work out a 4-year recovery program for the economy.

Now that 4-year recovery program will involve the following: First of all we shall fight to make the essential consumer goods here. You know the soap, we would like to make it here because we have got most of the things we need to make soap. The sugar of course we can make, there is no doubt, but you know cane takes 18 months to grow. So even if we rehabilitate the factory, which I think we could do, it would still take 18 months to grow fresh cane in (?cultures) and they mature to get crushed into making sugar. But definitely we are going to start on that program also of ensuring that we make the sugar here.

The question of the salt at Katwe, ha that is a wonderful story, if I would have had time to tell you. So, we do not have salt — we know the salt is there. Uganda has got salt, but there is no salt. It's a wonderful contradiction: Uganda has got salt but there is no salt. I have not actually investigated the whole thing myself of exactly what happened, how it came about that wrong pipes were imported from wherever they were imported, but that one we are going to sort it out also so as we have the salt, we have the sugar, we have got the soap. Other things will take some time like the hoes. We have got some hoe factories but they are not enough. They do not make enough hoes, so that we shall continue importing, although also [word indistinct] to make hoes here ourselves.

But before we do all that, or as they are doing all that, the biggest problem is to tackle with the question of the currency, because the currency of Uganda has become a problem. Now the situation has changed completely. I am told now the kilo of sugar is 2,500 [shillings]. I am told now the minimum wage I think is 8,000 [shillings]. So, somebody works for a month and in payment he gets three kilos of sugar. Now that is a very serious state of affairs. So, we talk about many other things and we also talk about the currency. This currency must be restabilized so that money means money: If I have got 10 shillings it means 10 shillings; if I have got 100 shillings it means 100 shillings. Without solving the question of the currency I think a lot of things will continue to go wrong.

And what is wrong with the currency? The problem with the currency is first of all the shortage of the essential commodities. If essential commodities are in shortage, then people try to pay very high prices for the few things which are available. But that is part of the problem, because if the commodities were high, if the prices were high because they are in shortage, but people did not have a lot of paper money in their pockets, then they would not afford the high prices and then that would force the prices to remain down, because if you want to sell us a bar of soap at 2,000 shillings and we can't afford it, then you will stay with your soap. And if you stay with your soap for long enough, then you will have to bring back the price to a lower mark. But if there is a lot of currency in the hands of people, if they say 2,000, people are willing to pay, if they say 3,000, they are willing to pay. If they say 4,000, they are willing to pay — now that continues, continues indefinitely. So, the second problem of the currency is a lot of currency in peoples' pockets. This is what these wonderful economists call excessive liquidity. There is too much currency in the hands of the public and some other reasons, which I don't want to give — this is not an economic lecture — but we shall have to tackle all that. And therefore we are debating. We are having very serious debates aomong ourselves, how to tackle this. We have got some ideas, I think. But to summarize it all, as far as I can see Uganda is a bit fortunate, because here we have got only one problem: We have got the problem of disorganization. We are disorganized.

I used to be in those villages of Luwero — (Banyanda), (Kateka) — and I would turn on my small radio and hear myself Milton Obote talking about — that UPC was the party of ideas. [laughter] Now, when you look at the ideas of Milton Obote... they have got us where they have got us. Those ideas did not include the idea about controlling security, so I dont know what ideas they were. They could not control even soldiers — soldiers who are recruited, trained, and paid by the government. That government of ideas could not control them. Now, these vehicles (?they) [words indistinct] really wonderful (?sort of) ideas. But I used to hear him talking about the economy, how it is going to recover, the floating of the shilling, the window policy: window one, window two, but it all turned out to be wrong and some of us know it to be wrong [passage indistinct] of the few dollars we have on importing furniture for his excellency from anywhere other than Kawempe.

So, Mercedes Benz, well, well, well, I am travelling in cross country and I think I can knock down a few [word indistinct] if it comes to (?this) [word indistinct]. So I can see nothing wrong. Why don't we keep to these simple vehicles? Why do we have to import these very expensive vehicles which in any case have no value? So I have cracked down on the importation of these luxury items. Those are not coming. I have cracked down on them. I have cracked down on, well, on other wonderful things like the [word indistinct] and so on. So I have told the bank, I have told these gentlemen here, the ministers, minister of finance, minister of commerce, the Bank of Uganda: First and foremost the few items which are really essential — soap, because we are not making it now; if we are making it we would not import it; salt, sugar, agricultural inputs, which means hoes and some other items, you know, axes and so on; drugs, medical drugs for human beings, animal drugs for livestock and so on and a few other items like that and the operations of the (?coffee) marketing board abroad and the Uganda Airlines. Incidentally, we have now paid to recover our planes. Our planes had been impounded for non-payment in London. So, we have now paid and the planes are going to come back. Because of that miserly policy. I am a miser — I have no apologies to make. As far as public revenue is concerned I am a big miser and I am not going to apologize to anybody.

Now, because of that careful policy we have been able to save some little money. We are paying the debts of the IMF. Every month we pay on the average of $12 million. Every month we are paying the debts by our beloved friend Milton Obote. So we also pay that. They [IMF] are not in arrears as far as payments are concerned. And we are not borrowing any money. We are not going to borrow. [applause]. We are only going to borrow something which can help us to make more money.

So as far as the economy is concerned, we are talking about prices. We are talking about very high prices. I know about them and we have already instructed the concerned ministries, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Uganda. They have got a team, they are working out — they are burdened and I am not giving them peace — to work out the 4-year recovery program which will put the economy back on some sound footing from which we could start a fresh beginning. And my own estimation is that it is not impossible, mainly because we happen to have the resources. If we do not have the resources it would be much more difficult, but we have the resources. Of course, we have got the rain, we have got the good soil, we have got fisheries, we have got livestock, we have got even minerals, although minerals are not so [word indistinct]; minerals are for [changes thought] we shall preserve them as much as possible. We don't even mind some of the minerals staying in the ground for a long time, because if we dig them out in a hurry then we shall sell off the minerals and remain with only holes for ourselves. And in fact Kilembe mine is almost a hole now. They have mined from Kilembe mines 17 million tons of ore in the past 30 years, and according to estimates only 7 million tons are remaining underground, and we cannot point to anything we have done with Kilembe. So, that is as far as the economy is concerned.

We shall fight for rehabilitation of the currency, to restore its value. Announcements are going to be made. In fact, proposals have been made in the few months we have been in the government. Proposals have been made. We have studied them and we returned them to the planners. We said no, no, no; go and plan again. It seems it is not proper yet. Go back and plan. Don't think we are just sitting idle. We are planning and examining the matters very, very carefully. In fact, I can tell you that we have returned those plans a number of times. I don't want to reveal what is happening behind those wonderful closed doors of your government.

Now, coming to rehabilitation of Luwero and Arua and some parts of Lango and Teso — because those areas were also severely disrupted — we have already worked out a plan for Luwero and Arua and these other areas, and it will cost us approximately $160 million and we have made appeals to some of our external friends to assist. But for us, we never wait for friends; we always try to do our best.

But there is also a fund which the government has created. The prime minister launched it the other day. I would appeal to all of you to contribute to this fund, because this fund will help. For instance, as far as food is concerned for rehabilitation, we do not have to import the food from outside, but we need local currency to buy the food from the farmers so that it can be purchased by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, so that it can be distributed to the affected people.

Now the Government of Uganda has got a total deficit of 90,000 million Uganda shillings. That is the deficit of the Uganda Government which has accumulated over the years.

Now, coming to the — what steps have been taken [words indistinct] about cleaning the government. These people who have been frustrating this commission. We know they are there. They even frustrate me, myself. Forget about [word indistinct]. The other day I was in Mbarara and somebody asked me about the Banyarwanda people in Mbara. I answered the question. I took a long time to explain the issues involved and I ended by saying that the only thing we can do was to call a meeting between the refugees themselves. The UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda and we discuss what to do. That is what I told the people there. Now, what did the man who was there report in the paper? He said all the Banyarwanda are now going to get citizenship. I think you saw it in the papers. Now, I thought of going to get this fellow and strangling him myself with my own hands, but then I knew that I was constrained by the law, otherwise I would have boxed his ears.

So you can see — these fellows — the other day the Americans attacked Libya and with the Libyans we are not very hostile to one another. In 1979 we fought Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Qadhdhafi brought his people here to support Idi Amin. I fought them myself. I fought the Libyans. Then (?afterwards) you know when to fight, when you fight and somebody steps on your toe and you box him and he boxes you and then you may become friends. So, we are now friends with the Libyans. We have no quarrel with the Libyans. They have got a quarrel with the Americans, not with us. So, we did not like the Americans attacking Libya, going with planes to attack them in their own country. Our view is that if the Libyans are training terrorists, arrest the terrorists where they are sent and find them and punish them. But if you are going to — for instance if a certain country sends spies to some places, to Uganda for instance; suppose a certain country sends spies to Uganda, what should we do with the spies? We arrest the spies but we can not go and attack that country and say it has sent spies to Uganda and it must stop sending the spies. If it does, we are going to attack it. So I told the American ambassador, and I told him that I was not happy with America attacking Libya. I even told him that they are the ones who are encouraging terrorism. Because if you attack a small man like Libya, you attack him. You, a big man, you attack a small one. Now what will you do? He cannot attack you. You know in the villages when a strong man on a beer party beats a small one, you know what the small one says? Eh? He says, now this man, you better be careful, you will see. Now, that is what weak people do. A weak man, if he is attacked by, if he is beaten by a strong man, his solution is kuroga [Swahili for getting an evil spell cast] He goes to a witchdoctor, so that since I cannot beat you directly, I will use some other method of beating you.

So, now when America attacks Libya — Big America, with aircraft carriers and what have you, attacks Libya, Libya cannot attack America. They have no aircraft carriers to go to America. So, what they do? [laughs] They plant a bomb alas. So, that is the only way they have. So, a big man attacking a small man is actually inciting terrorism. The solution, I told the American friend who came to see me was that first of all you solve the question of the Palestinans, because you know all those problems in the Middle East are from the Palestinians. There are people called Palestinians. They have no home. They were thrown out of their land by the bigger people and they are all over the place. They are refugees, so they go on planting bombs. So I told the American, I said: First solve the Middle East problem. Secondly, do not, if you can, use force against small people.

Now, that is what I told the man, the American official. What did they say on Uganda TV? I am talking about my friend, (Mutekanga) - somebody in Uganda TV and Uganda radio, I do not know for whom he is working. I actually want to lay my hands on that gentleman. He went and said Museveni was very happy. He thanked the American official very much. The impression given was that I was actually very happy that the Americans had attacked Libya, which was opposite of what I had said. So, Mr (Mutekanga) you are not alone in your problem. [laughs] I am also frustrated, but I must go carefully.

So, Mr (Mutekanga) — I am aware of this fellow. I am aware of FOBA [Force Obote Back Again]. You know one day the FOBA people, they said: We are now going to take over the government on the 15th of — there was some (?month) [word indistinct]. Then I sat in my house and said: How will FOBA take over government: I could not think of ways for FOBA. FOBA have been defeated thoroughly. When they are in the government, when they have got the whole army on their side, how would they take over government? So, I sat down and I told the commander that if these FOBAs — they want to provoke us, — they are making a mistake. They want to provoke us into arresting people for nothing, because if you are not careful, they can do that, they just spread the word that trouble will again start in few days — you will see. Then you will start panicking, arresting this one, arresting this one: this is FOBA, this is FOBA — that is exactly what they want. So, I told the commander and said: Do not worry about FOBA. Just stay in the barracks and shoot them if they come. What is the problem? If they come, shoot them. There is no problem: You just keep your guns ready. Keep some people on standby. While others are going for disco, others stay on duty and when FOBA come, you just shoot them — finished. What is the problem? But do not get excited, FOBA, FOBA, FOBA? No, no, no: Keep your cool. Get thorough intelligence. Know exactly FOBA, who is he. FOBA is recruiting people. FOBA recruiting? Whom did they recruit? [passage in vernacular]. [laughs] That is bad government, that is bad government. Do not be excited [sentence in vernacular]. Go slowly, follow them. After all, we have got the government now in our hands. You know the government has got a lot of means. Follow them, follow FOBA, follow them, follow. I will give you [words indistinct]. They have recruited so-and-so here and you get hold of the man. So, even for these people, the bad fellow, somebody who goes on the radio and says Museveni was very happy [words indistinct]. Do not be excited about them. Go slowly. In fact, I've got that man's name. I said: Who is that fellow? They told me his name. And I will follow up the root. Why is he editing my speeches? Imagine, a news reader to edit my speeches. So what goes on the radio is his speech, not my speech. But do not get excited about this type of people.

Now, coming to the businessmen, my hosts, the businessmen. I think I would like to agree with the Ministry of Commerce. Sure there is a shortage of goods in the country, but we also see that the businessmen make too much profit. You make too much profit, because if somebody is making a profit of 125 percent — now, is that really a good profit? Why cannot you make profit of 25 percent and stop there? If you (?reduce) your costs even five percent is a profit. Even 10 percent is a profit. But to make a profit of 125 percent on the things you are selling is actually cheating. It is unscrupulous. Therefore be careful.

For the time being we are not attacking you because we want to bring our things first. We want to bring our own sugar first, our own salt first and get it here. When it is here and we give it to you to sell as a licensed seller — wholesale or retail and you overcharge. But you will know what it means. You will know what it means to oppose the NRM, eh? You know sometime there was one man, he told me: If you want a good wife, you should get somebody who has already been married before, because that one knows the problem and if you get that one, she will not give you a lot of fujo [trouble] because she has already suffered somehow. But the one who is a bit new does not know the problem. So if you want to know the badness of the NRM, the ugly face of the NRM, you should ask my friends Okello and Obote. So, if we bring commodities here ourselves, we are not now striking at businessmen, because we have not brought many things here ourselves. These fellows are getting them by their own methods and we do not yet have a moral case. Well, they have got a case with God not with us for the time being. I think they will have to answer for some of their problems before God so that he judges them, because he is almighty, he is watching them. They should know that he is watching them. But the NRM is still out. The businessmen who are overcharging are now going to face a problem with God, because he sees that they are overcharging. He sees that this one is making a profit of 125 percent, another one is making a profit of 200 percent, but for the NRM, we are still keeping out. We shall wait, bring our own things and then give them to them to sell and they overcharge — now that is when they will see us. And actually I am going to get the National Resistance Council to pass special legislation against economic crime, because things like smuggling, like embezzlement of public funds must be handled in a specific way. Some of the punishments according to the old law are very weak. These fellows who are sabotaging the economy, the embezzlers, were being treated with kid gloves. We cannot treat somebody who is destroying the economy with kid gloves, because he is actually an enemy of the whole country. So, anyway, for business of overcharging, you just give us few weeks. Let the minister of commerce get the goods here, let him get the soap, let him get the hoes, let him get some of these items here and we shall work out a system of distribution either directly by the government agencies or through licensed sellers and then if there is a shortage [words in vernacular], then we will face those who overcharge. So, wait a little while.

Finally, about the politics: You know our politicis — the politics of the NRM is the politics of unity. It is politics of unity, because unity is strength. I have not had time to talk with the people of Kampala, although of course I have talked on other forums about this issue. We are totally opposed to any politics of dividing the people. [sentence indistinct]

I have said very many times I am very glad that the religious leaders today of the Christian church have (?returned) to say common prayers on public occasions. This is [words indistinct] you should have for them, because that is a very good spirit, because if it is a Christian Church [words indistinct]. I am not a bad Christian, you know, and I happen to know at least about [words indistinct]. I think the most fundamental point in the Christian belief is the question of resurrection — because the Christians believe in resurrection. They believe that Jesus Christ died and he rose from the dead and we went to heaven and in so doing he gave us the hope of life after here. This is one of their biggest differences with some other beliefs.

Now, people who are united by such a fundamental belief, why shouldn't they act together? Why whould they believe in [words indistinct]. Also the Catholic — the Christian Church and the Muslim Church have got that big thing in common. And what is it? They believe in one God. One God, all of them. The Christian Church believes in one God and the Muslim Church, the Muslim religion, believes in one God, in one deity, because you should know there are other beliefs which do not believe in one God. So, it is very good that we emphasize the point of unity and we reemphasize as much as possible the point of (?unity).

Now, the strongest point of the NRM — why are we strong — especially the army. When we [word indistinct] that our army is very strong and we are strong, because we have got correct politics. We never care about your religion; we never care about your tribe; we never care whether you are short or tall; we only care whether you are a useful man or a useless man. That is our interest. If you are useful, we use you. If you are useless, we discard you. And the question of where you come from cannot atone for the weaknesses as a person. It cannot compensate for your uselessness. [words indistinct] It does not matter whether you come from the same village with Museveni who happens to be president at that particular time. I am sure there are quite a number of people from my tribe, from my village, who may be in prison in Luzira for stealing. If I was to follow the ideology of my villagism, those thieves in Luzira would be here with me.

You remember your friend Idi Amin Dada — field marshal, doctor, GC, MC. You remember him. He was here and he had medals all over the place and he used to tell us that he feared nobody but God. Now, it so happens that Idi Amin was a primitive sectarian, a primitive tribalist, a primitive believer is religious sectarianism. And he tried to put his ideology in the army, in the Uganda army of those days. Instead of promoting somebody according to merit, people were promoted according to where they came from — because you are a Muslim, because they does [as heard] nicely for Idi Amin. Now when the time of test came, when the time of testing whether Idi Amin's ideas were correct or wrong, what did you find? You found that Idi Amin's ideas were very wrong, because his army was dispersed completely by another army which was coming from a neighboring country assisted by other fellows who opposed Amin themselves. That proves that the ideas of sectarianism are wrong, that they will bring wrong results.

Now that the NRM has come in, as I have told you, we believe in the merits of people. We do not believe in sectarian politics. We believe that Ugandans should be united. We believe that if there is going to be a difference, it should be a difference between the bad people and the good people, between the thieves and the straight forward people, between the corrupt and the uncorrupt people. That should be the only difference and this idea has worked with the NRM.

I have had occasion to tell you about the experience of our army. Our army has got very good experience. The person captured Bulopa — we decided to attack Kampala on — when we decided to attack Kampala I held a meeting in Masaka, i think it was 3 days, I think it was on the 14th when I held the meeting in Masaka, I think I ordered the army to attack Kampala. The meeting was attended by a few commanders — a few — those who were going to take part in the operation, plus myself, and afterwards we gave the order for the army to attack Kampala. Now, the man who captured Bulopa was a boy from West Nile, from Pakwach, a commander by the name of Okecho. He is the one who captured Bulopa. While Basilio [Okello] was here preaching tribalism, the man who was capturing Bulopa was Okecho. Why? Because Okecho — we had seen that Okecho was a good commander.

Two: He was a good man, not corrupt, straightforward. That was Okecho. The man who captured Pakwach Bridge was another commander from Pakwach by the name of Kerim, again somebody from the North. The commander who has dispersed these cattle raiders in the East where we were given a hard time to organize ourselves was another commander by the name of (?Opeto). This (?Opeto) is a boy from Acholi. After we captured him in Masaka, we captured those [words indistinct] we captured, we looked at them, we looked at them, we looked at them and we discovered an (?Opeto) there. And this (?Opeto), a good boy according to our system, [passage indistinct]. Just look at you, these people, eh ? What? 5,000, 6,000 people — they all cannot be bad. We looked at them and we discovered an (?Opetu) and this (?Opetu) man, we made him the (?second in command) of 25 battalion. And he has done a very good job in the East to date (?coping with) cattle raiders.

I have just got some reports from east Acholi, at a place called Adilang. One of our soldiers again points to the same idea of bad people and good people. One of our soldiers killed a mwananchi [citizen] in the village of Adilang.

Of course, as usual, he was arrested promptly, on the spot and then, of course, it was reported to me. At that time I was in Arua. They reported to me that a fellow by this name has killed a Mwananchi and has been arrested. What do we do with him? I said the man must be tried there, there, there, on the spot.

So, when our (?fellows) were still investigating, a certain lady from the local area gave a speech and told them that she was very surprised to see that in Africa it is possible to have a government by law, she said — because these people had forgotten about it completely — to see that the government bothers to come to investigate at Adilang and investigate the killing of a mere village woman. That's how the woman was saying, that a mere village woman, we didn't know that this thing was possible. And in fact, you know, some of our local people, they seem to think that only in the colonial times, that's when it was possible to have justice, because of those useless fellows whom the colonialists themselves left in power. The colonialists left these useless fellows in power, these Obotes, the Okellos, the Amins and then, because of their mismanagement of national affairs [words indistinct] that only the colonial administration which was here was here was capable of providing justice. So, a woman like that was in (?a) [word indistinct]She is now able to see that what matters are the actions of a group or a government, not the tribe of the leaders or of the soldiers or what have you. So, this message, if it sinks home, I think we are going to go a long way to solving our problems, because then we shall be able to make an alliance of good people, of decent people from all over the country, from all the religions, from all the tribes -- make an alliance -- a national alliance which can be able to pull our country out of its present problems.

Thank you very much. Thank you for calling me. I cannot [word indistinct]al the subjects I would have liked to talk to you but we shall (?see) you. Thank you very much. [applause]

Kisekka Launches Appeal To Aid War-Affected Citizens

EA262005 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] More than 105 million shillings has been raised at the launching of the national appeal to alleviate the plight of missions of people affected by the liberation war in the Luwero triangle and other areas. Launching the appeal yesterday, the prime minister, Dr Kisekka, reiterated it is the duty of Ugandans to help themselves before turning to the international community for assistance. Dr Kisekka singled out the gallant freedom fighters who have suffered greatly and are now in need of the basics for their livelihood. The prime minister assured the nation that despite the enormity of the task, the government is determined to succeed and is already succeeding.

He commended the tremendous response and encouraging assistance from friends abroad, which he said was totalling $30 million and hoped that within the coming months, more and more aid will come from Uganda's international friends.

Dr Kisekka expressed confidence that the majority of the people support the cause now that Ugandans are free from the tyranny of dictators who humiliated them into such thing as Panda gari [colloquial for highway robbery] and robbery of their money but also basic clothing. He likened the panda gari to slave trade, with only one difference, that in the recent case suffering was being administered by the so-called leaders.

Dr Kisekka thanked all those companies and individuals which had contributed essential inputs and cash totalling to 187 million shillings, but added that a lot more money is required to be able to assist those in need.

As from yesterday, collectors will be appealing to the public and Dr Kisekka appealed to the public to respond positively to help their brothers and sisters in the affected areas. The prime minister requested government ministries, big organizations and the Makerere University and parastatal bodies to collect all the necessary collection materials from the Prime Minister's office at the Uganda International Conference Center. All government field departments, especially the offices of the special district administrators were also requested to collect the materials.

CAMEROON

Strike Action Disrupts News Programs 28 April

AB290625 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Communique issued by the minister of information and culture" — date not given]

[Text] As a result of an illegal wildcat strike by some officials and agents of the national radio, programming was disrupted on Monday 28 April 1986, thus denying Cameroonians news in the morning and at noon. The government cannot tolerate such behavior, which seriously harms the public interest. The president of the Republic has ordered a careful investigation to determine those responsible for the situation. Those found guilty will be punished.

CHAD

Radio Reports 10 GUNT Defectors Join Ndjamena Forces

AB281513 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The masquerades of Al-Qadhdhafi and of his protege were exposed today by some Chadian patriots — 10 in number — who have fled the Libyan hell to join the legitimate government of Chad. In their statements, they have given overwhelming proof of the policy of aggression and annexation of Chad being pursued by Al-Qadhdhafi.

Not satisfied with occupying a part of the Chadian territory, the Libyans, the Libyan Army, and Libya's mercenaries commit the worst extortions against the inhabitants of the occupied areas, enslaving them to the clear knowledge of Goukouni who loyally obeys Al-Qadhdhafi's army augumented by a horde of mercenaries set up to conquer Chad. According to the statements given by the patriots who have just put the Libyan jailers off their guard, the Libyans are increasing their troops and all types of war equipment — tanks, SAM-5 missiles — not only to attack Chad but also the whole of Central Africa. Listen to these statements:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Judging from the Libyan's behavior, it seems that day after day they are preparing to attack the government forces. The Libyans have (?sophisticated) equipment such as T-72 and other Soviet-made tanks [words indistinct] of different calibers. They have weapons of all calibers. They have anti-aircraft missiles, such as the SAM-5 which have been installed in the mountains and which cannot be easily observed. Despite all their security measures, we were able to get this information from the Libyans, that is those who came to visit us and who give us orders. They gave us information about such equipment. This equipment is intended not only to liberate Chad but also to reach as far south as Central Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] Well, concerning the men, the mercenaries recruited here and there by the Libyans and who, after attacking Chad will later try to invade the other countries in the subregion, have you seen the technicians — as you call them — train people of other nationalities recruited by the Libyans. Have you seen non-Africans or African elements of nationalities other than Chadians?

[Unidentified speaker] After their defeat in the fighting of the (?5th) [month not given], the Libyans proposed to send units of black soldiers to the front as elements of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to take part in the fighting [words indistinct]. These elements are now in the mountains. We did not see all of them but we saw some of them and the rest are hidden in the mountains. They are of many nationalities including Sudanese, Cameroonians, Nigerian; several nationalities. We cannot even tell the difference between all the nationalities because the mercenaries are so numerous. [end recording]

(?As if) the successive defeats inflicted on the Libyan troops and the bases of their mercenaries are not enough for Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader continues to commit his heinous crimes. The patriots who have returned to the big Chadian family, say they will now join the government of the Third Republic and its Chadian National Armed Forces in the final national liberation struggle in order to drive Al-Qadhdhafi out of the national territory. This defection is an appeal to the conscience and to the true sense of duty of those who are still under the Libyan umbrella so that they may join the Chadian National Armed Forces as soon as possible and contribute to the fight for the defense of the fatherland.

Congo's Ndinga-Oba Comments on Reconciliation

AB261236 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Congolese foreign minister, Mr Ndinga-Oba, stopped over this afternoon in Ndjamena. Mr Ndinga-Oba was returning from New Delhi, India, where he attended, with other African delegations including that of Chad, the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned countries. Our correspondent, Monique Gnalagbe met the Congolese minister at the Ndjamena International Airport and asked him about the Congolese Government's reactions to the failure of the Brazzaville meeting — the meeting which would have been attended by the president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, and the leader of the Libyan puppets [Goukouni Oueddei].

[Begin recording] [Ndinga-Oba] The reaction of the Congolese Government was contained in the communique which was issued after having noted the fact that all the people expected did not respond unanimously to the call which was made and to the invitation which was extended. We also noted with pleasure that President Hissein Habre honored the appointment and that President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who made an important contribution [to the preparation of the meeting], was also present in Brazzaville. But the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president was absent and we much deplored this situation because we think that the Chadian problem is a serious one. Faced with a situation which is hindering their development and their national unity, the people of Chad are suffering from division. It is rather unfortunate that this situation should arise — a situation for which we have not yet been able to assemble all the parties for a discussion in order to find a solution to the problem which is dividing the Chadian people and which is preventing them from advancing. We greatly regret this situation and we think that those who were not present in Brazzaville will chwnge their attitude so that we can put an end to the suffering of Chadians.

[Gnalagbe] After the failure of the Brazzaville national reconciliation meeting, what steps is the Congolese Government taking in order to make another attempt at national reconciliation in Chad possible?

[Ndinga-Oba] As you know, we cannot do anything without the help of our Chadian brothers themselves. We cannot work ... [changes thought] do anything unless we are asked to do so and only if the conditions are favorable. And this is what we did recently. We had assurances from all the sides and this is what we intend to do in the future, too. That is to say, if our Chadian brothers express the willingness to cooperate, the Congolese people, with their institutions and under the leadership of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will always be present at whatever meeting is decided upon to make their contribution. But it is necessary that one respects one's word of honor. One must respect one's words.

[Gnalagbe] Can one assert that your trip abroad falls within the framework of (?this specific issue)?

[Ndinga-Oba] No, no. I simply went to New Delhi — and of course along with a delegation from Chad — within the framework of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. I am now returning to Brazzaville after this international meeting. Nothing else. [end recording]

CONGO

Nguesso Opens Trade Union Congress, Discusses Chad

AB281250 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 Apr (AFP) — Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, who on Saturday presided over the opening of the 7th Congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC, sole trade union), reaffirmed his desire to continue his mediation in the Chadian conflict for the achievement of national reconciliation.

During the ceremony, attended by a thousand persons including diplomatic missions and about 50 foreign delegates, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso acknowledged that after several attempts his efforts had not been crowned with success.

"However," he continued, "we are not pessimistic. The road will be long and arduous. But we have confidence in Africa. When accepting the mission entrusted us by the OAU, we never envisaged achieving success at the end of a few weeks, not even a few months."

The Congolese head of state also spoke on the American-Libyan crisis, stressing that reactions and protest demonstrations recorded throughout the world show that peace, freedom, and justice-loving people "stand up everywhere to face attacks by imperialist forces and international reactionaries."

President Sassou spoke at length on his country's economic and financial crisis, giving a negative report on the public sector where over half the enterprises are recording a fall in production. The total accumulated loss in this sector since 1980 is 72.677 billion CFA francs; subsidies accumulated from 1980 to 1986 for the recovery effort is 366,768 billion CFA francs, the head of state indicated.

The 846 union members attending the congress, which is to end next Wednesday, will elect a new CSC secretary general and will set up a confederal council for the union, which was created in 1964 and has 156,000 members.

GABON

Bongo Addresses PDG Central Committee Session

AB281655 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The session of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] Central Committee ended yesterday. The PDG Central Committee is satisfied. The seriousness, the know-how, and the sense of responsibility which dominated the session of the Central Committee which ended in Libreville yesterday explain this feeling which is shared by the Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, who is secretary general and founder of the party and who congratulated its members for the determination they demonstrated during the working sessions.

The working sessions were based on four themes: economic and financial policy; security of people and property. The themes tackled are very important. It must be noted that President Omar Bongo, who presided over the working sessions, spoke at the end of those sessions and, for a better appreciation of the themes tackled, I ask you to listen to the Gabonese President himself who began by discussing economic and financial policy.

[Begin Bongo recording] After 4 days of deep reflections on subjects which are of major concern to our people, the recommendations and resolutions adopted represent, no doubt, a model of positive criticism, in conformity with the noble tradition of our party. Everybody has been able speak frankly his innermost thoughts and make the necessary suggestions in complete quietude and freedom. Thus, in the area of economic and financial policy, you have proposed guidelines for readapting our development strategy to the new situation which has arisen from the bad international situation. We have until now pursued policies in accordance with our means, which were derived mostly from petroleum revenues. Today, we have to find the appropriate means that suit our policy, by applying a rational development policy based to a large extent on non-renewable resources. In this perspective, henceforth, we must depend a great deal on our own work in addition to foreign investments, which are contributions, and very important ones at that. The work of our compatriots must become the principal wealth of the country. We can no longer continue to confide our destinies to foreigners — however honest they may be. The Gabonese people must resolutely embark upon the mastery of our economy by themselves. [end recording]

Following his words on Gabon's economic and financial policy, President Bongo spoke on the question of security.

[Begin Bongo recording] Security concerns everybody, and all the citizenry. It is not the affair of only the security forces. Everyone must feel concerned by the danger which weighs on each of our lives, and the lives of our close ones, and also on our properties. Gabon is certainly a land of hospitality, but we cannot accept that our country becomes the hideout of those who have gained notoriety elsewhere by their bad behavior. Moreover, the new foreign policy which has been proposed by this session of the Central Committee takes this concern into consideration. It also makes it possible to give a new impetus to our diplomatic actions, and to obtain the necessary support for the pursuance of our development. [end recording]

Finally, the Gabonese head of state spoke on the role of the PDG.

[Begin Bongo recording] I find it important to tell you that I accord capital importance to the role of the party in this country. Even if the PDG is not a party-state, the truth still stands that it is the engine, or better still, the soul of the state and the nation. It is for this reason that I strongly request that the prime minister, the head of government, effectively implement the resolutions and decisions accepted by the present session, coming shortly before the second session of the Central Committee which precedes the ordinary congress. [end recording]

Niger's Kountche Arrives in Libreville for Visit

AB281647 Dakar PANA in French 1410 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, 28 Apr (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Niger's head of state, General Seyni Kountche, arrived in Libreville on Monday morning for a 48-hour friendly and working visit. President Kountche was welcomed on arrival by Mr Omar Bongo, his Gabonese counterpart.

In his statement to the press, General Kountche said that "Gabon being a uranium-producing country like Niger, it is necessary to have exchanges of viewpoints with a view to drawing up a common strategy to face the world economic crisis caused by the fall in the American dollar and in oil prices." Moreover, the Niger head of state lauded the efforts made by President Bongo in order to find "solutions to various problems facing Africa," and underscored Gabon's solidarity gesture to his country last year.

It will be recalled that in 1985 Gabon made food and drug donations to Niger. President Kountche stated that the search for water remains the priority in the fight against drought in the Sahel. The last visit by Niger's head of state to Gabon was in August (?1983).

ZAIRE

Government Denies Role in GUNT Attack on Libya

AB281345 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Apr (AFP) — Zaire today denied categorically that Zairian forces might take part in an offensive which Chadian President Hissein Habre, according to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], is reportedly about to launch against the south of Libya.

The GUNT (armed opposition to the Ndjamena government) said in a communique broadcast in Paris yesterday that President Habre's forces were about to launch such an offensive with the support of French and Zairian troops.

"In the present situation that the Libyan regime is going through, Zaire, which cannot be taken in, knows what is hidden behind these provocative maneuvers," an authoritative source stated in Kinshasa.

Concerning possible support for the Chadian Government, the same source recalled that on two previous occasions, Zaire had reacted positively to appeals for assistance by the legitimate government of Chad. Should the same government make a fresh appeal to Kinshasa, Zaire is ready at all times to "help the Chadian brothers preserve their independence and sovereignty."

GHANA

U.S. Agriculture Experts Arrive; Carter Due in July

AB290800 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A team of three agricultural experts from Global 2000 Incorporated, a benevolent society dedicated to the elimination of hunger, arrived in Accra last night from Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States, to start an agricultural program based on technological transfer to mainly small-scale farmers. The aim is to help them to improve on their main yield. The arrival of the experts is the result of an agreement signed between the government and the former American president, Mr Jimmy Carter, who led a delegation of the International Peace Foundation to Ghana last January. Mr George (Shiraah), director of Global 2000, who accompanied the experts, told newsmen that in addition to its commitment to the elimination of hunger, the organization is also dedicated to the improvement of the health needs of people, especially in the developing countries. According to Mr (Shiraah), the team, which has already worked in India and Mexico, will help in grain storage facilities. He disclosed that Mr Carter is expected in Ghana early next July to assess the progress of the program. The experts are made up of Dr (Jinatio Navayeh), field director for Africa, Dr (Eugenia Martinez), director of the Ghana program, and Dr (Chon Hwon), an agronomist.

NIGERIA

Government Cautions Citizens on Air Travel, Terror

AB281536 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal Government has advised Nigerians to exercise the greater caution in their choice of airlines and airports when they travel. The government, in a statement issued today by the Ministry of External Affairs, also appealed to Nigerians to undertake only those journeys outside the country that were absolutely necessary. They should, furthermore, be vigilant. The advice became necessary following the recent spate of hijackings, bomb explosions and other terrorists acts directed mainly at civilian targets. The government assured all Nigerians that it would continue to take all possible precautionary measures to ensure the safety of citizens traveling abroad.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives PLO, Chadian Envoys

AB251505 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Three audiences were granted this morning at the Presidency in Lome. The head of state received in separate audiences, the PLO ambassador to Nigeria, Samir Baker; Auxence Ickonga, the managing director of Air Afrique; and Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou.

The first, Mr Baker, the PLO ambassador to Nigeria, delivered to General Eyadema a special message from Yasir 'Arafat. The PLO chairman's envoy told the press that his visit to the president falls within the framework of the consultations which the PLO chairman organizes in order to discuss some issues.

[Begin recording] [Baker in English fading into French translation — processed from French] I have been sent here by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to deliver a special message to his brother, his excellency the president of the Republic of Togo. And as usual, the PLO chairman always consults Brother Eyadema on developments and on issues of common interest to the people of Togo and to the people of Palestine.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, would you please tell us briefly the topic of your discussions during the audience?

[Baker] As I said, it is in connection with issues of interest to the Republic of Togo and the PLO. We also discussed the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation between our two peoples. We are therefore here to consult our Togolese brothers in order to further strengthen cooperation between our two peoples who always support us in our struggle to regain our state. [End recording]

It is worth mentioning that Atsou Koffi Amegah, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was present at the audience which the head of state granted the PLO envoy.

The third and last audience was granted to Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou who delivered to President Eyadema a message from President Hissein Habre. Apart from the message, they also discussed the current political situation in Chad.

[Begin recording][Lassou] I have just been received by President Eyadema to whom I deliverd a message from President Hissein Habre. I took the opportunity offered me by the audience to explain to him what happened in Brazzaville — the abortive Brazzaville rendezvous — the Louboumo rendezvous to be specific, because the meeting was to take place at a location in Congo. I also had the opportunity to explain to him the position that the Chadian Government intends to adopt henceforth. Now the opposition has crumpled, because the government has signed two agreements in Gabon with the CAC-CDR [Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council] and the FDT [Chadian Democratic Front] and after that the government has signed an agreement with what the press calls the Codos. Following these agreements, the Chadian Government was reshuffled and the national constituent council was also reshuffled. National reconciliation is therefore in process. It must continue and get consolidated. Therefore, the mandate that the Chadian Government has requested and which the OAU has assigned to President Sassou-Nguesso to take steps aimed at bringing about reconciliation among the sons of Chad ... [changes thought] the Chadian Government holds the view that this mandate has come to an end with the refusal of Goukouni [Oueddei] to come to Congo. What is left for the OAU to do is to reactivate the ad hoc committee which was created in 1977 to look into the border dispute between Chad and Libya. This is what I explained to President Eyadema after I had delivered the letter to him. [end recording] The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was also present at this audience.

ANGOLA

Presidents Arrive for Lusophone Nation Summit

MB280856 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Guinea Bissau, are due to begin their sixth summit meeting in Luanda today. Presidents Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau have been in Luanda since yesterday to participate in the summit. Samora Moises Machel, the chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is expected to arrive in Luanda this morning.

Speaking to the press shortly after his arrival in Luanda yesterday, Manuel Pinto da Costa, the Sao Tome head of state and the current chairman of the group of five, said that the summit was being held at an extremely important time for the African continent, particularly southern Africa. President Manuel Pinto da Costa added that debate and discussion will center mainly on the situation in this part of the African continent inasmuch as since the group's last summit the situation had changed for the worse and there was, therefore, a need to find means and mechanisms for solvingthe southern African problem. President Manuel Pinto da Costa also said that the summit would examine cooperation among the five.

Foreign Ministers Discuss Region

MB280857 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau, and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe are expected in Luanda today where they will participate in the sixth summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. Field Marshal Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, is expected to arrive tomorrow, 28 April. The summit will be held under the slogan: "In the struggle for the consolidation of our independences and for unity among the five states."

Preparations for the summit have been underway in Luanda since last Tuesday, the initial groundwork being laid by experts and then until yesterday by the foreign ministers and representatives from Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Guinea Bissau. At the end of the ministerial meeting yesterday, spokesman Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao gave details:

[Begin Joao recording] Dear representatives of the international press, dear comrades of the Angolan press: the proceedings of the sixth conference of foreign ministers of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe have just concluded. I should like, for your information, to briefly outline what transpired during the conference. However, I would like first of all to recall that besides deliberations within its sphere, the ministerial conference was charged with the task of preparing the summit of the heads of state taking place in Luanda in the near future.

On examining the international political situation, the ministerial commission exchanged information and viewpoints on issues connected with the situation in southern Africa, the Western Sahara and Chad, west Africa, and the Mediterranean,as well as the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, the forthcoming international-conference on sanctions against South Africa, and the eighth summit of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the prevailing situation in southern Africa, the ministerial commission expressed its concern over the heightening of tensions and conflicts in this region of the African continent caused mainly by the aggressive attitude of the apartheid regime, its obstinancy in continuing its occupation of Namibia, and its policy of decentralization of neighboring independent countries, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. In addition, the commission noted that the aggravation of this situation in recent months is due mainly to increasing imperialist interference and intervention in this region by, among other things, increased support to South Africa and armed bandits whose actions are aimed at decentralizing and eradicating progressive regimes in the region.

The ministers from the five Portuguese-speaking African countries expressed their satisfaction with the development of the struggle against apartheid as shown by the increase in popular confrontations in South Africa itself and the racist South African regime's growing loss of control of the internal situation. Accordingly, they reiterated in their militant solidarity with and their countries' unstinting support for the struggles waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and the ANC, as well for the Frontline States, particularly Angola and Mozambique, in their struggle to defend their soverignty, national independence, and territorial integrity.

The ministerial commission also gave special attention to the continuing conflicts in the Western Sahara and Chad and expressed deep concern over the subsequent negative implications for peace and stability in the continent following the continuation of the conflicts.

The meeting examined the recent evolution of the situation in the Mediterranean and condemned the aggression, on 15 April 1986, by U.S. naval and air forces against Libya, an independent country and a member of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, and described it as a violation of international law and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. [end recording]

Dos Santos Addresses Summit

MB291039 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] At the opening session of the sixth summit of the Portuguese-speaking African countries, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos centered his speech on issues connected with local wars, peace, and underdevelopment — issues that concern the international community.

On the situation in southern Africa, the comrade president said that there were no conflicts in the region other than colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa, which were the principal threats to peace on the African continent. The president of the People's Republic of Angola noted that the prevailing tension in southern Africa was caused by the moral and material support given by a superpower to puppets that had been artificially created, inspired, and led by Pretoria, as well as by the continuation of the colonization of Namibia, which is used as a springboard for acts of aggression against Angolan territory and the repression of the South African people. Angola and Mozambique must cease to be Pretoria's whipping boys, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said. He referred to the incalculable damage done by the armed bandits in the pay of imperialism who sow destruction and death against sovereign and independent countries which have been resisting with determination. To which side will the pendulum swing, will it swing to the side of the racist white minority or the side of the oppressed black majority, the Angolan head of state asked. He reiterated the Angolan people's support for and solidarity with the Namibian combatants led by SWAPO and the militants in the struggle against the racist South African regime.

On the presence of the Cuban internationalst troops in Angola, the comrade president said that it was an issue [words indistinct] of our country and that the Cuban troops did not operate outside our borders. He reiterated the Angolan Government's position with regard to Namibian independence based on the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and pointed out that the Angolan government was ready to continue to collaborate with the UN secretary general to ensure the independence of Namibia. According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the solution of the southern African problem will only be possible when our adversaries change their opinion toward Angola, a peaceful and sovereign state which follows a policy of peaceful coexistence and diversified cooperation.

Economic blackmail against Angola and the imminent new large-scale invasion of our sovereign and independent state from the racist South African troops were other issues highlighted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also on the present international situation, the president of the People's Republic of Angola referred to the importance of the decisions of the Geneva summit between the two big nuclear powers and noted that the United States has been making the peaceful solution of the existing problems in the world, particularly in the field of disarmament, difficult.

East Timor and the struggle for its legitimate achievement of independence were also referred to by the Angolan president, who called on Portugal and other UN member countries to shoulder their responsibility over this issue and contribute to the peaceful solution of that former Portuguese colony. On the occasion, he reiterated the five Portuguese-speaking African countries' solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Maubere people.

In his speech, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos devoted major attention to the economic situation of the five in light of the present international financial crisis. The Angolan president hoped the Luanda summit would permit the examination of issues of common interest and draw prospects for the strengthening of cooperation through whcih [words indistinct] as well activate development whose implementation is very often rendered difficult due to serious problems inherited from colonialism and the continued imperialist acts of aggression as well as natural disasters.

On the economic reality of the five within the international framework, he called attention to the need for economic relations between industrialized countries and underdeveloped countries which, he said, were overtly unjust at present. He underlined the importance of regional cooperation and other forms of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which he described as a defense mechanism of paramount importance inasmuch as it would contribute toward the reduction of economic dependence and other factors which might endanger the sovereignty and independence of a state.

The fall in the prices of raw materials, the high interest rates, and the substantial increase in defense spending to confront the constant imperialist aggression, were seen as the main causes of the worsening of the economies of the African and other developing countries.

After referring to the countless difficulties caused by the external debt of various developing countries which has reached such a critical level that it endangers their independence, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that it was within this framework, which is not encouraging, that there was greater need for diversified cooperation among the five.

On the strengthening of cooperation among the five, the president of the People's Republic of Angola said that there was a need to explore the possibilities offered by some international organizations with a view to financing economic projects for (?balanced development).

Also within the framework of cooperation among the five, he underlined the importance of complementarity as a means of promoting economic integration and unity. The comrade president described the existing relations among the five as valuable and pointed out that the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, inspired by a common history, have been forging a solid unity inasmuch as they share a common trench in the fight for total independence and the building of new societies based on justice and social progress.

Further on Dos Santos Address

LD282318 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondent Antonio Varela from Luanda at the summit of African Portuguese-speaking countries]

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this afternoon in Luanda that UN member countries, particularly Portugal, cannot abrogate their responsibilities in the face of events in East

Timor. The Angolan president was speaking at the opening session of the summit of the five African Portuguese-speaking countries countries and mentioned above all the situation in southern Africa in his speech — a situation which was already disturbed, but which, he said, was aggravated by a U.S. administration's decision to involve itself directly in the conflict through military and financial support rendered to what are referred to here as the armed gangs of UNITA, and its open support for South Africa. The Angolan president said, furthermore, that South African troops are preparing for a new major invasion of Angola. To this end, South Africa is massing troops near its southern border with Namibia.

Finally, an interesting notion to dwell on from Jose Eduardo dos Santos' speech: the resolution to the problems of southern Africa is in the hands of the people of South Africa. What remains to be seen is on which side the tug-of-war rope will break: on the side of the racist white minority or on that of the black majority.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Answers Questions on Current Issues

Says ANC Non-Communists Should Return

MB281603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today repeated his statement that ANC members who did not believe in communism should "come back to South Africa and take part in constitutional action." However, he could not be expected to deal with the African National Congress while they were controlled by the Communist Party and openly advocated violence, he said in his reply to the debate on his budget vote. Mr Botha said he found it "worrying" that 63 per cent of the ANC's National Executive elected last year were members of the Communist Party. "I have said it is high time that those who do not believe in Communism should step out and come back to South Africa and take part in constitutional action. But you can't expect from me, while the ANC is under the control of the Communist Party and still openly advocates violence, to deal with them."

Referring to the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha said he had "dealt with his position very carefully in the past." "He is keeping himself in jail. The moment he renounces violence, he will be set free."

Notes Talks at Swaziland Coronation

MB281606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — Discussions he had with leaders at the Swazi coronation over the weekend showed once again how much southern African states had to talk about when it came to the region's common problems, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation he said "I had the opportunity to have discussions with some leaders who attended (the coronation) and with other leaders too. I hope this will lead to further positive results." "We have so much to discuss with each other in the fields of water utilisation and conservation, the promoting of tourism, agriculutre and health services, and many others.

"In the economic field, the inter-dependence cannot be ignored." South Africa could play a big role in the region not to dominate but to help other countries utilise their manpower and natural resources to improve their quality of life.

Mr Botha said his visit to Swaziland to attend King Mswati III's coronation had been "a pleasant experience." Swazi authorities and the public had been very friendly and courteous to the South African party and he had been impressed by the strong traditions and pride in the way of life of the kingdom's people.

Says Mozambique Must Be Helped

MB281607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — The predicament of thousands of Mozambicans who risked death to cross illegally into South Africa through the Kruger Park to seek food and work in the republic was discussed with President Samora Machel at Swaziland's coronation over the weekend, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in the debate on his budget allocation, he said he had told President Machel: "We must get your country going again so that your people ... are not forced to risk lions and go through the Kruger Park to come to South Africa for work and food."

Mr Botha said South Africa could not be as bad as its enemies wanted to make it out to be if 12 million people form neighbouring states were in the country illegally to seek a livelihood. "If South Africa is as bad as our enemies make out, why do these people come here?" The message had to go out that if South Africa could help these people to return to their own countries and an improved quality of life there, then the unemployment situation in the republic, among others, would be eased.

NP Will 'Take Care' of AWB

MB281633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The National Party [NP] would "take care" of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members who disrupted party meetings, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to calls made during the debate on his budget vote for the banning of the organisation and the imprisonment of its leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, Mr Botha said Mr Terre'Blanche was subject to the law if he broke it. "But I don't think that if they get rowdy at a public meeting of the deputy minister of information (Mr Louis Nel) that is a reason to beat him (Mr Terre'Blanche) up (om hom op te dons)," Mr Botha said. "Leave him to the Nationalists. Keep out of this fight — the Nationalists will take care of it."

End to Constitution 'Premature'

MB281641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — Calls to scrap the new constitution were premature at this stage and the dispensation should be used to move towards better things, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation he said the constitution did not have to last forever, "but calls from time to time for the scrapping of the new dispensation come too soon." "We must use our senses and use this vehicle to move to better things."

On calls by representatives earlier in the debate for important announcements in Parliament to be made at joint sittings and for certain budget votes to be jointly debated, Mr Botha said this was a matter that should be arranged by the houses among themselves. As state president he was not actually a member of any house or of Parliament, but he believed it was possible "to streamline our activities and our duties." Mr Botha suggested the houses look at areas where improvements in the houses' functioning could be achieved. There were ways that Parliament's workings could be improved and this should be ironed out at the negotiation table.

The Van der Walt commission's report on the unrest in the Vaal triangle in 1984 had been referred to during the debate, but he wanted to emphasise it was the government and not its critics who had decided on the inquiry. "We wanted an independent report on the Vaal triangle and this was why Professor Tjaart van der Walt was chosen ... he gave an open, honest report on a matter about which the government really wanted to know the truth."

Communism Termed 'Economic Bluff'

MB281651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — Communism was an economic bluff that brought no advancement to people who accepted it under pressure, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to budget vote on his office he said he agreed with the minister of health and welfare, Mr Chris April, that it was a "deadly danger to this country". Not only did communism do away with economic freedom, but also freedom of religion and conscience and a free judiciary. "Communism turned Mozambique, an exporting nation, to hunger. It can only be maintained through carnage (bloedvergieting)."

Pledges Commitment to Afrikaners

MB281722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — When people threatened him, or tried to hurry him along the road of reform, they should remember that he had to take the Afrikaner along with him, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said that without the cooperation of the majority of whites, reform would not succeed. "And without the majority of Afrikaners, this country can't make a success of it," he said. "When you threaten me, or try to hurry me on, you must remember that I must take the Afrikaner along, without giving him the feeling that he has been discarded on the ash-heap." He could not turn on this people who themselves had come out of poverty and suffering. "I can't turn on my own people," he said.

The coloured, of all South Africa's peoples, were the closest to white South Africans. The two groups had many things in common, and "we can build on that in future." However Afrikaan South Africans had to feel safe. Many people ahd other countries to which they could flee if they felt threatened here, but the Afrikaner, like the coloured, had no other country to go to.

To Introduce National Council Law

MB281733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he foresaw the most prominent leaders of all South Africa's communities discussing the future "management" of the country on his proposed national council. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said he hoped to introduce enabling legislation in Parliament shortly to give effect to the council. Details would then be presented to all the chambers. He foresaw that some of the country's most prominent leaders from all its communities would sit on the council. These would include representatives of the government and Parliament. Discussion would, he envisaged, be on the handling of the country's "minority problems" and from such talks, provision could be made for how the country might be managed in the future, Mr Botha said.

Referring to world pressure for change in South Africa, he said overseas countires were tyring to "bring about their way" in the republic but had not succeeded. Mr Botha said he was prepared to listen to any reasonable men from countries that had shown a positive interest in South Africa but he would not accept prescriptions. "The solutions must come from South Africans themselves. Once you start letting others prescribe to you, you are lost because you don't know when they are going to stop. They have so many skeletons in the cupboard anyway I don't think they should open them for us to see." Mr Botha said he believed the government was trying in a responsible way to convince the world that it could solve its problems. South Africa was not a "jellyfish" — it was a strong country and should stay that way.

Referring to apartheid, Mr Botha said he had never liked the word and had always said it would be misunderstood. He referred to a UN report that one third of United States blacks lived below the poverty line and that up to 45 per cent of the black population in America was unemployed. He also quoted from a European report referring to massive debts and declining living standards in sub-Saharan Africa. The report had quoted a black professor as saying leaders of black African countries had proved "a hopeless disappointment and a disgrace."

Mr Botha said there was no apartheid in Africa, [as received] yet countries that maintained good relations with South Africa, such as Malawi and Swaziland, prospered. Countries that "turned their backs on us" such as Lesotho until recently, were experiencing difficulties. More than 600,000 Lesotho citizens and 60,000 people from Botswana worked in South Africa. "It's wrong to always castigate South Africa — we have positive pictures to present to the world too," Mr Botha said.

He added that he had stated that apartheid and the colonial system of paternalism were outdated. "We must just make sure we deal in such a way when we build the new structures that the second decline (die tweede daling) is not as bad as the first."

Botha Interviewed on Brandt, 'Foreign Interference'

DW280951 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondent Monika Germani; no date and place given]

[Text] *WELT*: What did you say to Willy Brandt?

Botha: I found that he was very poorly informed about the situation in South Africa, and I tried to tell him some basic facts. We had a very open and honest discussion about developments in South Africa itself and in the entire region. I told Mr Brandt that I knew that he was a socialist and that socialists have other ideologies. I also told him that socialism was the greatest failure in Africa I had ever seen. One should just look at the socialist countries on the continent.

I want to add: During his visit Mr Brandt did not talk to one moderate black leader, only to radicals. Mr Brandt knows about the Berlin Wall and, therefore, he ought to realize the communist threat. And now he supports such groups as the ANC, which is being trained and armed by the Soviet Union and is supported by Libya.

WELT: How do you see South Africa's relations with the Western world?

Botha: Let us forget that South Africa pursues certain interests in its relations with the West — and vice versa. Just think of the well known fact that many countries depend greatly on South Africa's natural resources. Our geopolitical situation is also of great importance to the West. I find it strange how some Western countries criticize and attack us all the time. We have never maintained we had a perfect society. Nevertheless I ask myself frequently whether the countries that attack us so regularly have a perfect form of society themselves.

A great number of immigrants come to South Africa every year. They hope to find a better future here. Hundreds of thousands of blacks come over the border illegally from neighboring countries. They know that they can expect a better life here. Therefore, I want to repeat: It is strange that some Western countries introduce economic sanctions against us while we are engaged in a reform process. From that I have the impression that such countries do not actually want peaceful political reform to take place in South Africa. However, other Western governments have realized that my government has committed itself to reform. During my visit to Western Europe in 1984 I noted great interest in developments in South Africa. It strengthened my conviction that the Western European leaders suport evolutionary rather than revolutionary changes.

In connection with the Soviet Union's policy in southern Africa I stressed recently in Parliament that South Africa needs economic development and social reform. I point out repeatedly that much is still to be done here in South Africa. However, as long as the Soviet Union continues to use southern Africa to export terrorism, it does not contribute to stabilizing our subcontinent. However, if the Soviet Union continues to export weapons and the revolution to southern Africa, its influence in seeking a peaceful solution can only decrease.

WELT: Who is exerting pressure on South Africa to step up the reform process, and who or what hinders you from making reforms?

Botha: There is no need to force South Africa to make reforms. My government has committed itself to them. However, those expecting rash changes for their own sake must realize that it is not a guarantee of stability. There are voices on the left and the right in South Africa for whom the way to reform is either too fast or too slow. There are people in Europe and in the United States who believe that the situation could be changed overnight. I told Mr Brandt very clearly that I refuse to tolerate any interference in our internal affairs by foreign wise guys. I know myself what the South Africans expect. I know that reforms must promote stability and economic development. That is the reason my government negotiates regularly with various black leaders in South Africa. Only negotiations can produce peaceful solutions for the complex structures in our country.

I told Mr Brandt that some people are simply misinformed if they say I am not prepared to talk to blacks. I told him that he can forget the sentence that South Africa consists of a white minority and a black majority. The blacks consist of different ethnic groups. Every one of them has its own language and culture. Together they form various different minorities, and we all share one country. I asked Mr Brandt whether he would advise the French to unite with the Germans tomorrow.

My government committed itself to create equal opportunities for all South Africans. We have accepted the division of power between the various multicultural communities. However, we also believe that minority rights must be protected and that no group must be eliminated by another. In no other comparable country has so much has been done for social and economic progress as in this country. We work continuously on constitutional forms to create political rights. We render assistance to all of southern Africa.

WELT: What effect would an investment halt have on the current economic situation of the country, and what would it mean for the reform process?

Botha: An investment blockade would impair South Africa's economy. It would create even more unemployment among our black populace. That is obvious. The blacks would suffer from it most. He who is abroad demanding sanctions will not lose his job. That would happen somewhere else. In addition to unemployment in South Africa, sanctions would have negative effects on our neighboring states also. The reason for that is simple. South Africa is a power factor on the African continent. Services and support rendered by South Africa are often the most important stabilizing factor on the subcontinent.

I told Mr Brandt that there are 1.2 million illegal foreign workers in South Africa, and I asked him why he does not try to convince the international business world to invest its money in the neighboring states of South Africa, thus creating jobs for 1.2 million people who have crossed our border. They have come because we can offer them a better future than their own countries.

We have committed ourselves to reform. It is the right way. Naturally, it is easier to implement reform at a time of economic growth. However, even the current recession will not keep us from it.

WELT: How do you assess internal support or criticism in your own party?

Botha: The National Party is big and has many members. Naturally, there are different opinions. I welcome constructive criticism and reasonable advice. I appreciate it very much. Some years ago some members deviated from the National Party, setting up a "Conservative Party," headed by Mr Andries Treurnicht. They did not agree to several social reforms I introduced. There will be always be minor differences of opinion in the political thinking of our party. However, I can assure you that as a whole, the party stands firmly and united behind the government's reform.

Le Grange Says ANC White Recruitment Increased

MB281730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, Apr 28, SAPA — The African National Congress has stepped up its recruitment campaign among whites and especially among "draft dodgers" — in South Africa, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in the house today. Replying to the debate on his vote in the budget, Mr Le Grange said South Africa was experiencing a revolutionary onslaught on a multi-dimensional front. The South African Communist Party, the ANC and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] aimed at advancing a revolution by exploiting situations. Their goal was an increase in the military struggle. Mr Le Grange said the organisations were recruiting over a "wide section" of the community. Most of the recruits were students who had left the country, criminals and revolutionaries. "The ANC has increased its recruitment campaign among whites, where draft dodgers are the prime targets," he said.

Training of ANC recruits internally had increased since the signing of the Nkomati accord with Mozambique. A small number of ANC members were training others "in isolated places" in South Africa.

Describing police successes against the ANC and the PAC, Mr Le Grange said police had captured two PAC members on the east Rand on April 7 and five in Bophuthatswana two days later. One of the men arrested was the second in command of the Azanian People's Army who had been sought in connection with a murder in the eastern Cape. In an incident near Pietermaritzburg yesterday, police had shot dead one man and seriously wounded another when they fled after being apprehended. In their car police had found six limpet mines, mechanical detonators, fuses, ammunition and other equipment.

Mr Le Grange praised the chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Amichand Rajbansi, for "coming out strongly in support of law and order."

Tutu Claims Most Black Leaders Favor Sanctions

MB280947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu says almost every credible organisation and black leader — except the "predictable ones" — supports his call for sanctions.

He makes the claim in a video-recorded interview, intended to improve his public image, made by Anglican Church worker Mr Mike Thornton. A fund-raiser for church development in Cape Town and co-ordinator of the Provincial Stewardship Committee, Mr Thornton made the video at his own expense before Bishop Tutu's election as archbishop of Cape Town. He said its release was embargoed to avoid an impression of pre-election lobbying. He said he made the video to counteract the image of Bishop Tutu projected in some media and to introduce people to "the real man, a warm and deeply religious person."

Asked in the interview about his call for sanctions and questions by his critics whether he had a mandate from the black community, Bishop Tutu said he had never claimed to speak for anyone. Almost every credible organisation and leaders representing blacks — except the "predictable ones" — had supported his call.

AZAPO Rejects, Condemns 'Phony Pamphlets'

MB251958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 25, SAPA — "Phony" pamphlets purporting to be an issue of *AZANIAN FOCUS*, a suspended AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] publication, was today rejected by the organisation. A statement by the publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Muntu Nyeza, said: "It has come to our attention that a phony pamphlet purporting to come from Azapo is being circulated countrywide. This disgusting piece of derisive drivel is clearly the work of the agents of the oppressive racist system. We unequivocally condemn and disown this little heap of twaddle with the contempt it deserves. We do not wish to delve into the diabolic contents of this rubbish for not wanting to give it further publicity."

"However we wish to point out, firstly, that the *AZANIAN FOCUS*, the name of the bulletin, has been temporarily suspended since the middle of 1985." All issues of the *AZANIAN FOCUS* bore the volume number which the "mischevious pamphlets" did not, the statement said.

"Thirdly our slogan is 'One Azania — One Nation' and this bogus pamphlet has 'One People — Azania' " the statement said.

Police Pledge Protection for May Day Workers

MB281256 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — The South African Police said today they would do everything possible to ensure the safety of people wishing to go to work on May 1 — May Day. In a statement to SAPA, the SAP Public Relations Division gave the assurance in light of reports that some workers were planning stayaway action on May 1. The statement warned intimidators the security forces would take strong action against them if it was found they were preventing people from going to work.

Rand Supreme Court Rules 1 May NUM Strike Legal

MB281110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Thousands of black mineworkers are poised to stage a legal strike on certain Chamber of Mines gold and coal mines on May 1 after a victory for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in the Rand Supreme Court today. Lost production from a one-day strike could cost the mines R68-million, according to chamber estimates. The chamber last week applied to the supreme court seeking an order declaring:

— Any strike on May 1 1986 organised by the NUM illegal.
— A conciliation board to settle the May Day issue established on April 1 by the minister of manpower, be declared invalid and set aside.
— That the NUM be prevented from calling for organising a strike on May 1 1986 until it had acquired the legal right to do so.
— That costs be awarded against the NUM.

In a court packed with NUM supporters, Mr Justice A.J. Vermooten today declared that the NUM was legally entitled to strike on May 1 1986 because a dispute between the union and the chamber concerning May Day had been in existence since last year's wage negotitations. The NUM tabled its demand for May 1 as a paid holiday in its package of wage demands last year.

The judge said that when a dispute arose between the parties, the NUM last year made use of all the conciliation machinery laid down in the Labour Relations Act. When this machinery failded to settle the dispute, the NUM won the right to strike lawfully. Although a considerable time had elapsed since last year's wage negotiations, Mr Justice Vermooten said the right to stage a legal strike, once obtained, could not "go stale." There was no sense in the union having to go through the conciliation procedures again.

The judge rejected the chamber's argument that the May Day demand had been a low priority item during last year's wage negotiations. The union had fulfilled the requirements of the Labour Relations Act and was entitled to strike for as long as the May Day issue remained in dispute. He ordered that a conciliation board established by the minister of manpower on April 1 be set aside because the minister had exceeded his powers in defining the terms of reference of the board. The judge ordered the chamber to pay the NUM's costs.

Chamber Says No Pay for Strikers

MB290451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Any miner who did not work on May 1, International Labour Day, would lose a day's pay following a supreme court ruling that they could stage a legal strike, the Chamber of Mines said in a statement tonight. "In the wake of today's supreme court judgement it would seem that the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] may carry out its threat to call for a strike on some mines on May 1," the statement said.

The chamber's statement said the judgement was complex one and needed to be studied carefully. It had an impact on certain categories of workers on a limited number of mines. "Like other employers,the mining industry applies the principle of no work, no pay, and anyone who elects not to work on May 1 will forfeit a day's pay. However, people who have leave to their credit and can be spared will be given time off, in accordance with an earlier undertaking given to the NUM."

The statement said the chamber "wanted to stress that it does not regard May Day public holiday as a holy cow and is prepared to negotiate the issue — provided it is done in a proper way at the proper time." "It is, however, simply unreasonable to expect employers, who have to plan expenditures on an annual basis, to accede to and implement union demands with possible serious cost and other implications at short notice at any time of the year."

The chamber claimed that the NUM's package of wage and other demands for 1986/7 were only received late on Friday. These included the union's demand for May Day to be declared a holiday. "It is therefore ironic that some chamber member mines are faced with a situation that the union is now planning to strike on May 1 and only thereafter will it negotiate the matter with employers in terms of collective bargaining procedures," the statement said.

UDF Eastern Cape Official Reportedly Detained

MB290856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 29 Apri 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 29, SAPA — The publicity secretary of the Eastern Cape Region of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Stone Sizani, is believed to have been detained by the Security police this morning. A UDF worker, Mr Thango Lamani, told SAPA today Mr Sizani, who is also an executive member of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Education Crisis Committee, was taken from the offices of the UDF at Phakama Building, in New Brighton.

Cradock Residents Association Leader Detained

MB280442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — The president of the Cradock Residents Association, Mr Gradwell Makaula, has been detained and charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation. Mr Makaula was arrested at his home in Cradock early on Friday morning, according to his wife. She said he will appear in court on Tuesday.

Police Use Teargas To Disperse Tembisa Mourners

MB281508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Police used teargas to disperse about 4,000 mourners at the funeral in Tembisa of Mr Mpumelelo Kortman today, police said. Police used teargas on a number of occasions to disperse a group of about 4,000 people who ignored the prohibition on mourners on foot imposed by a court, said Major Chris Liebenberg, East Rand police spokesman. The funeral ended without serious incident, he said. "There are no problems at the moment, all is quiet," he said.

At about 12 o'clock, Maj Liebenberg said, police saw the cortege moving towards the graveyard from the trade unionists home. The service was over by 2.15, he added. "It was not a usual service as we know it," Maj Liebernberg said.

The service was transferred to Mr Kortman's home after police blocked routes to the Nepo cinema where the funeral was to have been held, reports alleged.

Police and the South African Defence Force remained to patrol the aerea in armoured vehicles, the policeman said. He did not know when security forces would be withdrawn.

Police this morning sealed off the township to outsiders, residents said. Stringent restrictions were placed on the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] member's funeral. They included the prohibition of banners, on mourners walking on foot to the cemetary, and limited to 500 the number who could attend. Mr Mpumelelo was allegedly shot by police at a MAWU meeting two weeks ago.

This afternoon a MAWU official told SAPA: "As far as we are concerned the gathering was peaceful. We feel the police action was provocative in the extreme, especially after the police action at Huntersfield Stadium Katlehong, on 12 April, when Mr Kortman was killed in a similar unprovoked fashion. "With regard to today's events, we condemn the police action in the strongest terms. It is our considered opinion the security forces are destabilising the townships and the events of today and last night would not have occurred but for the actions of the security forces, which have become a law unto themselves." Instead of protecting people the security forces are radicalising people in the townshps, he added. "The workers in MAWU are very embittered. They expect the union to make a strong call ... and not only MAWU but also the Federation of South African Trade Unions, to take concrete steps towards fighting a system which they feel does not serve their interests," he said. The spokesman said the union was worried about the thousands of MAWU members still trapped in the township. "We had taken all possible legal steps to ensure Mr Kortman's funeral was peaceful. We view today's police action as inconsistent with civilised standards anywhere in the world," he concluded.

Police Accompany Tembisa Trains After Attacks

MB290949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The railways police this morning accompanied suburban trains between (Lerala) station which serves the black residential area of Tembisa on the East Rand and (Kalfontein) after a mob of youths had to be dispersed at (Lerala) station last night. The youths set a passenger coach alight, causing serious damage. They also stoned coaches breaking windows and damaged signaling equipment. The trains were full this morning and there was no sign of the troublemakers. Yesterday intimidators prevented many residents of Tembisa from going to work.

Further on Alexandra 28 April Police Shootout

MB281851 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Two men were killed and a third wounded duirng a shoot-out with police in Alexandra Township near Johannesburg early this morning. Two white men were wounded during the incident. The house from where police were shot at before dawn today was pointed out to police during investigations into the shooting of a white policeman in Alexandra last week. The policeman, one of them an officer, ran for cover. They then opened fire on the room, and threw a hand grenade at the door of the outbuilding. The battle continued for some minutes. Police moved into the home at first light and found the bodies of two men. A third suspect, who has suffered gunshot wounds, was arrested. Police are investigating the possibility that the men could have been involved in shooting incidents in the township last week.

Details Provided

MB291152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1149 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — One of two men killed yesterday when police fired into a house in Alexandra near here was a victim of the mob which went on the rampage in the township last week, attacking political activists. Mr Zephaniah Mdakane, a member of the Alexandra Youth Congress, made a statement to relief workers soon after losing his home last week. He said that he was out at the time of the attack but had returned to find "the shack where I live had been burnt." "All my clothes and furniture had been destroyed." There were witnesses to the attack.

Police are investigating widespread claims that off-duty policemen played a central role in the violence against activists, which claimed at least two lives last Tuesday. Police have said that wo men — identified by residents as Mr Emanuel Ngubeni and Mr Mdakane — were killed yesterday in a gun battle between occupants of 37 10th Avenue and the police, during which the police hurled a hand grenade into the house. They state that a civilian and two policemen were injured in the shootout.

But residents deny that any shots emanated from unit number seven in the yard. They say the first noise they heard was police knocking at unit seven and demanding entry. The owner of the house, Mr Andries Phiri, lives and works away from home. His two daughters, Nomvula Georgina, 20, and Thulane Angel, 15, usually live there alone. Mr Phiri was distraught at the disappearance of the two young women after the attack. He said he had no idea if they had been detained, or were injured or dead. Residents said people who remained in the house were taken away by the police during the morning. The police have not confirmed or denied the detention of the Phiri girls.

UWC Students Dispersed by Police Teargas

MB281955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — Students at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] were dispersed by police using tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot this afternoon, while at a school in Manenberg, pupils holding a placard demonstration were dispersed by police using quirts, SABC Radio News reported. A police liaison officer, Lt Attie Laubscher, said a large crowd at UWC stoned police and private vehicles in Modderdam Road, and a petrol bomb was also thrown at a passing car. Rubber bullets were fired at the person who allegedly threw the petrol bomb, and it is believed that he was hit.

A member of the riot squad was injured when a spade was thrown at him, and hit him on the left hand at the demonstration at the Sliverstream Secondary School in Duinefontein Raod, Manenberg. He underwent an operation at the Conradie hospital and is reported to be doing well. Lt Laubscher would not disclose his name.

Cape Town Student Injured

MB281649 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] In the Cape peninsula, confrontations between police and students of the University of the Western Cape have left one student slightly injured by a rubber bullet. Police used teargas and birdshot in response to stone and petrol bomb attacks on vehicles.

One Killed, One Injured in Car Bombing

MB290444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2255 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — A Kensington resident was burned to death today and an unidentified black man seriously burnt when their car was stoned and petrol-bombed. A police liaison officer for the western province, Lt Attie Laubscher, told SAPA today the driver of the bakkie lost control during the stoning and the car smashed into a tree. A petrol bomb was thrown into the bakkie and the driver, Mr Richard Abrahams, in his thirties, burned to death. The passenger, a black man, also in his thirties, escaped with 80 per cent burns and was admitted to the Conradie hospital, but later transferred to Tygerberg hospital. A hospital spokesman tonight described his condition as "unsatisfactory."

Police Raid Atteridgeville in 'Crime Swoop'

MB291006 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT
29 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 29, SAPA — A number of political and union figures were detained or had their houses searched during a police "crime prevention swoop" in Atterdgeville over the weekend. Hundreds of homes were searched and police distributed pamphlets saying the raid was aimed against "radical intimidators." Among theose reported to have been detained were:

— Mr Jackie Masemola, of the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee,
— Mr Deacon Mathe of the UDF [United Democratic Front],
— Mr Pat Seete of a local youth organisation, and
— Mr Ernest Ramadite of another local youth body.

Mr Masemola said he and others were later released without being charged. Police arrested others for possession of dagga [marijuana] and banned literature. The raid was not specifically aimed at the political figures involved, police said. Their homes just happened to fall within the area covered.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 28 April

MB281816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7pm unrest situation report:

"At Middelburg black township in Transvaal six black youths attempted to steal a private vehicle from a black man. A white man came to his assistance and fired one shot with his firearm. The six youths were arrested.

"At Alexandra, about 100 blacks, being riotous, shot at the police. Police had to use a handgrenade, R1 rifle and pistols, wounding two black men over 18 years fatally. One black youth, 18 years, was arrested.

"At Sebokeng, Vereeniging, about 100 blacks robbed a delivery vehicle. The SADF used tearsmoke. One black female was arrested.

"At the University of Western Cape about 100 students petrol-bombed a private vehicle. The police had to fire (one shot R1 rifle). One coloured male was wounded but managed to escape. In another incident about 100 students stoned a SAP vehicle. The police had to use birdshot. One coloured male was wounded but also escaped.

"At Old Crossroads black township five blacks stoned a private vehicle during which one coloured male was slightly injured by the mob.

"In Mannenberg, 500 coloureds gathered. The police had to use sjamboks [whips]. Sergeant J.G. Tradie was slightly injured when a spade was thrown at him.

"In Kwamashu black township about 33 blacks stoned a SAP vehicle. The police had to use tearsmoke and birdshot. One black man, under 18 years, was arrested.

"In Tembisa early this morning, blacks started building barricades on roads at several places and victimised workers and told them not to go to work. Fortunately with no significant incidents or clashes with the police.

"At 8am today, two blacks were arrested for stoning a SADF vehicle. A black woman being 'necklaced' was found by the police at noon today and admitted to the local hospital, severely injured. At approximately the same time, about 3,000 blacks gathered in the streets and the police had to disperse the mob by way of tearsmoke. Since then no incident of unrest in Tembisa has been reported."

Ends report.

29 April

MB290633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0632 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 29, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report to 8am from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"At Tembisa on the East Rand, petrol-bombs were hurled and shots fired at police vehicles. No one was injured. In the same area, a beerhall and a private home were extensively damaged by arsonists, while a train was damaged when a petrol-bomb was hurled at it.

"At Bongweni near Bedford, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a private vehicle was set alight. It was fairly extensively damaged.

"At Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. Police arrested three men and a woman in connection with this incident.

"At Kanyamazane near Nelspruit, five private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were burnt.

"At Guguletu near Cape Town, a petrol-bomb was thrown at a private vehicle. The vehicle was extensively damaged. A coloured man in the car was killed and a black man admitted to hospital with burn wounds.

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a private home was petrol-bombed. A man was seriously injured when a private home was stoned and extensively damaged.

"At Kwazakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth] a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, a policeman's home was damaged by arsonists.

"At Alexandra, shots were fired at an SADF vehicle. No one was injured.

"In troubled Alexandra near Johannesburg yesterday (Mon) two black men were killed, a third was wounded and two policemen also shot and wounded in a gunbattle. Police headquarters in Pretoria said officers opened fire and threw a hand-grenade after they were shot at from a house. The third man in the house is in hospital under police guard."

End report.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

In further reportage on fighting in the Al-Faw area, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iraqi casualties have surpassed 4,600 and that Iran has "completely occupied" 7 "strategic" ravines in the area. The communique also asserted that Iran "liberated" several more km and brought the Iraqi command headquarters in that area under "complete control," and claimed that two Iraqi planes were downed. On the other hand, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA termed the Iranian statement on the downing of two Iraqi aircraft "absolutely untrue," while a later INA report, also citing an Iraqi military spokesman, dismissed Iranian reportage on fighting in the Al-Faw area and described it as "exposed lies." An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged the Iranian offensive in the Al-Faw area but claimed that Iraq had "succeeded in halting" it in a series of "fierce" battles that inflicted "massive" losses upon the Iranians.

In other action, the Iraqi V Army Corps reportedly captured 16 areas of "vital territory" in the northeastern fronts, according to another communique broadcast by the radio.

Additionally, an Iraqi military spokesman disclosed that the Iraqi Air Force bombed Kermanshah airport, INA reported,, while IRNA acknowledged that Iraqi planes raided a village in Bakhtaran, killing a civilian and wounding 32 others.

Bahrain-Qatar Dispute

A Bahraini Government statement carried by SPA expressed "regret" over Qatar's military action against "Bahraini territory" and the detention of unarmed civilian workers, considering this a departure from the principles of good neighborliness on which the GCC is based. The statement expressed "great appreciation" and support for Saudi Arabia's mediation efforts, adding that Bahrain also appreciates the "positive" stands of GCC leaders and their "sympathy with Bahrain's stand," which seeks to avoid violence.

The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* reported earlier that GCC officials are working on a proposal to replace Qatari forces on Fasht al-Dibal with a token force from the GCC's "Peninsula Shield" forces. Nevertheless, Bahraini and Qatari forces are still on "maximum alert," the paper said, and Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS* subsequently reported further evidence that Qatar is continuing a military buildup along its western coast. The Qataris are still keeping secret the whereabouts of 29 men abducted from Fasht al-Dibal by Qatari troops, *GULF DAILY NEWS* stated.

Arab Summit

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', currently in Belgrade, "clearly hinted" that a postponement of the proposed emergency Arab summit "should not be ruled out," in a statement to KUNA. Elaborating on this, Al-Shar' revealed that Syria has agreed to Libya's "request" to host the summit in Sabha, Libya, and he maintained that emergency summits should discuss "urgent matters," namely the U.S. aggression against Libya, SANA reported citing the same statement. Meanwhile, Libyan Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud insisted that the summit should discuss a "joint Arab reaction" to the U.S. raids in an interview with the Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* cited by KUNA. Jallud accused a number of Arab states of "attempting to exploit" the summit to "force" Libya into "making concessions," and asserted that the U.S. raids had not deterred Libya from pursuing its "revolutionary line."

In related developments, Rabat radio reports noted the arrival of several Arab foreign ministers in Fes for the scheduled 30 April Arab foreign ministers meeting.

Libya

Iranian Message — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the visiting Iranian delegation, Tripoli radio reported, adding that the Iranians gave Al-Qadhdhafi a message from the Iranian leadership which affirmed that "hundreds of thousands" of Iranian volunteers are ready to go to the Jamahiriyah to help protect the Libyan leader. IRNA's report on the meeting did not mention this offer, though IRNA noted the Iranian foreign minister's statement that Iran is willing to provide "any sort of assistance."

Reagan Warning — A poem broadcast by Tripoli television promised that President Reagan will "most certainly" be killed "like a stuck pig."

Relations With Egypt, Tunisia — A JANA commentary sharply attacked Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali for his statement to Spain's *EL PAIS* that Arab countries are agreed in condemning Libya's "destabilizing" policy. As for Libya's recent request for arms from Egypt, Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi stated during his visit to Amman that after the long alienation between Egypt and Libya, the latter should have focused attention on improving relations rather than requesting arms, according to MENA.

In a parliamentary address reported by Tunis radio, the Tunisian foreign minister confirmed that Tunisia's decision to remain silent over the U.S.-Libyan conflict is linked with the rupture in Tunisian-Libyan relations and with Libya's threats and accusations against Tunisia.

Syria

SANA announced the public execution of Lebanese citizen Ahmad Hasan 'Id, who was arrested by the authorities in connection with a 13 March explosion in Damascus. The criminal's confessions left no room for doubt that the "agent" Iraqi regime was behind the "spiteful, foolish crime," SANA asserted.

Israel

The authorities have arrested a terrorist squad suspected of perpetrating a number of recent attacks in Jerusalem, including the 27 April killing of a British tourist, Jerusalem radio reported. The squad was reportedly affiliated to Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's [Abu Musa] organization.

FBIS

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Reportage on Preparations for Fes Arab Summit

'Dire' Need for Summit

LD291237 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 29 Apr (KUNA) — Deputy Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir has stated the Arabs are in dire need of a discussion of differences among themselves and the threats of confronting the entire Arab world.

In a statement to KUNA prior to his departure at noon today for Fes to lead the Kuwaiti delegation to the preliminary meeting of Arab foreign ministers; Shaykh al-Sabah said the meeting will draw up the agenda for the emergency Arab summit conference. He expressed hope the foreign ministers will succeed in drawing up an agenda that takes all the Arab causes into consideration and asserted nothing should obstruct or delay the convocation of the expected summit conference.

He pointed out Kuwait's position that all issues must be discussed has been conveyed to the Arab League and to King Hassan II's envoy. He expressed hope the meetings of the ministerial conference would end in success and decisions would be reached realizing the desired objectives and checking the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

Syria's Al-Shar' Hints Postponement

LD291837 Kuwait KUNA in English 1628 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said here Tuesday [29 April] his country had approved Libya's request to host the proposed Arab emergency summit, originally slated for next week in Morocco. As the exact date and agenda of the proposed summit remained uncertain, Libya's request to host the (?conference) and the Syrian backing to the Libyan attitude indicate that even the summit's venue may as well be arguable.

Al-Shar', who is accompanying President Hafiz Al-Asad in a visit to Yugoslavia, clearly hinted that postponing the proposed emergency summit should not be ruled out.

Al-Shar', in a statement to KUNA, said if the emergency summit failed to convene in Libya to discuss the emergency topic of the U.S. attacks on Libya, it would be better then to hold an ordinaryArab summit that will be well-prepared for through consultations among heads of state.

Libya called for an emergency summit to discuss the U.S. air raids on its territories on April 15, and Morocco which haired the last ordinary summit in 1982 invited Arab countries to the emergency conference. The majority of Arab countries, however, wanted the summit to discuss not only the U.S. attacks on Libya but also other aggressions on the Arab world including the Gulf War.

Arab foreign ministers meet in Fes, Morocco Thursday [30 April] to fix the summit's agenda and date. The Syrian foreign minister, apparently backing a single-item agenda, stressed that an emergency summit should discuss an emergency development, in reference to the U.S. attacks on Libya.

"But if the conference," he went on, "would debate ordinary issues, it would, of course, be better to hold an ordinary summit to be preceded by careful preparations" to ensure its success.

Al-Shar' said his country's position on the proposed summit has been relayed to Libya and the Arab League General Secretariat.

Foreign Ministers Groups Arrive

LD292215 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] As the delegations participating in the conference of Arab foreign ministers started to arrive, Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub announced today General Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, will preside over his country's delegation to the emergency summit. The chief of Sudanese diplomacy expressed his country's readiness to discuss at the summit any Arab issue in addition to the U.S. aggression against Libya. He declared the Sudanese permanent representative to the Arab League will preside over the Sudanese delegation to the ministers' conference.

Jalal al-Atbani, the Sudanese permanent representative to the Arab League, who will preside over the Sudanese delegation at the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers, arrived in Casablanca today. The chairman of the Sudanese delegation talked about his country's participation. He said:

[Begin recording] We are greatly honored and very happy to be in the great home of pan-Arabism - fraternal Morocco — under the patronage of His Majesty King Hassan II. We hope this conference of ours will lead to uniting the Arab ranks and will lead us to the real Arab solidarity which is the minimum and only way to face up to the difficulties and challenges of the Arab nation. We will do our best to contribute to the achievement of this noble goal. [end recording]

To participate in the ministerial conference preparing for the emergency Arab summit, Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon arrived in Fes. The chief of Kuwaiti diplomacy talked about the topic. He said:

[Begin recording] I am happy to be in Fes to attend the preparatory conference of foreign ministers, which will prepare for the summit conference, God willing. We sincerely pray for it to be a good meeting [words indistinct] our Arab world as we desparately need the meeting of our leaders, kings and presidents to discuss all our Arab issues which honor our peoples and our status before the whole world. [end recording]

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, the Fes governor and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Morroco

In Riyadh it was announced that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi minister of foreign affairs, will leave Saudi Arabia for Fes tomorrow morning to represent Saudi Arabia at the meetings of Arab foreign ministers which will prepare for the emergency Arab summit.

Mr Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Casablanca to participate in the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Fes. About the PLO's contribution to the conference, he said:

[Begin recording] We have come to attend the conference of the Arab foreign ministers, which will precede the extraordinary summit, to be held in Fes at the initiative of His Majesty King Hassan II. This initiative at the right time, as the Arab nation is exposed to aggression against its various countries. There is the aggression against Libya, there is the aggression against Iraq in the Iraq-Iran war, there is the aggression against the Palestinian people and there are the hot issues on the Lebanese arena, there is the Arab solidarity and there is the clarification of the Arab atmosphere. All these issues are important and basic issues which should be discussed by the extraordinary Arab summit. We believe that all these issues will, God willing, be solved, and this conference will be as the previous one, which was recently held in Casablanca. Undoubtedly, we have great hopes that the kings, presidents, and King Hassan II will close their ranks and unite their stand and adopt firm and decisive stand towards the current issues of the Arab nation. [end recording]

Mr Ahmad Abdullah, Somali ambassador to Tunisia and permanent representative to the Arab League, also arrived in Morocco to participate in the work of the Arab foreign ministers' conference.

More Delegations Arrive

LD300339 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Many delegations arrived in Morocco this evening. We now go to Fes:

This evening Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian minister of foreign affairs, who hears his country's delegation to the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers, which is in preparation for the emergency summit, arrived.

Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Fes-Sais airport. This evening Ahmed el Hag Fahmy, the minister of industry and industrial development in Djibouti, arrived in Morocco to participate in the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers preparing for the emergency summit.

Rashid Abdullah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived this evening in Fes to represent his country in the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers. The Algerian delegation, headed by Messaoud Ait Chalal, arrived this evening in Morocco.

Summit Agenda, Venue Debated

LD301020 Kuwait KUNA in English 0939 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Fes, Morocco, April 30 (KUNA) — Arab foreign ministers or their representatives started their meetings here Wednesday [29 April] to draw the agenda of a proposed Arab emergency summit conference. The ministers will also set a date for the proposed summit, which was originally called for by Libya to discuss the American raid on its territory.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in a sudden move yesterday, has suggested with Syria's support, that the summit should be held in the middle of the Libyan desert, at Sabha, 650 km south of Tripoli instead of Fes. Meanwhile, the Arab countries maintained differences over agenda of the summit conference.

Libya, Syria, South Yemen and Sudan want the summit's discussions to focus on the American aggression on Libya while the other Arab League member-countries want the discussions to deal with all foreign aggressions on the Arab nation.

The summit was scheduled next Saturday [3 May], but the Moroccan Information Ministry has announced the summit's postponement to a later date, which will be set by the ministerial conference.

Palestinian Source on Summit, PLO Council Meetings

JN291343 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — A Palestinian source said here today that the PLO believes the proposed Arab summit should deal with all forms of aggression against the Arab nation. In a statement to INA, the source said the PLO's position on this subject is both principled and firm. During their summit the Arab leaders should discuss aggression against the nation regardless of its source and whether it is committed against Iraq, the Palestinian Arab people, Lebanon, or Libya.

The Palestinian source pointed out that bolstering the unity of the Palestinian factions will top the subjects to be discussed by the PLO Central Council during its meetings to begin in Baghdad today. He added the meetings, to be chaired by PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, will discuss reports prepared by committees formed for this purpose which held preliminary contacts to achieve unity among the factions. He added that the council will also discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the agent Amal Movement's escalation of attacks and means to bolster their steadfastness in the face of these repeated attacks.

Palestinian Reconciliation Meeting Postponed

LD301016 Kuwait KUNA in English 0945 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 30 (KUNA) — A senior Palestinian official has announced that the proposed Palestinian reconciliation meeting in Algiers scheduled for May 1 was postponed until after the Arab summit conference.

The official told Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* published Wednesday [29 April] in a telephone contact that the meeting will be attended by all Palestinian forces that are currently discussing issues to be tabled at the reconciliatory gathering called for by Algeria to attain Palestinian national unity.

Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, underlined that he will be heading the mainstream Fatah Commando Movement's delegation to the meeting. Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, meanwhile, asserted that Libya and Syria have asked for the convening of the emergency Arab summit in Libya and noted that intensified contacts are currently underway between the Arab League Secretariat and various Arab capitals to close views.

Abu Iyad described the Arab foreign ministers meeting, scheduled to start later tonight in the Moroccan city of Fes, as the most difficult in the history of similar gatherings, in view of the issues on its agenda that are topped by a date and venue of the proposed summit.

Abu Iyad expressed belief, however, the Arab chief diplomats will succeed in overcoming obstacles and pass conciliatory decisions. The Palestinian official has refused to disclose details of his recent meetings in Paris during a four-day visit to France last week but said that he met with representatives of all French parties and described France's relations with the Palestine revolution as "satisfactory."

'Arafat Denies Syrian Conditions for Al-Asad Meeting

LD301000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Apr (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed, in an interview published here today, that Syria has not stipulated conditions for holding a summit between him and the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

In an interview with *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today, he said that brothers in Syria, like all Arabs, are concerned about the PLO, in view of it being the sole legitimate representative.

'Arafat was thus replying to reports Syria had stipulated 'Arafat should come to Damascus in his capacity as the leader of Fatah and not (rpt not) the PLO. 'Arafat said the PLO has expressed readiness to turn a new page with Syria, and the organization was awaiting the results of contacts that have been made, stressing that the organization will continue its attempts to improve relations with Syria.

'Arafat remarked that the Soviet Union moved quickly to prevent a planned Israeli aggression on Lebanon and hitting Palestinians in southern Lebanon. The Palestinian leader said that the arab summit, if convened, must discuss all attacks on the Arab nation.

Regarding Egypt's return, 'Arafat said that this issue must be discussed thoroughly with all Arab sides so that we would not leave room for anyone to blabber about it. He added: I am struggling hard for the return of Egypt because I am an Egyptophile. Yasir 'Arafat described the Marshall plan, which was put forward by the enemy premier Peres, as a big scandal.

DFLP Leader Criticizes 'Arafat Visit to Egypt

GF291513 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 29 Apr 86 pp 11, 15

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP Secretary General, by unidentified *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ*: Do you believe there is a real possibility to unite the factions of the Palestinian revolution?

Nayif Hawatimah: Now, and following the initiative presented by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to achieve unity in the Palestinian arena in light of the bitter lessons in the 3 years since the summer of 1983 and in light of the Algerian experience which has illustrated that unity is the weapon for victory, we find the right wing of Fatah is resuming its destructive role against the Algerian initiative. We find that by his current visit to Cairo, Brother Yasir 'Arafat is leading those who are working to destroy the initiative. He clearly understands that the PLO program based on the establishment of an independent state and the independent representation completely contradicts the Amman agreement sponsored by Cairo and Amman. This agreement has denied the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The agreement has made the cause an internal issue between the Jordanian Government and the current PLO leadership, while allowing King Husayn to represent the Palestinian people on an equal basis with the PLO.

According to these concessions, he [King Husayn] is longing to expand the amount of his participation in accordance with the new elections code passed by the Jordanian National Assembly, which implies the representation of both East and West Banks in addition to the Palestinian camps in the East Bank. All this clearly indicates that the right wing of Fatah and the PLO led by Brother Yasir 'Arafat are exerting efforts to undermine all the current noble attempts to speed up the unity of the PLO, which is based on the programs of the organization, the decisions of the session held in Algeria, and the Aden-Algiers agreement.

The current visit to Cairo affirms that the PLO Executive Committee chairman is still wasting his efforts. He is wasting his efforts between King Husayn and Mubarak. The Amman-Cairo axis is working to squeeze the PLO leadership and force it to make all the concessions required in the famous 8-point conditions of the United States. It is the same axis which dragged the current PLO leadership into signing the Amman agreement making 'Arafat walk half-way to agree to the U.S. solution. And when he walked his share, he discovered that he is required to walk all the way to the U.S. solution and not meet it half-way, as had been indicated by the Amman-Cairo axis and a number of West European countries.

And now these visits indicate that the right wing of Fatah and the PLO leadership are still searching for a way to improve the conditions of the U.S. solution. The visit of 'Arafat to Cairo is an obvious indication of this.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions

JN291900 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces attacked with machineguns and rockets a Zionist military vehicle as it passed on the (Kufr Tall al-Nuhas) road in southern Lebanon yesterday, damaging the vehicle and wounding or killing its occupants. The joint forces also attacked a military position belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the township of 'Anata yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, severely damaged the position and killed or wounded many agent elements. Yesterday, the joint forces also attacked with rockets and machineguns a roadblock belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd militias and the Zionist enemy in the township of Al-Surayri, damaging a jeep and killing or wounding many agent elements.

BAHRAIN

Government Expresses Regrets on Qatari Action

GF300500 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2005 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 29 Apr (SPA) — Bahrain has expressed its regret over the military action carried out by a Qatari military force against Bahrain territory and the detention of unarmed civilian workers.

In a statement issued tonight, the Government of Bahrain described the action as a departure from the principles of good neighborliness upon which the GCC is based.

The government of Bahrain expressed its great appreciation for the good efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the government of Saudi Arabia to bring the parties together, contain the crisis, and restore things to normal. The Government of Bahrain affirmed its support, blessing, and total responsiveness to these efforts. It expressed its appreciation for the positive stands of their majesties and highnessess the leaders of the GCC countries for their sympathy with Bahrain's stand aimed at self-control, the preservation of the two fraternal peoples of Bahrain and Qatar, and the avoidance of violence; and their persevering quest to preserve the rights of the member countries to complete sovereignty over their territories and the security and peace of their sons. Following is the text of the statement.

The Government of Bahrain expresses its regret at the action carried out by a Qatari military force against Bahraini territory and the detention of unarmed civilian workers. The Government of Bahrain considers this action a departure from the principles of good neighborliness on which the GCC is based. Bahrain also expresses its great appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Government of fraternal Saudi Arabia for their good efforts to bring the parties together, contain the crisis, and restore things to normal.

Bahrain affirms its support, blessing, and total responsiveness to these efforts.

Bahrain also appreciates the positive stands of their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries for their sympathy with Bahrain's stand, which is aimed at self-control, the preservation of the interests of the two fraternal peoples of Bahrain and Qatar, and the avoidance of violence; and their persevering quest to preserve the rights of the member countries to complete sovereignty over their territories, and the security and peace of their sons.

Manama Paper: People Surprised at Qatari Attack

GF291110 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Popular quarters in Bahrain have expressed absolute support for the calm way in which the Bahraini Government is trying to contain the crisis resulting from the Qatari military attack on the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ local correspondents note the popular quarters are asking: Whose interest does provoking such a crisis serve at a time when the Arab nation is passing through a grave turning point, particularly as it is well-known to everyone in the Gulf that the island of Fasht al-Dibal is a Bahraini island and one of the locations frequented by Bahrainis for recreation and fishing.

The popular quarters also expressed their surprise at the Qatari attack on the Bahraini Coast Guard station being built on the island in light of the fact that it is known that the decision to construct the coast guard station was made at a meeting of the defense ministers of GCC states.

Fears Growing Concerning Abducted Workers

GF300517 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[By David Tucker]

[Text] Fears were growing last night for the safety of the 29 men abducted by Qatari forces from the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal. The men have been held prisoner in Qatar since Saturday [28 April] when troops stormed the tiny island in a lightning helicopter raid.

Their whereabouts are still being kept secret by the Qataris who have so far allowed no consular access to any of the captives. A British Embassy spokesman in Doha said last night that he had received re-assurances from the Qataris that the two Britons among the men are "well and being well looked after." But he said he had no information on the other prisoners: Dutchman Wim Hoekendyk, two Thais, and 24 Filipinos.

The British spokesman said further "high-level" contacts had taken place with the Qatari authorities. "We are more hopeful now of having consular access quite soon - possibly today," he said.

He said the British were in contact with the Dutch Consul to Kuwait, who arrived in Doha on Monday, and the Dutch Embassy in Kuwait. The Dutch too have been unable to talk to Mr Hoedendyk or any of the other captives.

The British spokesman said that as far as knew neither the Thai nor the Philippine governments were yet involved in negotiations to secure the release of the men. [sentence as published] "So far it is only us and the Dutch," he said.

The commercial manager of one of the Bahrain-based firms whose employees are among the captives last night said he would make an appeal to the Philippines Foreign Minister, in Manila, to join the negotiations.

"I am having relatives contact me from the Philippines but I am unable to tell them how their men are ... [elipses as published] Manila ought to be involved," said group commercial manager of Muharraq Engineering, Derek Ambridge. Seven of his men are among the 29 captives.

A spokesman for Ballast Nedam in Bahrain said the lack of information about the captives was "very worrying." "I cannot understand why the diplomats appear to be unable to see any of the men," he said.

Diplomatic and business sources suggested some of the men might have been wounded in the military action despite assurances to the contrary. And there were fears that the lack of ipformation about the captives hinted that some had been injured.

The two Britons are chief engineer Richard Thompson, aged 40, and surveyor Brian Davies, also 40.

Meanwhile there were signs yesterday that Qatar was continuing its military build-up along its western coast. Bahrain's Coast Guard was telling boat owners to keep well away.

Qatari forces were said to have armoured vehicles positioned on the Fasht with naval gunboats patrolling the waters surrounding the tiny island 18 kms from Muharraq.

Delegation Departs for Foreign Ministers Meeting

GF300830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0743 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Bahrain's delegation to the conference of Arab foreign ministers, scheduled to be held in Fes today, left Manama this morning. The delegation is chaired by 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus, director of the political department at the foreign ministry, and includes Ibrahim 'Ali Ibrahim, ambassador at the foreign ministry; Muhammad al-Mahamid, Bahraini charge d'affaires in Tunis; and 'Abdullah al-Shamlan from the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry.

KUWAIT

Firm To Prepare Iraq-Kuwait Water Pipeline Study

GF291524 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 28 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Samir Yasin]

[Text] Kuwait's electricity and water minister, Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i, said yesterday that the Santa Fe-Braun Company would prepare a study on installing water pipes from Iraqi rivers to Kuwait.

He said a KD [Kuwaiti Dinar] 1.5 million contract had been signed a few days ago, and the study would be ready by September.

Experts would study the economic value of the project and then estimate the total cost and the best method for implementing it. Al-Rifa'i said the ministry found it was better to begin with the study because the Kuwaiti company assigned to study the Iraq-Kuwait gas pipeline projet had been allowed to enter prohibited military areas.

The minister said that about 350 million imperial gallons of water would be supplied daily. Of this, 200 million gallons would be used for drinking purposes and the remainder for irrigation and other projects. Asked whether the project would be linked to the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait borders, Al-Rifa'i said the matter did not arise. He said the Kuwait-Iraq borders were well-known and demarcation would not affect the project.

Al-Rifa'i questioned the value of local agricultural production, which consisted mainly of vegetables. He said these could not be considered strategic foods deserving financial sacrifices. He said that the cost of producing 1,000 gallons of water in Wafra, for example, was KD3.400, while Kuwaiti farmers paid only 300 fils.

The minister denied that water produced by the al-Zawr station would be used for irrigation purposes, adding that the main purpose of the station was to achieve self-sufficiency in drinking water for the southern areas. He revealed that the ministry had taken a number of civil defence measures to protect important installations, as well as other secret measures. He said the ministry had collected most of the elctricity and water bills from consumers, and only about KD 38,000 was outstanding.

Kuwaiti Amir Receives Qatari Message

GF291802 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] His highness the amir of Kuwait received Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani at 1630 today. The Qatari minister delivered to the amir a message from amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Havad Al Thani. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the interior minister.

Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in the country at about 1600 today and left at 1750 today. He was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, interior minister, and Ahmad ibn Hamad al-'Attiyah, Qatari ambassador to Kuwait.

Iran's Seizure of Vessel Against International Law

LD292025 Kuwait KUNA in English 1830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, April 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait declared Tuesday [29 April] that the decree by which Iran confiscated a Kuwaiti-registered vessel last November was completely invalid because it contravenes the provisions and rules of international law.

Reference was made to the cargo vessel *Ibn el-Bitar* which is owned and operated by the Kuwait-based United Arab Shipping Company (UASC). Iran has alleged that the ship was owned by Iraq prior to the Iran-Iraq war and that its ownership was transferred to the current company of which Iraq was a co-founder.

"Kuwait affirms that the vessel was at no time owned by Iraq and that its construction was ordered by the shipping company of Kuwait for its own commercial fleet," Kuwaiti Ambassador Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan explained in a letter to the secretary-general.

Upon the establishment of the UASC in January 86 by the six Gulf states, title to the vessel was transferred to the new company which made it part of its fleet, he said. The ship, Abu al-Hasan said, has never been the exclusive property of Iraq but has, ever since it forst operated, been among the holdings of the UASC. "Basing the confiscation solely on Iraq's status as one of the stock holders does not — according to the rules of international law suffice to warrant such an action," he said.

The company's headquarters is in Kuwait and it is in fact managed and directed by the other Gulf states which, except for Iraq, constitute the Gulf Co-operation Council and co-ordinate their economic, trade and financial policies, Abu al-Hasan said. Consequently, they actually direct the management of the company and Iraq is, therefore, just a minor party in terms not only of stockholding also of the direction of the company, Abu al-Hasan said [as received].

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD291227 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0852 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Apr (KUNA) — Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre arrived in Kuwait this morning on a 1-day official visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry undersecretary; Hamad al-'Ubaydi, acting head of the Protocol Department; Faysal al-Ghays, Kuwaiti ambassador designate to Brazil; and Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry officials.

In a statement to KUNA on arrival, he said that the purpose of his visit was to acquaint himself with this country which occupies an important position in the Arab Gulf region. He expressed his hope that the visit will help develop bilateral relations between the two countries and bolster the traditional friendship that exists between them, not only in culture but also in other fields, including oil. He said that there were about 2.5 million people of Arab stock in Brazil, and Brazil owes them much for its development. We also cherish the Arabs immensely, he said.

Minister of State Rashid al-Rashid in reply welcomed the Brazilian guest in the name of the amir of Kuwait and his heir apparent and expressed his hope that the visit will be followed by many other such visits.

He added: I thank the Brazilian foreign minister for his kind words and wish to affirm that we are anxious to have good relations with Brazil in all fields. We appreciate Brazil's true stands toward the Arab causes, he said, and look forward to a greater understanding of these causes.

The Brazilian foreign minister during his visit will meet with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, and hold official talks with Minister of State Al-Rashid and Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi.

Talks With Al-Rashid

LD292141 Kuwait KUNA in English 1544 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 29 (KUNA) — Visiting Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto De Abreu Sodre held a round of talks here Tuesday [29 April] with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid on means of expanding bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Al-Rashid told reporters that his discussions with de Abreu Sodre extensively reviewed the Kuwaiti-Brazilian economic relations and tackled political issues concerning the Middle East and Latin America. He added that both sides agreed on activating the economic cooperation protocol and continuing meetings of the joint Kuwaiti-Brazilian commission.

The Kuwaiti side to the talks expressed appreciation to the growing interest of Brazil in developing its relations with the Arab world, and its constant support to Arab causes, mainly the Palestinian question, said Al-Rashid. He added that the Brazilian side lauded Kuwait's strides to spread peace and to preserve the spirit of cooperation among all peoples of the world.

Meanwhile, sources at the oil ministry said De Abreu Sodre discussed with the minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, means of expanding horizons of cooperation between the two countries in the oil fields. The sources said the ministers examined ways to give a greater share for Kuwaiti petroleum products in the brazilian market.

De Abreu Sodre arrived here earlier today on a one-day official visit.

Minister Departs

LD292144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1750 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, April 29 (KUNA) — Brazilian foreign minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre Tuesday [29 April] left here after conferring with top officials on bilateral relations and ways of boosting them.

During his one-day visit, Sodre met with H.H. the crown prince and prime minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. Sodre also conferred with minister of state for cabinet affairs Rashid al-Rashid and minister of oil and industry Shakh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Athbi on strengthening cooperation in various areas.

OMAN

Sultan, Minister Discuss Qatar-Bahrain Dispute

GF291940 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received at the sultani camp today Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, who briefed his majesty the sultan on the results of his visit to Qatar and Bahrain and those countries' views regarding the recent dispute between them. His majesty the sultan is in continued contact with their majesties and highnesses, the leaders of the GCC countries, to contain this dispute between Qatar and Bahrain.

Foreign Minister Departs for Morocco Conference

GF300857 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Muscat, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, left Muscat today for Morocco to attend the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to begin in Fes tonight to prepare for the emergency Arab summit conference.

In a statement carried by Muscat radio, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah stated that the Arab foreign ministers would discuss during their preliminary meeting the issues of the Arab nation — the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the dispute between Libya and the United States. Responding to a question on the ideal solution, in the view of the GCC countries, to the dispute between Libya and the United States, he said that the GCC countries look forward to the adoption by all of the Arab countries of solidarity stands concerning all the issues on the agenda.

In conclusion, the Omani minister of state affirmed that the Arab summit would convene in Morocco.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Leaves for Morocco Meeting

GF291332 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Aden for Morocco today to participate in the preparatory meetings of Arab foreign ministers, which will start tomorrow night to prepare for the extraordinary summit conference due to be held next Saturday in Fes.

In a press statement brother Al-Dali stated that he will participate in the Arab foreign ministers' meeting to prepare and pave the way for the extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Fes. In an exclusive statement to *14 OCTOBER* prior to his departure from Aden today, he said that the meeting aims at establishing the agenda to include discussing the U.S. aggression against Libya and a number of issues (?which serve) Arab solidarity in this sensitive and dangerous stage which the Arab countries are passing through. He hoped that the meeting will achieve results that will strengthen Arab solidarity among Arab countries in this critical stage. He said: The PDRY will participate effectively in the work of the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers and in the work of [words indistinct].

The PDRY had declared its approval to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be held next Saturday, 3 May, in Fes to discuss the U.S. military aggressions against Libya. The brother foreign minister was seen off by brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah, deputy foreign minister, and a number of ministry officials.

International, Kiev Trade Union Groups Arrive

GF291704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The delegation of international trades union arrived in Aden today to participate in the PDRY's celebrations of the day of the working class on 1 May. Comrade (Kolisik), member of the USSR All-Union Trades Union Council Central Committee and chairman of the Kiev Trades Union Council, also arrived for the same occasion. The two delegations were received by a number of members of trades union central council and secretaries of general trades union.

QATAR

Consultative Assembly Holds Extraordinary Session

GF291046 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Consultative Assembly held an extraordinary session at the Al-Abyad Palace today. The session was chaired by 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim, Assembly speaker. A number of important topics were reviewed and discussed during the session.

Chief of Staff Meets Saudi Delegation

GF291301 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 29 Apr (QNA) — Staff Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al Thani, chief of general staff of the Qatari Armed Forces, today met with the delegation of the staff college in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, currently visiting Doha within its current tour of the region's countries, led by Staff Colonel Sa'id 'Abdallah al-Qahtani. The meeting was attended by Staff Colonel Nasir 'Isa al-Nasr, inspector general, and a number of senior officers at the armed forces.

Interior Minister Departs on 'Short' Kuwait Visit

GF291316 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani left Doha this afternoon for Kuwait on a short visit. During his visit, he will convey a message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of fraternal Kuwait. QNA has learned that the message deals with the relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual concern.

Minister Returns

GF291711 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani returned to Doha tonight from Kuwait after a brief visit during which he conveyed a message from His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of fraternal Kuwait.

Leaves for UAE, Oman

GF300618 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, left Doha this morning for Abu Dhabi on a brief visit to the UAE, during which he will deliver a message from Amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, to his brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the fraternal UAE. The message deals with the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and a number of issues of mutual interest.

The interior minister will later depart for Muscat on a brief visit during which he is to deliver a similar message from His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Sultan of fraternal Oman.

The interior minister was seen off at Doha International Airport by Major General Shaykh Hamad ibn Jasim Al Thani, commander of the police; Colonel Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalid Al Thani, deputy police commander; 'Isa ibn Ahmad al-Ra'isi, Omani ambassador to Qatar; and a number of senior police officers.

Delivers Message to UAE

GF300747 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ubn Hamad Al Thani, dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual interest.

The message was delivered by Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid today. The meeting was attended by Major General Hamudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs and Hamad Mansur al-Hajiri, Qatari ambassador to the UAE. The interior minister is scheduled to leave Abu Dhabi for Muscat before noon today to deliver a similar message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia, Austria Issue Joint Statement

GF291432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text]Salzburg, 29 Apr (SPA) — A statement was issued following the official visit to Republic of Austria by Saudi Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from 23 to 29 April. The following is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha, Saudi Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made an official visit to Austria from 23 to 29 April. His royal highness the interior minister was accompanied by a delegation of officials from the sectors of the internal security forces in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The talks held between his royal highness and the Austrian interior minister, attended by the delegation of the two countries, tackled all aspects of security aimed at consolidating mutual cooperation in public security. Out of their desire to deepen the bonds of intimate friendly relations, the two sides agreed to training, to exchange visits by the directors of the various security administrations departments, to exchange expertise, and to consolidate mutual cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit the grand guest visited a number of police establishments. He called upon the president of the Republic of Austria, His Excellency Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, and conveyed to him the greetings of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his royal highness the crown prince. The president asked him to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the crown prince, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The president also expressed his satisfaction over and pride in the friendly relations existing between the two friendly countries. His royal highness also called upon Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and discussed in detail their views on the security situation in both countries and on issues of mutual concern.

The sides affirmed their identical positions toward the issues discussed during the official talks aimed at achieving prosperity and stability for the benefit of the two friendly peoples. At the end of the talks held between Saudi Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha in an atmosphere of love and friendship, his royal highness extended an invitation to the Austrian interior minister to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His excellency accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be determined later.

UAE

Paper Considers Fasht al-Dibal, Arab Differences

GF291329 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Suspension of Issues"]

[Text] It is the right of the Arab citizen, especially the son of the Arabian Gulf, and in particular the son of the GCC states, to be pained by the incident of Fasht al-Dibal. This citizen after 6 years of the GCC march has reached a total conviction that any conflict among the GCC cowntries would be solved through the council, in which its member countries have made great strides in political, economic, and military coordination and have established special organs dealing with allm regional affairs.

It is no secret the security concern and the goal of achieving stability in the region and keeping it away from intervention by foreign powers have always been major issues among GCC officials when discussing GCC goals and plans to attain these goals. However, an event such as Fasht al-Dibal contradicts the GCC march and its goals. Thus emerges the need to contain its complications.

It is understandable that some GCC countries have border or other conflicts among themselves, because some traces of British colonialism are still in the region. So the solution to these conflicts must be through dialogue and discussions and with the help of the brothers.

If the Fasht al-Dibal issue presented itself this week to remind us suddenly that there is a suspended matter between Qatar and Bahrain, then it is necessary to solve any suspended issues between two GCC countries. If such issues are found, then the GCC states are unanimously required to adopt a final solution to eliminate any possibilities — no matter how minor they might be — which could lead to exploding the situation.

Any conflicts in the region which cannot be solved through dialogue and understanding assure the entrance of foreign interference in the region. Our region has had enough of foreign interference, struggle, and the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. There is no more space in the Arab body for a new wound.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Morocco Gathering

GF291949 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Apr (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today left Abu Dhabi for Morocco to participate in the Arab foreign ministers' meetings which will be held in Fes tomorrow, Wednesday. The Arab foreign ministers will discuss the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit conference which is expected to be held on Saturday.

YAR

Prime Minister Receives PRC Economic Official

GF291812 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee, received today Zhang Jingfu, member of the State Council and official in charge of economic affairs in the PRC, and the delegation accompanying him which is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, means of cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Bilateral relations, the means to bolster them, and the results of the meetings which the PRC delegation held with the officials at the central organ for planning, were reviewed.

The meeting was attended by brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, and (Zhang Yang), PRC ambassador in Sanaa.

Ghali: Libyan Raid 'In No Way' Affects Relations

AU291225 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid, April 29 (AFP) — The Arab world is united in condemning Libya's "policy of destabilisation", Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Butrus Ghali, said in an interview published here Tuesday.

In the interview in the daily *EL PAIS*, Mr. Butrus Ghali said the April 15 U.S. air raids on Libya were "very worrying", but would "in no way affect" relations between Cairo and Washington.

He said the United States was still needed for the Middle East peace process and that without its presence, it would be very difficult to reach a new peace agreement.

"The participation of the United States is essential for one obvious reason: its influence over Israel," he said, adding that Egypt did not support Libya.

"We condemn terrorism and we believe that one of the reasons for the American intervention was terrorism," he said. "We (the Arab countries) are all agreed in condemning the policy of destabilisation led by Libya in the Arab world, in Africa and in the world in general."

In Cairo, meanwhile, Egyptian officials said the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise had entered the Suez canal from the Red Sea early Tuesday and was heading for the Mediterranean.

The nuclear-powered ship, escorted by five support vessels and several Egyptian navy units, was expected in Port Said, at the northern end of the canal, in the early afternoon.

Egypt normally refuses nuclear-powered ships permission to use the canal.

Lutfi Discusses Jordanian Talks, Ties With Libya

NC292024 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 29 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has asserted that Egypt has been, and will remain, Arab.

During his meeting with Jordanian reporters in Amman this evening, Dr Lutfi noted that Egypt wants a comprehensive, lasting, and just peace, in which Arabs regain sovereignty over all the occupied lands.

Dr Lutfi noted that Egypt did not isolate itself from the Arabs; it was the Arabs who detached themselves from Egypt.

Commenting on Egyptian-Libyan relations, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that Egypt was the first Arab state to denounce U.S. aggression against Libya despite all the terrorist actions conducted by the Libyan regime against Egypt. He continued: Egypt has also denounced military aggression as a means of fighting terrorism and believes that an international conference is the best way to deal with terrorism.

Dr Lutfi noted that Egypt formed an integrated medical team, equipped with everything needed to deal with the situation resulting from the aggression on Libya, but Libya replied by saying that they have sufficient equipment.

Commenting on the arrival of a Libyan envoy to Egypt requesting armaments, Dr Lutfi noted that the weapons available in Egypt were obtained for self-defense. He added: After a long alienation between the two countries, attention should have been focused on purifying relations rather than requesting arms.

In his remarks, Dr 'Ali Lutfi touched on the Tabah issue and expressed optimism over an eminent recovery of Egyptian sovereignty. He noted that the Egyptian-Israeli talks have managed to achieve a certain degree of progress in this field. He added that a final solution to the problem will be achieved, pointing out that Egypt possesses the official historical documents proving its claims to that beloved part of the Egyptian territories.

Replying to a question on whether the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee had discussed political relations between the two countries, the prime minister noted that this issue is under continuous coordination between his Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak, whether during personal meetings or telephone conversations. In this context, Dr Lutfi asserted that there is full coordination between the two countries and the relations between them are excellent.

Commenting on the achievements of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee during its present session, Dr Lutfi said that two new sectors, namely industry and health and medicine, were introduced into the fields of cooperation between Egypt and Jordan. He added that it was agreed to hold a meeting between industry ministers of both countries, with a view to coordinating their efforts in the field of production, as a prelude for a complete industrial integration.

The prime minister said that the two countries agreed to establish a joint fodder and meat company, which is to start with 100,000 head of sheep and 20,000 head of cattle.

In the field of information, it has been agreed to establish a Jordanian information office in Cairo next month, in addition to a JNA correspondent in Cairo and his Egyptian counterpart in Amman.

In the field of economic cooperation, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said it is surprising that both countries should sustain losses following the fall in oil prices since Egypt is an exporter and Jordan an importer. Dr Lutfi asserted that cooperation is in the interest of people of both countries.

In his remarks, Dr Lutfi noted that Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid attended part of the higher committee's meetings where it was agreed to conclude a number of security agreements providing for cooperation in the field of fighting narcotics. An agreement for the extradition of criminals also has been prepared and soon will be signed by the interior ministers of both countries in Cairo.

The prime minister added that it has been decided to send a team of Jordanian planning experts to Cairo next June to study the Egyptian 5-year plan with a view to coordinating the 5-year development plans of both countries.

A number of Jordanian young people will also visit Cairo to attend training courses in the Egyptian planning institutes.

Abu Ghazalah on National, Military Security

NC241605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1241 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Interview with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, by Siham al-Buluq on the anniversary of the liberation of Sinai — place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Al-Buluq] Before we begin the interview, I would like to convey the Egyptian people's heartfelt congratulations and appreciation to Your Excellency and the Armed Forces, which always respond to the call of the homeland.

[Abu Ghazalah] Thank you very much. This, however, is our duty. The Armed Forces belong to the people and will continue to do so.

[Al-Buluq] Your Excellency, our talk today is taking place as we approach the anniversary of the full liberation of Sinai on 25 April 1982. This anniversary holds a special place in the heart of every Egyptian. What are your feelings on this occasion?

[Abu Ghazalah] You yourself have just said that this anniversary is of special significance to every Egyptian. As an Egyptian, I share these feelings. As I see it, the land was liberated and returned to its motherland.

[Al-Buluq] There is no doubt that, after 25 April 1982, a change took place in Egyptian military strategy. Could you kindly tell us about this change?

[Abu Ghazalah] I have been asked this question many times. I can say that Egyptian military strategy is based on deterrence. I have elaborated on this point on so many occasions. However, I don't mind explaining it again. By deterrence, we mean that Egypt should have the military capability to prevent any aggression against it. If deterrence is to be effective, Egypt must possess a military force capable of convincing any party which might attempt, intend, or plan, now or in the future, to launch an aggression against Egypt, that Egypt's forces are such that there would be a high price to be paid in the event of an aggression. This party should realize not only that it would be defeated, but also that it would lose far more by an aggression than it would gain from it.

Furthermore, we must have the determination to use force when the need arises. This is what we are doing and this is our purpose. We believe that every Egyptian may rest assured that we are in the process of achieving 100 percent of this strategy.

[Al-Buluq] In a speech last month, Your Excellency said that defense is a national strategy, and that it requires material aid from the ministry of defense, which is in charge of planning, and other ministries, which are in charge of implementation. How is this coordinated?

[Abu Ghazalah] As I said in my speech last month, national security depends on many things, including military security. Military security is inseparable from other factors, such as economic security. That is why we say that the whole subject is indivisible. Hence, there must be an integrated plan to ensure Egyptian national security through coordination. A comprehensive plan should be drawn up, involving the various ministries and other parties concerned.

[Al-Buluq] Your Excellency, as we speak of the days of peace, the beautiful days which Egypt is experiencing, we see another picture, a dark and gloomy picture, resulting from international terrorism. International terrorism is no doubt a recent term in the military vocabulary. Given that it is being exercised by state against state, state against individual, do you think international terrorism can be (?condoned) militarily as it has been (?condoned) in times of war?

[Abu Ghazalah] No, no. International terrorism by its very nature cannot be (?condoned). People will reject it. It is impossible that a person should be on a plane and find that there is a bomb on board, or discover that someone is hijacking the plane. The hijacking of aircraft, the problems we are experiencing, the killing of passengers, and all incidents of this kind could have a radical effect on the world economy, which depends on air traffic and good transportation. Today the whole world is a quasi state, for as a result of technology, distance no longer has any meaning. You board a plane and a few hours later you find yourself in Paris or London, while before it would take days or months to get there. So there is no way people will condone international terrorism. The solution to international terrorism is for states to assume their responsibilities. There should be an international conference, as his excellency the president said. Let us sit down together, and decide on sanctions to be taken against those countries which adopt terrorism. If all countries today were to reject and combat terrorist organizations, these organizations would have no place to go. The problem is that there is a terrorist organization in a particular country. That country protects it, therefore it is able to function. If it could not find anywhere to base itself, how could it function? International terrorism will not survive if all countries agree to reject and combat it. This cannot be achieved without international cooperation. When a state departs from international consensus, why then does the United Nations exist, why do international agreements exist? It is possible even to have regional agreements, or international agreements which would include all states. If one country does not conform, the other states would boycott it. There are many ways of solving the problem.

[Al-Buluq] At a time when the fraternal state of Sudan announced that it was suspending integration plans, Egypt continued to supply it with arms and did not fail to provide it with assistance. Was this timing deliberate, or was it coincidental?

[Abu Ghazalah] With regard to this matter, we have never failed Sudan when it has asked us for something, in spite of the serious economic difficulties that Egypt faces. For your information, no country in the world has given Sudan as much as 10 percent of the aid which Egypt has given it. We are not bestowing any favours on Sudan. It is a duty. We have always provided it with this aid, quietly and in accordance with its requests. The timing was not planned, and we continue to stand by Sudan wholeheartedly.

[Al-Buluq] And about the situation in the South?

[Abu Ghazalah] The situation in the South is an internal Sudanese problem. I believe that they have always said they are capable of resolving it. All I can say is that we hope that those foreign countries that are helping Garang will stop doing so, so that Sudan may find a solution.

Mubarak Comments on Development Prospects

NC291424 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak inaugurated the Heliopolis-Hulwan highway today.

Following the ceremony, President Mubarak said: If we wish to develop our country, then we must focus on the kind of infrastructure which will permit such development. He called on everyone to fully implement Egypt's resources in order to ensure that the country will have the civilized facade appropriate for attracting investors and tourists. He affirmed: Despite the deficiency in our resources this year, we must nevertheless work toward this goal. He indicated that next year is expected to be very difficult for Egypt, particularly in light of the fact that the deficit in its petroleum resources will reach $2.2 billion. He added: This is a difficult stage. However, we must bear the burden and cooperate, otherwise we will collapse. The people must be made aware of this fact.

Further Reportage on Uruguayan President's Visit

Sanguinetti Holds News Conference

NC291253 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0915 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has highlighted his country's backing and support for President Husni Mubarak's peace policy and for stronger bilateral relations.

The Uruguayan president made these remarks at a press conference in the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning before leaving Cairo for Sinai, where he will inspect his country's contingent in the peace-keeping force.

President Sanguinetti said that he invited President Mubarak to visit Uruguay, and that the invitation was accepted. The date of the trip will be fixed later. He noted that the states of Latin America hold President Mubarak in particular esteem. Sanguinetti expressed his belief that this visit will be of great significance, as it will allow direct contacts between Egypt and Latin America.

On the Palestinian issue, the Uruguayan president said that his country has no intention of recognizing the PLO for the time being. He added: We are focusing on the right to self-determination so we can see who represents the Palestinian people. He noted that his country has had relations with Israel since 1948 and has always defended Israel's right to exist within secure borders. This position, he declared, must be accepted by all countries, and does not conflict with the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem. [words indistinct] he expressed his belief that the main position is reflected in the need to give the Palestinian people this right. He stated that Uruguay considers Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO to be temporary actors representing an interim situation. They will remain until an official entity for the Palestinian people and their representative emerges.

The press conference opened with a statement by the Uruguayan president, who said: I would like, before anything else, to express my satisfaction with this visit to Egypt. I would like to give special thanks to the press for its interest, the Egyptian people for the feelings they have shown during my trip, and the Egyptian government for the clarity of our talks.

He added: This visit has achieved two goals. It has shown our support for a policy of peace and has strengthened Egyptian-Uruguayan relations. During our discussions with President Mubarak, we examined the Middle East problem. We voiced our backing of his excellency's policy. He pointed out: Uruguay's relations with both Egypt and Israel have traditionally been friendly. Therefore, Uruguay supports the Camp David agreements and has taken part in the multinational force in the Sinai. He went on to say: Time has shown that the Camp David accords were the right answer for the region's problems and that was the view we passed on to President Mubarak.

When asked about his country's plans to resolve its difficulties over debts, President Sanguinetti explained that Uruguay plays an active role in the question of settling debts. It would like to reach a solution through negotiations with the aim of extending the term of the debt and covering the interest. Much has been accomplished in this area.

Communique Issued on Visit

NC291841 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti have expressed concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear arms. They stressed that efforts must be intensified worldwide, more specifically, by the two superpowers, to put an end to this race. They called on the superpowers to hold talks on the important issues threatening world security and peace, and to focus more attention on a solution to the hotbeds of conflict in the world. This came in a joint communique issued during the Uruguayan president's visit to Egypt.

The two presidents called on the world community to abide closely by the provisions of the UN Charter, particularly with regard to international relations, and to avoid resorting to force to solve international disputes.

The communique noted that President Mubarak had made an in-depth analysis of the situation in the Middle East. The two presidents agreed on the importance of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the area on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338. They emphasized the right of all countries of the region to live within secure and recognized boundaries, and the importance of recognizing the legitimate and national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

President Mubarak praised Uruguay's contribution to peace efforts in the region through its participation in the MFO in Sinai. The Uruguayan president, for his part, praised Egypt's efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East issue. He welcomed Egypt's proposal to establish a Latin American group to follow up on and support peace efforts in the Middle East, and expressed his country's readiness to participate in such a group. President Mubarak and President Sanguinetti expressed their concern and regret over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, stressing the importance of international efforts to put an end to this war.

With regard to Lebanon, the two presidents expressed their ardent hope that a solution acceptable to all Lebanese parties would be reached without foreign interference.

President Mubarak lauded the effectiveness of Uruguay's moves to preserve peace in Central America. The two presidents reiterated the importance of this endeavor. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination, stressing their full support for international action to put an end to this policy. They also condemned all forms of international terrorism, expressing their readiness to provide assistance to fight it.

The Uruguayan president said he supported President Mubarak's initiative on ways to combat international terrorism and his appeal for an international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Concerning world economic problems, the two presidents stressed the importance of the steps being taken in Latin America to reach a solution to this problem, as well as the efforts of African states to deal with their foreign debt.

The two presidents indicated that the dialogue with the developed countries on important economic issues is meeting with obstacles. They called for the examination of ways to deal with world economic issues and trends. They both agreed that African-Latin American dialogue could only enhance understanding among the countries of the two continents.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction over the progress in bilateral relations and agreed on the importance of establishing joint committees in the domains of economy and trade, in accordance with the 1977 trade agreement.

President Mubarak was happy to accept the Uruguayan president's invitation to visit Uruguay. The communique stated that the Uruguayan president's talks in Egypt were held in an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill, reflecting the friendship between the two countries.

Lack of Arab Military Cooperation Lamented

PM210931 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 18 Apr 86 pp 1,3

[Part six of Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "The World and Us; Egypt and the Arabs and the Attack on Libya"]

[Excerpts] The violent events in Libya during the past few days have overshadowed all other events and imposed themselves on us. Objectively I must say that we are against any attack on any Arab country even if that country is Libya, whose behavior toward us I will explain in a while, along with how much maintaining good neighborliness with it in the most critical and difficult cirmustances is costing us.

We are against any attack by a superpower against a small state, even if this small state may be sponsoring terror or carrying out terrorist operations in all parts of the world.

We are also certainly against innocent victims paying with their blood and lives the price of the leadership's recklessness or its competing for leadership at the expense of the people's real interests.

Therefore, we are against the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and against these raids that showered it with lethal television bombs. We are against shedding a single Arab's blood in any place in the Arab land.

But we also hope from the depth of our hearts that all the Arab parties that rally to one another, compete with one another, or ostensibly show solidarity with one another will rise to Egypt's level in its realization of national responsibilities.

Let us ask ourselves this question: Could the Arab land possibly be open to attack by any power without with the attacker not reckoning with a military, economic, and political reaction as would be the case now if the Arabs had a unified strategic view and a capability comensurate with their resources and knew how best to use this capability and to direct it toward the correct objectives?

I do not claim that we can fight a superpower or countries stronger than the Arab countries, but I am quite certain that the existence of such an Arab strategy that would define the objectives and know how best to exploit the capabilities would, at least, make any potential aggressor think of the reaction of the vast Arab nation toward him even before taking the first step. We are unable to achieve even the minimum security or dignity for ourselves after having squandered Arab wealth and the Arab capability in areas and in a manner that do not serve the Arab national interest and having failed to produce a comprehensive Arab strategy that would define the objectives and utilize the capabilities in order to achieve them.

Perhaps by discussing what the Arabs offered to Egypt in military aid in the past 30 years will underline the facts of what I am saying.

There is no comprehensive strategy for the Arab nation as a whole. Some of the Arab countries, epecially the rich ones, still depend on the policy of reacting to events one by one. This is contrary to the evident need for a comprehensive strategic concept in view of the great need of the Arab states, particularly the conservative ones, to defend themselves and preserve their position. These countries still believe in the idea that the U.S. umbrella will protect them. They depend on this infinitely, not realizing the dangers of this total reliance and not heeding the lesson of the Shah of Iran and the Philippines' Marcos.

Despite the fact that everybody in the area is aware that there is no hope for stability in the Arab countries unless Egypt is strong and capable, they are acting contrary to the obligations and duties which this strategic fact imposes on them.

Let us frankly open the file regardless how harsh this frankness is:

Officials in the Arab states, primarily in Saudi Arabia, often talk about the military aid they gave to Egypt. They let some people say on their behalf that they offered Egypt $60 billion in the past years and other times they say $90 billion. The facts which the politicians of these countries know more than anybody else is that all the military aid that Egypt received from the rich Arab countries throughout the wars it fought on their behalf was no more than $3.6 billion. These figures are contained in the military records which we are publishing for the first time so that the truth will emerge. Or, let us look at the amounts that have lost their way to Egypt and, most importantly, of which Egypt did not receive a single dollar in cash; instead they were paid directly to arms factories in the West. We know and they know more than us the "nature" of these deals with arms factories to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars. We know and they know too how much of these amounts went into the pockets of Arab middle men. According to some Western estimates the commission on any arms deal with a rich Arab state could reach 50 percent of the deal's value.

According to this realistic calculation we can therefore say that what Egypt actually received could not be more than $1.8 to $2 billion at the best estimate.

Besides, why go far? Did Egypt not give these very countries military aid that is equivalent and even more than the value of these military deals?

Everybody knows that it was Egypt that trained all or most of the Arab armies. How much would such training have cost them had they brought in foreign instructors or sent their personnel abroad for training?

It was the Egyptians who trained the Kuwaitis in the use of the Soviet surface-to-surface missiles; they trained the Saudis in the Egyptian naval college before they established their own college where they receive instructions from the Americans; and it was the Egyptians who during the unity turned the Syrian Army from a political army that was worthless and incapable of fighting into an army able to fight. It was also the Egyptians who established the UAE's Air Force and who trained its naval forces. Egyptian colleges received students from all the Arab countries in the past 30 years.

So, by mathematical calculation how much would this training cost? An American military instructor costs about $300,000 a year. How much would these countries have paid had they imported foreign instructors?

Indeed what is the economic value of the educational missions that Egypt has sent and is still sending to all the Arab countries in order to teach their new generations? Some of the pupils of these missions are now rulers and notables.

Does this not mean that the military aid they gave to Egypt was not a one-sided giving, but rather mutual exchange or in repayment of what Egypt has given and is still giving?

Indeed the story of the Arab Authority for Military Industrialization could sum up the tragedy of Arab cooperation to create an Arab military capability. When the authority was established Egypt became a partner in it with ten military factories whose value was estimated at $180 million which was the share of each of the four partners. It was greatly unfair for its ten factories to be estimated at such a low value, yet Egypt accepted in the hope of creating an Arab military industry.

Later they withdrew from the authority after it had succeeded in establishing a military industry base.

A few years after they withdrew they started talking about establishing a Gulf military industry, but nobody asked them how they could establish such an industry, when they did not have a single skilled worker to work in it nor the technicians needed for it.

What is said about the Arab Authority for Military Industrialization can also be said about the Arab brothers who prefer to buy military equipment from any country, even if it was of a lesser quality and higher cost than that produced by the authority's factories. They do so so that they will not help Egypt in dealing with its economic crisis. The most recent example was what the Saudis did when they bought Hawk training planes from abroad while knowing well that the authority's factories produce the Alpha jet trainer which could be better and cheaper than the Hawk. Besides, it is produced by the factories of the authority in which they are partners even if in theory. Another example is the purchase by the Saudis of Tornado planes for $10 billion while they do not have the pilots that could fly them or the technicians and the services necessary for them. Which means that these planes will be flown by foreign pilots and ground services will be provided to them by foreigners indefinitely. This is at a time they could have bought the Mirage 2000. In any case, the question in the final analysis is not that of arms sales. Had it been so we would have sold arms to whoever asked for them, beginning with Iran.

Therefore, the Iraqi brothers have no right to say that all that Egypt is offering them is arms sales. It is not a matter of sales. Egypt is not an arms dealer that sells arms to anybody who wants. Rather is is using its arms production capability in strengthening the Arab capability. It was hoping to expand in this field that is vital for the Arab nation's security, but most unfortunately the Arabs are not helping it to do so. In fact, I would allow myself to say that had Egypt been as financially capable as the Arab brothers it would have offered arms to Iraq freely as a support for it after it made it clear that it wishes to end this diabolical war.

Therefore, the path is clear if they wish to benefit themselves and benefit others and also benefit from Egypt's economic ability to deal with difficulties and from its advanced position.

The path in fact is clear if this was their objective. Those who bought 360 MX tanks in order to boost the French economy and left them in the wasteland in their country could, if they wished, have bought 200 or 300 Egyptian armored vehicles and so strengthened Egypt's economy in their own interest and the interest of all the Arab nation. This is merely one example.

We then come to this strange situation on our western borders which can serve neither an Arab objective nor a national strategy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has established on our borders a defensive-offensive line similar to the Maginot Line. He has stockpiled arms in his arsenal disproportionate to Libya's capability, size, or role. If we were to ask for what purpose these arms are being stockpiled, the answer unfortunately is that they are against Egypt, Tunisia, and Chad and not against Israel.

What is the purpose of this vast arsenal? Is it for use against Israel?

Historical facts show us that Al-Qadhdhafi has not committed a single action against Israel in any part of the world out of fear of Israeli reprisals. The facts also show that his terror is always directed against Egypt, the United States, the Palestinians, Saudi Arabia, and some European countries. But he never goes near Israel. What stops him fighting Israel if his planes have a 3,000 km range?

There are Israeli embassies and airline offices in most world capitals. Why do his terrorist operations not go near them?

The answer is known and understood. His terror does not go near near Israel because his terror is directed against others and his arsenal is not directed against Israel but against his Arab and African neighbors.

The result was that where he was supposed to support the Egyptian military and economic capabilities simply by abstaining from threatening Egyptian security he was instead making threats against Egypt and thus creating an unstable situation on Egypt's western border costing Egypt additional financial burdens exhausting its budget and preventing it from achieving its objective of building up Egyptian capability and continuing construction and development.

This is what Al-Qadhdhafi wants: No war with Israel, no support for the Arab capability vis-a-vis Israel, and no participation in an Arab strategy that would ensure stability and security for the Arab countries. This is the problem and this is the catastrophe the whole Arab nation is experiencing because of its silence over this strange Arab situation.

If they were really sincere in building Egypt's military capability they would have given Egypt a loan of $4 to $5 billion to be invested in financing its arms requirements just as they have financed and are daily financing the Gulf War that is exhausting the Arab capability to no end.

If they were desirous of supporting Egypt economically they would have offered it a $4 or $5 billion interest-free loan, just as they offered the United States a $35 loan at 0.75 interest as administrative expenses.

But apparently they do not wish to do so, for they are busy supporting the U.S. economy, the French economy, and the British economy despite the fact that North Sea oil was the cause of the catastrophe of the fall in oil prices.

They are also busy supporting the Gulf war. They are busy backing Syria against Iraq and Iran against Iraq and being silent over Al-Qadhdhafi because his danger is far from their borders. They are also turning a deaf ear to the call for Egypt's return to the Arabs and for supporting Egypt's capability, which is their only protection in the area.

Will I therefore be going too far if once again I ask the bitter question: Cain, what are you "doing" to your brother now?

The article is to be continued.

Arrival of USS Enterprise in Mediterranean Noted

NC300839 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier *Enterprise* arrived in the Mediterranean today to replace another carrier, the *Coral Sea*. The *Coral Sea* and a third aircraft carrier, *America*, were involved in the air raid on Libya.

According to the Voice of America, the *Coral Sea* has begun its trip back to the United States. U.S. Defense Department sources said yesterday that the American Administration is anxious to have at least two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean at all times.

French DC-8 Makes Emergency Landing at Cairo

NC291920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — A French DC-8 airliner made an emergency landing at Cairo International Airport this evening when one of its engines caught fire The airliner had 185 passengers on board and was on a flight from Madagascar to France. When it entered the Egyptian airspace, the captain radioed the control tower that engine No 2 had caught fire. Emergency landing facilities were provided and firefighters and ambulances were alerted. The captain managed to land safely and the fire was extinguished. Work is now underway to repair the engine.

Electricity Minister Leaves for Brazil 26 Apr

NC260855 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Engineer Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this morning for Brazil. During the 7-day visit, he and Brazilian officials will discuss ways to promote technical cooperation in various fields, as well as the peaceful application of nuclear energy. Abazah will then travel to Argentina on 1-week official visit during which he will undertake to promote bilateral cooperation in electricity projects.

Spokesman Terms Iranian Communiques 'Exposed Lies'

JN291825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1808 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has described the military communiques broadcast by Iran today as an exposed attempt to cover up its abject defeat and massive losses as a result of its insistence on the war. He emphasized that the Iranian claims are exposed lies. He called on Arab and foreign press correspondents to visit the battlefronts and all army corps, including the VII Army Corps operational theater and the combat axes mentioned in the Iranian communiques, in order to become acquainted with the facts as they are and to announce them to public opinion in accordance with their observations and convictions.

Denies Downing of 2 Planes

JN291816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi planes were downed over the battlefronts. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that Iranian claims are absolutely untrue. All Iraqi planes returned safely to base after carrying out their combat missions successfully. He challenged Iran to prove its claims.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Planes Raid Kermanshah Airport

JN292033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2023 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — Iraq's gigantic planes launched a destructive raid on Kermanshah airport at 1905 [1505 GMT] today. An Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi planes dropped their bombs on the airport runways and installations and destroyed about 200 vehicles and a number of vans and tents. He added that all planes which carried out the strike returned safely to base.

Two Maritime Targets Hit Near Iran

GF301052 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A military spokesman has stated the following: Our courageous naval forces, the capable and faithful guardian of the Arabian Gulf waters, launched destructive attacks at 0140 [2140 GMT] and 0230 [2230 GMT] today on two maritime targets — one large, the other very large — near the Iranian shores. They scored direct hits. After the valiant sea lions courageously and accurately performed their duty, they returned with their units to their base safe and sound, surrounded by God's guardianship and care. Blessed are you, O valiant men of the sea and may God bless your endeavor.

[Issued] on 30 April 1986.

Communique No 2,207

JN291628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,207 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the power of God all arms strike, with the courage of all men we safeguard Iraq, and with every deadly weapon we destroy the aggressors. Thus, we confirm our loyalty to the land and embody our march along the roads of victory. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Last night enemy forces attacked some of our valiant units' positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our fighters confronted them very bravely and boldly, using all types of weapons. Following a series of fierce battles all night long yesterday and today, and effectively supported by our heroic Air Force, our capable artillery, and the bold Army helicopter gunships, our forces succeeded in halting the failed enemy offensive and in inflicting massive losses in personnel, weaponary, equipment, and hardware.

In other areas in the same sector, the following was achieved: One excavator and two vehicles, one of which was laden with ammunition, were destroyed; eight ammunition dumps and four machinegun emplacements were destroyed; and several fires were started in enemy positions.

2. Our Air Force resumed its bold assaults in order to mete out just punishment to the criminal aggressors. Our planes today lent the best and strongest support to our ground forces on the heroic VII Army Corps front, inflicting massive losses in 183 combat missions after which the brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

3. The bold Army helicopter gunships played a memorable role in supporting our ground forces in the VI Army Corps northern sector and on the VII Army Corps front. The helicopter cavaliers carried out 227 combat missions against enemy forces, inflicting large losses. They then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Our brave forces in the V Army Corps northern sector seized the following weaponry, hardware, and material, in addition to that mentioned in our previous communiques: two 57-mm antiaircraft guns, two 120-mm mortars, one 81-mm mortar, three RPG-7 launchers, three GC rifles, four radios, one vehicle, two tractors, one telephone exchange, six field telephones, and a large quantity of military hardware and equipment equivalent to 10 large truckloads.

5. Two enemy groups attempted to approach our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our hero fighters confronted them with their strong fire, inflicting human losses and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and four infantry positions were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 April 1986

Joint Talks With Egypt Continue in Amman

JN291143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Meetings of the fourth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee resumed at the Prime Ministry this morning. The Jordanian side was headed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Egyptian side by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; the interior minister of labor and social development; the minister of industry, trade, and supply; the agriculture minister; the higher edcuation minister; the minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities; the minister of transport; the Central Bank governor; and a number of specialists.

Attending the meetings on the Egyptian side were the deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; the minister of economy and foreign trade; the minister of industry; and a number of specialists.

The committee continued to review the agenda and ways to promote Jordanian-Egyptian relations in the fields of tourism, information, manpower, and joint industrial projects.

The committee is expected to conclude its work the day after tomorrow after signing the minutes of its meetings.

Husayn Receives Lufti

JN291317 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, a number of ministers, and the ambassador in Cairo. Attending on the Egyptian side were Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; and members of the accompanying delegation. Dr Lutfi and both delegations had lunch with King Husayn.

Lufti Delivers Mubarak Message

NC291904 Cairo MENA in English 1825 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, April 29 (MENA) — King Husayn today received a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak conveyed to him by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi, now visiting Jordan.

At the audience, the monarch discussed with the premier bilateral relations covered at the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Jordanian higher committee at its current session held here.

Lufti Praises Cooperation

JN291906 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has praised achievements made in coordinating and bolstering relations between Jordan and Egypt which were realized by meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee and meetings between the two countries' officials. During a meeting with chief editors of local newspapers and radio, television, and news agency correspondents, Dr Lutfi discussed the fourth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee and its achievements and future plan, affirming that cooperation between the two fraternal countries will be bolstered as a result of expanding cooperation and coordination to the fields of industry and health.

Dr Lutfi said visits between Jordanian and Egyptian officials will be exchanged in order to benefit from the two countries' expertise. The aim is to reach a stage of industrial integration and coordination in the fields of health. Dr Lutfi praised Jordan's progress in the fields of services and health care.

On coordination in the fields of transport, Dr Lutfi praised the land route between Jordan and Egypt. He said this route will be used for the travel of Egyptian pilgrims to Saudi Arabia via Aqaba. He pointed out that the Egyptian Government recently built a road between Suez and Nuwaybi' which shortens the distance by 150 km. This will increase the use of this route, which was used by 650,000 people from both countries during the first year of its opening.

He said it has been agreed to establish projects, the most important of which is a holding company with a capital of $50 million. Other companies will emerge from this company such as those for forage, meat, and transport among Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq, as well as other companies which will be agreed upon in the future.

Dr Lutfi also touched on coordination in other sectors, such as agriculture, information, tourism, education, and measures which were adopted to implement the conclusions of joint committees.

London Magazine on Future Husayn Visit to Moscow

WA291828 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Apr 86 p 9

[Text] *AL MAJALLAH* has learned that in response to an invitation by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, King Husayn of Jordan will visit the Soviet Union soon, perhaps next month. During the visit, talks will focus on the situation in the Middle East and certain armament aspects, since the U.S. arms deal to Jordan has been frozen. Sources from whom *AL-MAJALLAH* obtained this information pointed out that the much talked-about visit by Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar] to Moscow might take place on the heels of Husayn's visit. It is worth noting that Abu 'Ammar was scheduled to travel to East Berlin last week to attend the congress of the ruling Socialist Unity Party in the German Democratic Republic.

Iraqi Oil Minister Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN290832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0807 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 29 Apr (INA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi here today. The two sides discussed bilateral relations in the field of energy and the means to promote them.

Al-'Uraybi, who arrived here last night on an official visit, met earlier with Dr Hisham al-Khatib, Jordanian minister of energy and mineral resources, and discussed with him bilateral cooperation in the energy sphere.

Energy Protocol Signed

JN291918 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A protocol on bilateral cooperation with Iraq in the field of oil and energy was signed at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources this morning. The protocol was signed on the Jordanian side by Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral resources, and on the Iraqi side by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, who is on a visit to Jordan.

Foreign Minister Departs for Fes Meeting

JN291157 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for Fes today to participate in the Arab foreign ministers' meeting to be held tomorrow to prepare the agenda of the emergency Arab summit, which has been agreed in principle to be held in Fes next Saturday.

Minister Denies Israeli Report on Intellectuals

JN291909 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib today denied Israeli reports that Jordanian television will organize a meeting between Israeli and Jordanian intellectuals in Paris tomorrow. The Jordanian information minister said these reports are sheer nonsense. He recalled that Jordanian television is an official Jordanian institution of Arab identity and that such a plan is absolutely inconceivable.

An Israeli newspaper said today that Jordanian television has organized an Israeli-Jordanian meeting in which some intellectuals from the two countries will participate in Paris tomorrow, Wednesday.

Upper House of Parliament Endorses New Electoral Law

JN271148 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The Upper House of Parliament has endorsed the election law of the Lower House of Parliament for the year 1986. Addressing a house session under Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i thanked the house members for deeply examining the draft law. He said the approval reflected existing coordination between the legislative and executive authorities for serving the common benefit.

The prime minister noted that laws could not be static and that reassessment and modernization are vital phases of the legislative process. Should a law need be revised, the prime minister said, the government would not hesitate in proposing necessary amendments.

Reportage on FRG Envoy's Visit to Beirut

Examines Status of Embassy

NC291002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Reinhardt Schlagintweit, head of the FRG's Middle East Department [title as heard], has said that his country has made no decision to close its embassy or reduce the size of its diplomatic mission in Beirut. The FRG official made this statement after his meeting this morning with Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. He also said that the FRG is concerned about the safety of its citizens.

Schlagintweit explained that the purpose of his trip is to find out how FRG nationals and embassy employees living in Beirut are doing, and to exchange views with Lebanese officials. In addition, he noted that he will meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Nabih Birri later today, and will see President Amin al-Jumayyil tomorrow. The FRG official is now in West Beirut.

Karami Confers With Envoy

NC291540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared that the remedy for international terrorism lies in dealing with the political factors behind it. The prime minister noted that there is an enormous difference between so-called terrorism and the actions of people who are defending their rights, land, and future.

The prime minister made these remarks during his meeting with the head of the FRG Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department today. The FRG official came to Beirut to examine the situation in Lebanon in light of recent developments which have emerged as a result of the tripartite agreement. Discussion during the meeting also dealt with the so-called international terrorism.

The FRG official later met with Minister Nabih Birri. Their talks dealt with the current situation existing in Lebanon and the region. The FRG official expressed profound concern at the fact that the tripartite agreement had not yet been implemented within the context of efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The same topics were also discussed during a meeting between the FRG official and Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Prime Minister Karami Leaves for Damascus

NC300707 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami left this morning for Damascus, where he will hold talks with senior Syrian officials on the situation in Lebanon.

Khalid Chairs Beirut Meeting on Current Issues

NC291501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Parties and organizations of Beirut held a meeting today under the chairmanship of His Eminence Mufti Hasan Khalid. After the conclusion of the session at 1500, the following statement was issued:

In response to a call by his eminence Mufti Khalid, and after undertaking consultations with political, party, and social leaders in Beirut, an expanded meeting was held this morning under the chairmanship of his eminence. The conferees discussed the current political events and developments which the region in general and Lebanon and Beirut in particular are experiencing. The discussions also dealt with ways to preserve Beirut's well-being, its bright cultural heritage, and its distinguished and historic Arab role. The conferees touched on the means needed to safeguard Lebanon's leading role in the fateful Arab stands taken against Israel's aggression in the south.

The statement noted the conferees' praise for the Islamic national resistance in the south, which continues to carry out heroic and daring operations against the Israeli enemy and its agents. The conferees' viewpoints were identical with regard to all the issues under discussion. They also called for cementing the ranks in order to confront the great challenges now facing the region.

The statement said that the conferees had agreed to follow up future consultations to ensure the implementation of efforts which reiterate that they key to solving the Lebanese crisis rests in reconciliation on political bases that will preserve Lebanon's Arabism, unity, and sovereignty under the canopy of justice and equality.

Lebanese Forces Honor Cease-Fire Despite Shelling

NC291013 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible security source in the Lebanese Forces has emphasized that his organization remains determined not to respond to any shooting in order to give a chance to all the efforts being made to reach a firm military truce. The source noted that there has been some sporadic shelling of Bikfayya, Al-Dikwanah, and residential areas in Sodeco and Al-Barjawi since the announcement by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee of a cease-fire, which took effect at midnight last night.

Phalangists Not Observing

NC291046 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Despite their theatrical cease-fire announcement, the Phalangist forces, using light- and medium-caliber weapons, are still sniping at the Ra's al-Nab', Primo, Bisharah al-Khuri, Sodeco, and commercial markets combat lines.

Israeli Forces Release 17 Detainees From Camps

NC291714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Israeli forces released 17 detainees from the Al-Khiyam and 'Atlit camps at 1515 today.

Syrian Forces Confiscate Socialists' Weapons

NC291744 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Exclusive reports indicate that Syrian forces in the upper Al-Matn are currently confiscating the personal weapons of socialist gunmen crossing their roadblocks. This action against the socialists was ordered by Major Rustum, head of Syrian intelligence in the upper Al-Matn and was said to be due to certain differences between the Syrians and the Progressive Socialist Party.

In another development, Syrian reinforcements, including special units and tanks, were reported in certain areas in Al-Batrun.

Army Positions Come Under Fire in Upper al-Matn

NC301003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah and Al-Dawwar are coming under artillery fire from positions manned by Syrian Social Nationalist Party gunmen in Al-'Ayrun and Shrin. Neighboring residential areas are also being subjected to machinegun fire.

We have just learned that the attacks against the army positions in Upper al-Matn, in which rockets and artillery are being used, have intensified.

Voice of Lebanon Reports Attempt on Khaddam's Life

NC291253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1223 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Voice of Lebanon has learned Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam escaped an assassination attempt last Friday [25 April] afternoon while he was riding in his bulletproof black Mercedes near the northern entrance to Damascus.

According to the available information, there was an explosion, in which a member of Khaddam's entourage, a man named Nasir, was killed. Three others were wounded. Following the explosion, roadblocks were immediately set up to seal off the area and the Syrian security forces detained several suspects.

There are reports that two explosions rocked Damascus on Sunday, 27 April. The first explosion, which took place outside the Al-Umawiyin mosque and was caused by a booby-trapped car, left some casualties. The second occurred in the Al-'Abbasiyah neighborhood, where there was a similar explosion on 12 March.

It is worth mentioning here that the Syrian authorities executed the Lebanese Ahmad Husayn 'Id, 27, at dawn today. 'Id had been convicted of blowing up a refrigerated truck near the northern entrance to Damascus on 12 March.

Assassination Attempt Denied

JN291838 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Ghassan al-Rifa'i, director of the SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY office in Paris, today denied that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had been exposed to an assassination attempt, describing the report on the attempt as fabricated and groundless.

Vice President Khaddam Reviews Foreign Policy

JN290942 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0822 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Apr (SANA) — In a statement yesterday, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reviewed Syria's foreign policy and its firm and principled stands toward the Arab-Zionist conflict and various issues in the Arab and international arenas.

During a meeting with the participants in the central political preparation course for student union leaders in the universities and institutes, Khaddam stressed that the objective of Syria's foreign policy is to safeguard the homeland, fight aggression, confront imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots, support the Palestine question, and to achieve comprehensive Arab unity.

Khaddam pointed out that Syria will continue to confront all U.S. attempts to impose capitulatory settlements and solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestine question, closing the file of the Arab-Zionist conflict, and imposing the imperialist U.S. hegemony on the Arab nation. Khaddam said Syria wants just peace, and calls for achieving the constituents of this peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and on recognizing the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Khaddam denounced the treacherous U.S. aggression against Libya and the fascist Iraqi regime's unjust war against the Iranian revolution — a war which exhausts the two countries' potentials and serves the Israeli-U.S. interests in the region. Khaddam also denounced the course adopted by Yasir 'Arafat and his clique in the Palestinian area, and their role in peddling the defeatist solutions.

Al-Shar' on Syria's Stand on Arab Summit

JN291734 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (SANA) — In a statement to KUNA, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', who is accompanying President Hafiz al-Asad in Belgrade, has said that Syria has agreed to Libya's request to convene an emergency Arab summit to take place in the city of Sabha, Libya. Answering a question by KUNA, al-Shar' said that if the proposed emergency Arab summit is not held in Libya, as proposed by the Jamahiriyah, to discuss an urgent subject — the U.S. aggression against Libya — it would be better to hold an ordinary Arab summit that is well prepared through contacts and consultations among Arab kings and presidents to guarantee its success.

On the subjects which Syria believes that the summit should discuss, Al-Shar' said an emergency Arab summit is supposed to discuss urgent matters. If the summit discusses ordinary matters, it would be better to convene an ordinary summit after careful and sound preparations to provide proper circumstances and atmosphere for its success. Al-Shar' said that Syria's stand was conveyed to the Jamahiriyah and the Arab League Secretariat General.

Lebanese National Executed for 'Foolish' Crime

JN291425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1336 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Apr (SANA) — The death sentence by hanging has been carried out at Damascus' northern entrance, Qabun junction, on criminal Ahmad Hasan 'Id, born in Tripoli, Lebanon, for committing a criminal action resulting in the death or injury of a number of citizens.

It is noteworthy that criminal Ahmad Hasan 'Id's confessions left no room for doubt or wondering about the crime and its planners. Confessions confirmed that nobody except Saddam Husayn, with his rancor and fascism, and his agent, rancorous regime could degenerate to this level of spiteful, foolish crime.

More on Execution

JN291310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lebanese national Ahmad Hasanin was executed in Damascus at dawn today. He was apprehended 19 March and charged with detonating a refrigerator truck near the northeastern entrance of Damascus, resulting in scores of casualties among civilians. Syrian news media accused Baghdad of planning the operation. Iraq strongly denied this.

Lebanon's Karami Arrives, Meets Al-Kasm

JN300923 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Apr (SANA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria. He was received at the entrance to Damascus by Prime Minister Dr Abd al-Rauf al-Kasm, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Transportation Minister Yusuf Ahmad, Minister for Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib. Later, the band played the Lebanese and Syrian national anthems, and Al-Kasm and Karami reviewed the honor guard which saluted them. Upon arrival at the Prime Ministry Building, Al-Kasm and Karami held a meeting in the presence of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

U.S. Carrier Said Leaving Suez for Mediterranean

JN291603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Mediterranean — The U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* left the Suez Canal for the Mediterranean today accompanied by five warships to reinforce the 6th Fleet. Officials in Washington announced that the *Enterprise* will join the carriers *Coral Sea* and *America* from which U.S. planes launched an aggression against Libya recently. The officials explained that with the arrival of the *Enterprise* and the ships accompanying it, U.S. war vessels in the Mediterranean will number more than 30, reinforced by more than 240 warplanes.

In this respect, observers believe that the Egyptian regime's approval of *Enterprise*'s transit of the Suez Canal after allowing *Saratoga*'s crossing previously confirms its involvement in the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and any future aggression. It is noteworthy that this is the first time the Egyptian authorities have allowed a nuclear vessel to pass through the Suez Canal.

Cabinet 'Battle' Anticipated on Territory Settlement

TA291705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The unity government partners appeared ready to resume battle yesterday over settlement in the territories, after months in which other issues have caused the main tensions in the coalition.

Ministers Gad Ya'aqobi, Labour, and Amnon Rubinstein, Shinui, promised yesterday to raise the question of settlement in Hebron in next week's Cabinet session. They were reacting to Housing Minister David Levi's statement on Sunday that dozens more Jewish families would soon be settled in Hebron and to Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir's talk on the same day of "Jewish Hebron."

Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon jumped into the fray yesterday by declaring that setting up new settlements would be one of the main tasks of Shamir's government after the rotation of the premiership in October.

"For me Jewish settlement is holier than any coalition agreement but it appears in the coalition agreement too," Sharon said during a tour of West Bank settlements with hundreds of the Herut convention delegates.

Sharon said that one of Shamir's first steps as prime minister would be to set up a ministerial committee on settlement. "I was at the head of such a committee when most of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria were established," Sharon said, adding that he would be happy to head the unit again.

He said that Israel had rights not only to the West Bank but to the East Bank of the Jordan as well, but that these rights had not been realized because of political constraints. He also repeated his call for imposing Israeli law in the territories.

Shamir, speaking yesterday at a commemoration of the conquest of Yafo in 1948, said, "Just as Yafo was liberated and not given back, so Hebron was liberated and will never be given back. It will be a leading city in Israel, in the land of Israel." He had stressed the smae theme the night before at a Gush Emunim dinner in Hebron itself.

Shamir told Irgun veterans in Yafo yesterday: "People can argue today about whether the battle for Yafo was needed. But you can't forget that a short time after it was liberated, Yafo was full of thousands of immigrants, who had nowhere else to live."

Ya'aqobi also intends to ask the Cabinet to reverse a Treasury decision to give tax breaks only to settlements which have existed for 10 years or less.

According to press reports, the Treasury has already submitted the move to the Knesset Finance Committee for approval.

"The Treasury's decision is a cover for attempts to damage the development towns and to continue giving preference to the West Bank settlement," Ya'aqobi told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday.

Sources Say Defense Circles Unaware of Arms Deal

TA290859 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] Security sources made it clear yesterday that if there is any truth in the remarks made by the U.S. prosecutor that the "Bar'am group" conducted active negotiations for the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and that contracts on credit conditions and supply procedures had already been prepared, then Brigadier General (Reserves) Avraham Bar'am did violate laws of the State of Israel.

The same sources stressed that the only permit given to Brig Gen Bar'am was permission in principle to deal in military information and equipment, and that this permit is not needed by a citizen who is not in the reserves. This permit (which people in the reserves service who work in Israeli security industries also require) serves as a guarantee of oversight and scrutiny, and does not represent authorization to negotiate, mediate, or implement deals involving the export and sale of military information or equipment. For such activity, even in the initial stages, every Israeli citizen, whether a member of the reserves or not, must obtain approval.

Brig Gen Bar'am did not have any specific approval, but rather only a permit in principle. According to security sources, no one in the defense establishment knew of his or his partners' plans to launch any specific negotiations. The security sources claimed that had they known, they would have rejected outright the sale of U.S. arms to Iran from Israel. No mention was made of whether Israel would take steps to get Bar'am extradited when the facts are clarified.

Defense Sources on Aims of Rabin Trip to U.S.

TA290915 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] One of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's objectives during his visit to the United States in the near future will be a resumption of congressional activity to explain Israel's security needs, which require the continuation of the massive aid granted it by the United States. The minister will meet with the most important people in Congress who deal with those issues linked with U.S. foreign aid.

A senior military source believes that Israel can no longer be as confident as it was in the past of its ability to rely on the U.S. Congress to put pressure for the granting of more security aid to Israel than that recommended by the White House.

In addition to these issues and the signing of the memorandum of understanding relating to Israel's participation in the "star wars" project, the defense minister will also deal with the issues of terrorism and ways to fight it. It is thought in the defense establishment that Israel will have to act independently on this matter, but with an understanding with the United States.

Commenting on the affair of (Reserves) Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am, the senior source once again stressed that Israel has no involvement in this matter and that not a single screw has been sold by Israel. Referring to the Hebron events, the senior source said that one of the lessons the IDF has learned from the foulups that occurred when Gush Emunim members blocked the roads was the need to increase the number of soldiers in the area to supervise order and prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

Egypt Encourages Exports to Israel Via Gaza Strip

TA291132 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Dani Tzidqoni]

[Excerpt] The Egyptian authorities are encouraging the export of goods from their country to Israel via traders in the Gaza Strip who are given import permits by the Industry and Trade Ministry representation in Gaza.

The lack of foreign currency in Egypt and the difficult economic situation there are apparently the causes for the promotion of exports to Israel in this manner. At this stage the products involved are spices and watermelon seeds, which enter Israel through the Nizzana terminal.

The Egyptians have also approached the traders in Gaza with a request to export (Denis) fish from the Al-Bardawil to Europe through the services of an Israeli company. Previously an Israeli, Yehuda Segev, had suggested cooperating with the Egyptians in this matter, but they had refused. The (Denis) fish is in great demand in Italy and Greece.

West Bank, Gaza Strip Deficit Increases

TA290612 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] The deficit in the balance of goods and services between the occupied territories and Israel increased by 49 per cent in 1985, to total $219 million.

The main reason for the $72 million increase was an $80 million drop in the earnings of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip workers, who are employed in Israel. They were the victims of the erosion of Israeli salaries and of a cutback in construction work.

The trade deficit of the West Bank with Israel was $425 million in 1985, compared to $428 million the previous year, according to figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

As opposed to this deficit in trade, there was a surplus in services between Israel and the territories, but that surplus dropped from $281 million to $206 million.

The deficit of the occupied territories is covered by bringing in foreign currency across the border. That foreign currency is then sold on the black market and by currency exchangers, and is one of the chief sources of currency for the Israeli black market.

As a rule, every West Bank inhabitant can bring in $5,000 every time he enters the country.

Jordanian Television Invites Israelis To Appear

TA291017 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Apr 86 p 6

[Report by Avi Bettelheim]

[Text] Five young people from Israel who are known to have dovish views in the political field and who have in the past published articles favoring the eastern option have been invited by Jordanian television to take part in a dialogue with Jordanian intellectuals and communications people.

The meeting will take place in Paris at the end of this week and will be videotaped by Jordanian television. Part of it will be screened in Jordan.

The invitation from Jordan arrived via leading activists in the North African Jewish community in France. The meeting will take place under their auspices and the expenses, including airfare from Israel to France and living expenses there, are being met by Jordan.

The people who have been invited from Israel are: (Vicky Shiran), formerly spokeswoman for the TAMI [Traditional Movement, Israel] party; David Hemo, a sociologist; Kokhavi Shemesh, a journalist and formerly one of the leaders of the Black Panthers; (Yamini) Ben-Dror, a journalist and former TAMI member; and Avi (Bardogo), an attorney and journalist.

Commentator Zaq on 'Quiet Diplomacy With Husayn'

TA291555 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Apr 86 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Quiet Diplomacy With Husayn"]

[Text] Both Menahem Begin and Yitzhaq Shamir exchanged messages with Husayn when they were prime ministers. They kept all the understandings achieved with Jordan over the course of the years, but they did not meet with the Jordanian king, as Shim'on Peres is in the habit of doing.

Begin sent Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to meet with Husayn in London and Dayan reported to him that there was no chance of an agreement with Jordan. And indeed, those who were not satisfied then with understandings, like those who are not satisfied now with understandings, suffered a disappointment when no agreement was achieved. However, it seems that Husayn then hinted specifically, just as he is now hinting, that he was interested in a continuation of the dialogue, although he would find it very difficult to reach an agreement.

In any event, since the chance of a dialogue with Egypt then appeared, the dialogue with Jordan was not continued. A year later, when the Israeli Government initiated a meeting between

Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin and Prince Hasan, the Jordanian crown prince, the meeting was cancelled at the last minute: Jordan was unable to accept the fact that Israel was conducting negotiations with Egypt without Jordan's full incorporation.

Over all the years the cessation of the senior-level Israeli-Jordanian talks did not interfere with their continuation on the operational level. Neighborhood and common interests made this essential.

Nevertheless, the rules of the "secret diplomacy" were kept: rules which enabled Israel and Jordan to reach general understanding in many fields, from border amendments in the 'Arava to the division of the Jordan and Yarmuk River water. In fact, agreements were achieved on all the issues involving the sections of the border touching the international line, south of the Dead Sea on the one hand and north of Tirat Zvi on the other. This was not the case regarding matters involving Judaea and Samaria. Even when Israel suggested to Husayn that mayors and officials of his choice be appointed, he replied that he would prefer not to be involved in Israel's decisions. Arrangements of this type are destined to be disclosed and he did not want to be exposed. The Jordanian king took this line in the past and it is difficult to assume that he will deviate from it, despite the many temptations lying in Israel's proposals.

The murder of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri came as a warning to Husayn of the danger involved in an Israeli appointment of somebody recommended by Jordan, despite the fact that Al-Masri also took care to obtain 'Arafat's prior agreement.

Therefore, even in quiet diplomacy it is better to act with caution, not to make things difficult for it by burdening it with far-reaching objectives, and not to spur it on to make immediate achievements, break-throughs. The mills of quiet diplomacy grind slowly and the secrecy must be a guarantee against the grave disappointment that could be created in the wake of fostering exaggerated expectations.

Husayn is not deluding himself that he will be able to reach an agreement with Israel. As concerns the Hashemite royal house, which has taken a beating, Jerusalem would make up for it, and he knows that he will not be able to get Jerusalem. However, for three reasons he is prepared to conduct secret diplomacy with Israel:

1. Israel is curbing the Palestinian irredentism in his kingdom.

2. Keeping the Israeli channel open gives him a chance of Israeli support for his kingdom in the event of it being jeopardized by hostile Arab elements.

3. The dialogue with Israel constitutes a sort of immunization injection for the Jordanian claim to Gaza, which has never ever been held by Jordan.

The Jordanian king recently discovered some weakening in Israel's positions, both with regard to the Palestinians and as concerns Israel's willingness to defend Jordan at a time of need, and he is very concerned. Because of this, too, he has an interest in deepening the dialogue with Israel.

In the past Husayn was disturbed by Ari'el Sharon's talk about turning Jordan into Palestine. He did not conceal these fears of his in talks with the Americans. He is now disturbed by statements from the other side of the political spectrum, when even from inside the Labor Party voices can be heard favoring an attempt to talk with the PLO. He fears the loss of the Israeli barrier which has so far blocked the anti-Hashemite forces in the Arab world.

Husayn's rest is no less disturbed by the syndrome the Lebanon war left in Israeli society. The signals he is picking up, that the willingness in Israel that was guided by the security doctrine about preserving the political status quo with its neighbor has decreased and that voices are increasing an Israeli society speaking out against any involvement across the border, have worried him. He fears that, at a time of danger, he will not be able to rely on Israel, as he did in September 1970. These fears have led Husayn into the attempts to talk with Syria.

Al-Asad's consideration is that through the dialogue with Husayn he will block any Israeli-Jordanian-U.S. agreement that could pull Jordan into the Egyptian camp. As a spinoff, Al-Asad tried to obtain the isolation of his arch-enemy, 'Arafat, who had consolidated himself in Jordan.

Husayn's considerations were that, by visiting Damascus, he would be able to force 'Arafat's organization to agree to his conditions for negotiations with the Americans. At one and the same time Husayn tried to prove to the Israelis that he was not tied only to an Israeli option.

The failure of the U.S. mediation between Husayn and Israel over the Palestinian issue mixed up all the cards.

— Husayn no longer needs Al-Asad's pressure on 'Arafat, since, in any event, the PLO leader is incapable of implementing the agreement he signed with him. And Husayn no longer needs a more flexible Israeli position since, as he sees it, Israel has already shown too much flexibility on the Palestinian issue, to the point of jeopardizing Jordan's own position.

— Al-Asad no longer fears an Israeli-Jordanian agreement, since everyone admits that it cannot be obtained and 'Arafat's isolation has in any case been achieved. Therefore, Al-Asad is in no hurry to go to Amman, as expected.

This clearing-up of the situation gives the Jordanian king the chance to go back to the channel of quiet diplomacy with Israel, so as to try to guarantee that at a time of testing the Hashemite Kingdom will be able to rely on its neighbor to the west.

Against this background we can also understand the prime minister's fine distinction between an agreement and understandings. An agreement also contains territorial components which are difficult and complicated and it is its nature to be open. This is not the case with long-term understandings, which can be achieved through quiet diplomacy.

ALGERIA

Finance Minister, French Trade Minister Hold Talks

LD291259 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 Apr (APS) — Yesterday, Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of finance, received Michel Noir, French minister of external trade, at his ministry. Talks between the two sides focused on the existing economic relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening and supporting them by taking into consideration joint interests especially in the fields of public service, transport, and industry. The two ministers discussed the issues that may be studied by the mixed subcommittees of the joint Algerian-French commission.

Maghreb Parties Issue Political Declaration

LD291327 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Maghrebian Parties: The Political Declaration" — APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 29/04/86 (APS) — Parties of the Maghreb countries which ended their works yesterday exhorted the Maghreb countries and all the Arab countries to efficiently face the serious consequences resulting from the imperialist aggression perpetrated by the United States and Israel against Libya and Tunisia and expressed their indefectible [as received] support to the two brother peoples.

In a political declaration released at the end of these talks the political parties expressed their conviction that the Arab Maghreb unity full part of the project of edification of the Arab unity requires the gathering of objective conditions susceptible of mobilizing the Arab peoples and to reinforce their common struggle against the imperialo-Zionist hegemony. [sentence as received]

In this regard they expressed their consideration before the heroical resistance of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership and called for the unity of ranks of the different formations of the Palestinian resistance.

Considering the recrudescence of the imperialo-Zionist offensive and the press into aiming at the manipulation of the international public opinion, the political declaration reiterated the call of the Maghreb countries for a rapid and urgent solution of the Western Sahara conflict in the interest of the Arab Maghreb and the aspirations of its peoples for unity, progress and stability.

Prime Minister Brahimi Pays Official Visit to Turkey

For Ankara coverage of the visit to Turkey by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, including his meetings with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and President Kenan Evren, see the Turkey section of the 30 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Tripoli Television Broadcasts Death Poem to Reagan

LD292114 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2006 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Announcer-read poem: "A Poem and Promise From the Libyan People"]

[Text]

The child-killer will be killed without delay,
let all generations soon be witnesses.
Reagan, my people is known;
just read history and see
widely known as are all circumstances,
you will be killed, most certainly.
The child-killer will be killed without delay,
let all generations soon be witnesses;
your death will remain an example of joy and rejoicing
for the people,
despite masses of guards you will be killed, most certainly.
The child-killer will be killed without delay,
let all generations soon be witnesses;
you will be killed in a contemptible manner,
instantly like a stuck pig;
people will be puzzled and your heart will look like a sieve.
The child-killer will be killed without delay,
let all generations soon be witnesses;
you in this contemporary era witness;
Reagan's killing is inevitable on an ill-fated day,
ill-omened for him.
With the help of Almighty God
the child-killer will be killed without delay;
let all generations soon be witnesses.

[Video shows President Reagan with bared torso and his mouth open]

Rome Daily Carries Al-Qadhdhafi Interview on Raid

PM301128 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27-28 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on interview with Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Saed Naqvi of the New Delhi *WORLD REPORT* at Bab al-'Aziziyah; date not given]

[Text] [Saqvi] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the entire world would like to know exactly what happened on the night of 15 April when the Americans bombed Tripoli and your home.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I was asleep at home with my family. I could not have imagined that in this era there were barbarians planning to attack my family in their sleep. There was no reason of any kind — there was no direct war between the United States and Libya, no reason for the United States to do what it did, no reason for a major power to use its might against a small country.

[Naqvi] Let us talk about the political aspects later. First tell me how you escaped. Did the bombs hit the room you were in or were you far away? Did you see them explode?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The house collapsed into a pile of masonry. I rushed to save the children; it was difficult to make headway amid the bombs and the flames. There were many difficulties that night also because my wife was confined to bed with a slipped disk. The attack was perpetrated by 33 aircraft and centered on my home and tent. You can take a look for yourself. [Al-Qadhdhafi ends] This is the start of the interview with Al-Qadhdhafi granted to the Indian journalist Saed Naqvi, who met with the colonel at Bab Al-'Aziziyah. It is the first exclusive interview granted by the Libyan leader since the crisis. We reprint it in full. Naqvi writes: "Libya may be forced to join the socialist bloc as a result of the American initiatives. Al-Qadhdhafi told me: 'The Americans forced Cuba to become a communist country. Reagan could force Libya in the same direction.' He said that if Libya's neutrality is not observed, 'then we will choose the socialist camp against the imperialist camp.' Al-Qadhdhafi also told me that the Americans know that we [Libyans] have nothing to do with terrorism but that they conduct propaganda against Libya because Libya supports the Palestinian liberation movement. Al-Qadhdhafi also condemned the bomb explosion at the British Airways office in London. Naqvi continues: "I was taken to the hotel at Bab Al-'Aziziyah, the large complex enclosed by high walls where Al-Qadhdhafi usually lives and where his offices are. It was Al-Qadhdhafi's house in this complex that was hardest hit by the American bombs that killed Hana, his 16 month old adopted daughter, and wounded the other children. At the gates there were two tanks sunk into the ground. There were soldiers everywhere. I was taken to a large room furnished with leather sofas and two modern candelabra. The foreign minister led me to a staircase leading to another room well below ground level. In the middle there stood a table tennis table, and a dozen soldiers armed with submachine guns were watching television and smoking.

"After passing through several more rooms I reached an austere low-ceilinged rectangular room with white walls and a table in the middle — apparently a makeshift headquarters. Al-Qadhdhafi wore a dark gray pilot's uniform, with an embroidered black cape over his shoulders. He was standing behind the table and greeted me with a wave. If he was tense he did not show it: He was pensive, but smiled at times."

[Naqvi] How do you intend to respond to the U. S. act of aggression.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] By continuing mankind's struggle, the struggle against imperialism and for every peoples' right to be free and to a place in the sun. We must make every effort to maintain world peace.

[Naqvi] As a statesman and politician, how do you explain Reagan's actions? Why did he do it? For domestic reasons? To alter the political situation in the Middle East?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There are profound psychological reasons.

[Naqvi] Namely?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The crusading spirit against Islam, an anti-Semitic spirit against the Arabs, because the Arabs are Semites. The Arabs are the real Semites. Moreover, he hates revolution, he hates socialism, he hates liberation struggles. He is a capitalist and a fanatic. He is a failed actor who has become president of a major power and wants to show that he can set big war machines in motion. He is suffering from old age and cancer. He wants the world to end at the same time as his own life is coming to an end. Why should it endure after him? I have studied psychology, so my analysis is well-founded. Reagan has a special relationship with Mrs Thatcher: He wants to show her his real worth.

[Naqvi] His worth as a man?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, exactly. These are the psychological reasons for what he did. Then there are the political reasons. And here his advisers bear the greater share of responsibility: They believe that it is important and necessary to fill the vacuum in the Mediterranean before there are any changes.

[Naqvi] What vacuum?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] His advisers believe that the Soviet Union does not yet have a strong presence in the Mediterranean, which is why they want to gain control of the entire area before that happens. He wants to fill the area before the first Russian aircraft carrier reaches the Mediterranean.

[Naqvi] Do you mean that the first Russian aircraft carrier is about to enter the Mediterranean?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Reagan wants to fill the area before that happens so that the Soviets have no chance of entering the Mediterranean on a large scale. The Russians are constructing two further aircraft carriers. The Americans are afraid of changes in the region that would hinder their presence.

[Naqvi] What developments, what changes?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The attainment of Arab unity, revolutions in the Mediterranean area, the victory of the 'Greens' in West Germany and Europe. NATO's attempt to disrupt the balances achieved after World War II is a very dangerous initiative. The experiment of disrupting the balances is starting with Libya. They believe they have found the right time to alter the balance of power.

[Naqvi] How?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Through their attack, their testing of new sophisticated weapons, the intervention in the area: In the final analysis it is all directed against the Soviet Union. Libya was an obstacle. Libya has repelled the attack: This is why it deserves to be called the Great Jamahiriyah.

[Naqvi] Hijacked aircraft and innocent people killed at airports: This is what we call terrorism. Why is your name associated with such incidents?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Americans want to put an end to the Arab liberation movement. They find an excuse for hitting the liberation movements. So when there are incidents such as an aircraft hijacking, they exploit them and carry out large-scale propaganda to shift attention away from the Palestinians' struggle.

[Naqvi] But do you deplore acts of terrorism such as the latest attack on the British Airways office?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are clearly and definitely opposed to terrorism. Hijacking and killing innocent people... we do not accept such methods. The Americans know that we are not the guilty parties but they want to put an end to the struggle of all peoples for their liberation. But they cannot. Empires always come to an end and the peoples triumph. Violence existed in this world before I carried out the revolution in Libya. Terrorism existed and was carried out by the Americans and Israelis before I was born — in 1936, 1940, and 1948. Those were the years of Israeli terrorism against the Arabs.

There are problems in the world that must be resolved before violence will end — the Palestinian issue, the problem in Ireland, the world's minorities, South Africa, Namibia, the problem of freedom in Latin America, racism, exploitation, colonialism: These are the causes of violence. New Caledonia is a cause of violence, so is Martinique. Violence cannot be eliminated by means of a raid on Libya or on my tent. And this raid on my tent will not end the freedom struggle.

[Naqvi] If Reagan does not heed the nonaligned countries and the United Nations and has the military strength to do what he wants, what will happen?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He will create a worldwide imbalance between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. Then he will find himself having to deal with the Warsaw Pact countries. His action could lead to World War III. But his actions are also hastening the advent of the Arab people's unity.

[Naqvi] Will he drive you into the communist camp?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Whoever comes after me could be driven into the communist camp. So could I.

[Naqvi] Why are you not a communist?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Reagan is trying to show that we cannot be neutral. If there can be no neutrality then we choose to be in the socialist camp against the imperialist camp.

[Naqvi] Has the USSR helped you in the past few days?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Certainly.

[Naqvi]So there will be no more American bombings of Libya....

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The reasons why Reagan attacked us still exist and he could continue along his path.

Al-Qadhdhafi Awards Medals for Service During Attack

LD291323 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces [Al-Qadhdhafi] has granted medals of service, grade 1 to all those currently on active service, to all those discharged of service, and to the reserves who carried out their duties during the cowardly U.S.-NATO raids without being ordered to do so.

Further Reportage on Visit by Iranian Ministers

Further on Talks With Al-Mansur

LD292029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] During the meeting which was also attended by the minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Libya, Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the Peoples Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, welcomed the Iranian delegation, saying: The leadership and people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah appreciate with great happiness the support and backing of the people and authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and when I was in Tehran during the time of the U.S. aggression against Libya, I closely witnessed the sympathy of the Muslim people and support of the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In another part of his speech he said: Undoubtedly we are in a single trench and onslaughts and plots by the United States and its allies will not have the slightest effect on the revolutionary morale of the Libyan people.

Kamil Hasan al-Mansur also said: At the nonaligned conference the Iranian delegation carried out some worthy activities in connection with this U.S. aggression and the presence of this high-ranking delegation at this sensitive juncture is yet another demonstration of the depth of solidarity and unity between the two countries.

In his reply Mr Velayati, expressing gratitude for the warm welcome accorded by the Libyan authorities, said: We feel that support for the progressive and revolutionary countries in the Islamic world is a necessary duty and we are manning the same trench with you and, therefore, despite the fact that we are beset with an all-out war, nevertheless when the U.S. attack against our brothers in Libya took place our people deemed it an aggression against themselves, extensively and extraordinarily expressed their support for the Muslim Libyan people, and the presence of this delegation comprising prominent officials of the various organs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is indicative of our all-round support for the Muslim people and leadership of Libya.

In another part of his speech Mr Velayati, extolled the stances adopted by the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and said: The U.S. onslaught, which took place thanks to the concerted efforts of subservient reactionaries, strengthened the firm resolve of the revolutionary Muslim people of Libya in continuing their struggles against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and despite the propaganda and psychological onslaughts of the imperialist and reactionary mass media the morale of the people is extremely high.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Islamic Republic of Iran's high-ranking delegation, after visiting the resting place of the martyrs and paying their respects, inspected the populated areas which had been attacked and also visited those wounded during this cowardly attack and who are now in hospital.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ministers

NC300728 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met last night with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Revolutionary Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, and the members of their delegation. The Iranians handed the brother leader of the revolution a message from their leaders affirming their full support for the Libyan Arab people. In its note, the Iranian leadership said it saw itself in the same trench with the Great Jamahiriyah in confronting the barbaric aggression committed by the Americans and NATO. Iran's leaders also declared that hundreds of thousands of Iranian volunteers are ready to go to the Great Jamahiriyah to join their brothers in protecting the brother leader of the revolution.

Velayati Holds Press Conference

GF290603 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Our foreign minister held a press conference and answered questions posed by Libyan journalists. He commented on the criminal, aggressive U.S. raid over Libya and stated that this was an attack on all Islamic countries. He said: This attack once again has revealed the nature of the U.S. Administration and showed that the world aggressors will do anything to frighten the freedom-loving people of the world. He added: The attack on the brother Jamahiriyah of Libya is another in the chain of plots by the aggressors against the Islamic ummah. My delegation and I support the desire of the great Iranian people to continue the fate-determining struggle against world aggressors and their mercenaries. We announce that the people, government, and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran declare once again their steadfast and complete support for their Muslim brothers in Libya in the face of any attack and aggression by the U.S. Administration.

Mr Velayati also said: Without a doubt the U.S. aim in this savage aggression was to crush determination to support the just positions of the world's oppressed people. We believe that this action by the Reagan administration is nothing but a clear aggression against Islamic countries. All Muslim nations must adopt correct positions in response to this action to put an end to this kind of incorrect action.

Our foreign minister added: We support Libyan leader Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and we support all Muslim countries. We want them to stand firm in the face of such terroristic actions.

Mr Velayati answered reporters' questions on his views concerning statements by U.S. officials accusing Syria and Iran of supporting terrorism and threatening a retaliatory raid. He said: A question debated by all is on the meaning of terrorism. Who supports the occupation of the land of Palestine, which has caused an entire nation to become refugees? Who supports the apartheid regime of South Africa and the killing of the Muslim people of Africa? Who attacked the country of Grenada? Who has laid siege upon the country of Nicaragua? Who supports dictatorial and anti-popular regimes before those peoples who have risen against such regimes to gain their freedom throughout the world? Who attacked the territorial waters and lands of Libya? Who kills innocent children? Is it any other than the U.S. Government, which has always undertaken such crimes? Is it not only the United States who should be questioned for supporting terrorism?

Mr Velayati concluded his interview with Libyan reporters by saying: We are not afraid of the accusations leveled against us by the United States. We know that a comprehensive cooperation between Iran, Libya, and Syria and their progressive stance toward international issues is cause for anger among the U.S. Administration. Without a doubt we shall continue our support for the just position of the downtrodden people of the world.

Former Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD291038 Tripoli JANA in English 0844 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 19, April 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian former foreign minister, Mohamed al-Masmoudi, has called on the rank and file of the Arab people to firmly repulse the U.S.-NATO-Zionist onslaught and paralyse its crusading march towards the Arab fatherland.

In comments he made to JANA's correstpondent on arriving in Tripoli's airport yesterday afternoon, Al-Masmoudi has stressed that Al-Jamahiriyah, having been liberated politically, economically and socially, has come to frighten imperialism due to its principled constant stands vis-a-vis freedom worldwide.

He goes on to state that the initiatives taken by Great Al-Jamahiriyah and its continuing incitement to rise to achieve the overall Arab unity have irritated and angered U.S. and its allies in NATO as well as the Zionists.

Al-Masmoudi has also evaluated the heroic stances of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in its brave encounter with and defeat of the failed U.S.-NATO aggression.

He has, furthermore, saluted the combatant stances of the masses of the Arab nation and their immediate cohesion with their brotherly people of Al-Jamahiriyah through the demonstrations of anger and protest expressing their supportive stand alongside the Libyan Arab people.

He has, also, called on the Arab nation to combat against imperialism so as the Mediterranean Sea becomes free from imperialist influence.

In concluding his comments, he has expressed his hope that the oncoming Arab summit will pass a decisive Arab resolution up to the level of the responsibility as a practical retaliation to preserve the esteem of the Arab nation besides its pride and existence in the face of the imperialist-U.S.-NATO-Zionist onslaught.

Support Reported for Holding Arab Summit in Sabha

GF291821 Doha QNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 29 Apr (QNA) — Libya has requested the extraordinary Arab summit conference — which is due to be held on Saturday — to be held in the Libyan city of Sabha instead of the Moroccan city of Fes, as scheduled.

Informed sources told the QNA correspondent in Tunis that Libya has agreed to participate in the preliminary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers which will be held in Fes tomorrow, Wednesday.

The sources said that Syria has supported the Libyan request, while Iraq has called for not fixing a date for the summit, but leaving the matter to the foreign ministers so that they can determine the need to hold the summit conference and prepare its agenda.

19 UK Nationals Said To Be Expelled as 'Reprisal'

AU301229 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 30 (AFP) — Libya will expel 19 British nationals over the next 48 hours, the Foreign Office announced here Wednesday.

The people to be expelled work for five British firms, which have been asked to choose the names of those who would be asked to leave the country, the Foreign Office said, adding that Libya had simply indicated the number of people it wanted to send back to Britain.

A Foreign Office spokesman, describing the move as "completely arbitrary", said Tripoli had described it as a "reprisal measure" for London's expulsion last week of 22 Libyans.

AFP Reports 53 Italian Technicians Told To Leave

AU300743 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, April 30 (AFP) — Libya Tuesday told 53 Italian technicians to leave as quickly as possible, the five companies employing them said Wednesday.

Italy had last Saturday asked six Libyan diplomats to leave here in line with a decision by the European Economic Community to reduce the number of Libyan diplomats in Europe following the April 15 bombing raid on Libya, which the United States held responsible for recent terrorist attacks.

A first group of Italians was thought to have left for Malta Tuesday night. The 53 men were picked out Tuesday morning, apparently at random, by police who later returned their passports with "final" exit visas.

The Foreign Ministry here did not comment Wednesday morning, apparently in the hope Libya might be persuaded to change its mind.

Missile Launchers Undergoing Maintenance in France

AU291405 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 29 (AFP) — Four French-made anti-aircraft missile launchers sold to Libya in 1973 are currently undergoing routine maintenance at workshops outside Paris of the state-owned French electronics and arms firm, Thomson-CSF, industry sources here said.

The sources said the maintenance came under a 1973 contract covering the sale by France to the Libyan Army of six Crotale missile systems, each system comprising a radar unit and four truck-mounted missile launchers.

They said the weapons, delivered to Libya between 1974 and 1980, must undergo routine maintenance every eight to 10 years.

JANA Political Editor Criticizes Egypt's Ghali

LD300839 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — In a statement to the Spanish newspaper *EL PAIS*, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus the Cheap [a play on words: Ghali, the surname of the minister, means expensive in Arabic] has stated that we, the Arab countries, are agreed on denouncing the destabilizing policy that Libya pursues in the Arab homeland.

The JANA political editor, commenting on these cheap statements by the Cheap Butrus, asks from what corner did this rat, this Butrus the Cheap emerge, and on behalf of which Arab country is he uttering these fallacies to deceive himself and others. We must be suffering from the effects of opium, coming up with these muttered words and synonyms which essentially cannot be found in the Arab political lexicon, from which he has departed.

He has falsely appointed himself a failed lawyer defending a nation from which he has cast away and a people whose cause he has bartered. Butrus the Cheap fully realizes that his rotten regime that has been cast out by the Arabs, was the one who transformed the Arab-Zionist conflict from a conflict of existence to a conflict of borders, thereby disturbing stability in the Arab homeland and Africa and indeed in the world, and made the Americans and Israelis occupy Egypt and filter into Africa, providing them with the opportunity to attain their filthy objectives inside the Arab homeland and Africa.

The JANA editor recalls how the Egyptian agent regime alone was responsible for all the defeats and troubles afflicting the Arab homeland through the humiliating Stable David accords, which obstructed all efforts to heal the Arab rift and realize Arab unity.

Concluding, the JANA political editor said that Butrus the Cheap, who has been philosophizing as usual by saying that the U.S. raids on the Jamahiriyah do not pose a threat to Egypt's relations with the United States, has been providing conformation of what we had said and reiterated: that Butrus the Cheap and his likes in the Egyptian regime were no more than junior officials in the U.S. Black House and that all their actions were in accordance with the orders of Reagan and his administration.

SUDAN

Military Council Discharges Three Magistrates

JN291500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council issued a decision today discharging three magistrates from their posts. The three are Muhammad Najm al-Din Sa'id, Husayn Mustafa Muhammad, and Hasan Ibrahim al-Mahlawi.

It is noteworthy that Al-Mahlawi issued a death sentence against martyr Mahmud Muhammad Taha during ousted President Numayri's era. In the wake of the April uprising, Al-Mahlawi left for an Arab oil country and has not yet returned to the country despite the existence of a case against him submitted by the martyr's daughter.

Al-Turabi Announces Islamic Front Charter

JN291853 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 29, SUNA -- The Islamic National Front "INF" has today called for the establishment of a national government to run the country till the permanent Constitution of the country can be formulated, INF General Secretary Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi announced here today in a press statement.

The INF Charter called for establishing a national government formed of all political forces that enjoy Sudan parliamentary and popularity efficacy enabling it to face with unity and solidarity the foreward challenges, Al-Turabi elaborated.

As regards the representation of the communists in the national government, Al-Turabi said that the communist party did not obtain a sound parliamentary representation whereas it shows a political presence, a matter that might constitute an obstacle informing the government. If the substitute for the September laws, "shari'ah laws" is found, the INF will agree on the abolition of the laws formulated in Sept. 1983, Al-Turabi said adding that the Islamic shari'ah "legislations" represents the center of dialogueand political difference.

The INF has further called for setting up of a committee from all the political forces to work out the necessary studies for formulating a new constitution derived from shari'ah, Quran and Sunna" and other sources that don't contradict with Islam. The new laws should put into consideration the non-Moslems'rights and should be formulated by a technical committee.

The INF Charter also called for working out constitutional studies to upgrade and develop the regional government system into federal system government for all the regions. The southern region administration should continue in conformity with the regional government system till the proposed peace conference decides over it, the Charter said.

The Charter affirmed the necessity of holding the by-elections to accomplish the representation of all the southern regions in the Parliament. The Charter moreover calls for the importance of accelerating the convening of the peace conference to help solve the southern conflict and all other regional problems.

The INF's Charter, moreover, called for the backing of the military Armed Forces and all other regular forces, morally and economically, so as to carry on their national sacred duties.

It also, called for the setting up of urgent and decisive steps to curb the economic deterioration and the drawing up of an activation program for the economy based on the National Economic Charter's recommendations.

On foreign policy the proposed Charter appeals for the adoption of a foreign policy based on the propagation of international peace, exchange of mutual interests, tightening ties with African states, combatting racial segregation systems, backing of the Organization of the African Unity "OAU" and the African liberation movements. The Charter, further, pointed to the specialization of historical relations with Egypt and the profundities with Arab and Islamic countries topped by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

On current consultations between political parties Al-Turabi said there were contacts carried out between the INF, the Democratic Unionist [Party], the Sudanese National Party and other southern parties. He indicated that in direct consultations which turned [out] to be direct have been conducted with the leading Al-Ummah Party. But, he added, these consultations had not yet decided neither on the Charter nor on the government composition.

Meanwhile, Al-Turabi affirmed that the INF, third parliamentary power, would not accept any form of coalition in the government, adding that government formation could easily be carried out. But, he argued, it was not excluded that consultations to this regard might collapse.

Al-Ummah Official Returns From Talks With Garang

JN291742 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 29, SUNA — The Sudanese People's Liberation Movement "SPLM" has appreciated the Al-Ummah Party initiative and pledged to take part in the proposed constitutional conference agreed on at Koka Dam talks held last March in Ethiopia, chairman of Al-Ummah Party delegation to John Garang announced here today. Idris al-Banna, who led the

Al-Ummah Party to John Garang, "leader of SPLM" arrived here today concluding talks with SPLM on the current political situation beside conveying a message from Al-Ummah Party leader Sadiq al-Mahdi to Garang.

The message proposed a ceasefire to last until the holding of the constitutional conference and asked Garang to cooperate with the new elected government, and official source at the Al-Ummah Party disclosed here today. Garang expressed his movement's readiness to stop the bloodshed and to bulid a new Sudan, Al-Banna said.

Defense Minister Says Rumbek 'Under Siege' by Army

JN291041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 29 (SUNA) — The southern town of Rumbek which had been seized by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) last March is currently under tight siege by the Army, defence minister said.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah in a statement published by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today said the siege began two weeks ago and [words indistinct] the town at any moment.

'Abdallah said the remaining part of the SPLA in the town, in Bahr al-Ghazal area has no alternative but to resort to reason and surrender because we want no further bloodspill in this delicate stage of the country implicitly referring to the election of the National Constituent Assembly.

The SPLA forces overran Rumbek, a provincial capital in Bahr al-Ghazal area early last month after the Army there withdrew following an intensive build up by the forces of the SPLA around the town.

The minister said the security situation in the south is steady after the crucial initiatives undertaken by the Army to halt the escalation attempts by the forces of Colonel John Garang which coincided with the beginning of dialogue in Ethiopia.

'Abdallah described the SPLA leader John Garang as an erratic man who does not know what he wants adding that his radio had accustomed to put out contradictory ideas.

In the meantime an official military source was today quoted as saying that the complementary elections in the remaining 37 constituencies in the south would possibly be carried out in the very near future due to the stability and improvement of security situation there.

In a statement to the daily *AL-AYYAM* published today the source whose name was not mentioned by the daily voiced the necessity of speed up the convening of the constitutional conference for resolving all problems in Sudan.

The elections had been suspended indefinitely in the said 37 southern constituencies as a result of the military activities of the SPLA.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Protests European Official's Visit

LD292218 Algiers APS in English 1537 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 29/04/86 (APS) — "We deplore the recent visit of European parlimentarian to the occupied territories in Western Sahara", Polisario Front representative in Europe, Mohamed Sidati declared today.

"This visit serves the designs of the Moroccan kingdom which uses it for propaganda purposes with a view to winning acceptance for its expansionist aims", Mr Sidati declared.

The Polisario representative wondered whether the representatives of the European peoples, working toward peace and justice within the much respected and creditable European Parliament, will lend themselves to the Moroccan manoeuvres and provide moral support to the Moroccan occupier.

Information Ministry Announces Attacks on Moroccans

LD291955 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Saharan units attacked positions at (Lemcaiteb) and (Benzaca) in Western Sahara on 24 April, within the framework of the Greater Maghreb offensive. This was announced in a communique issued this evening by the Information Ministry which mentions 14 Moroccans killed and 16 injured.

SOMALIA

SNM Rebels Report 4 Killed in 23 April Attack

EA282233 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan In Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] SNM [Somali National Movement] freedom fighters launched a surprise attack on enemy forces based between (Magala Aad) and Gedbalad on 23 April, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding one. The enemy forces based between (Magala Aad) and Gedbalad in Tog Wajaale, Jibile District of the northwestern region lost two tractors belonging to the so-called Tog Wajaale project. The SNM fighters incurred no losses at all. According to reports, the so-called refugees amassed by the regime in that area fled for their lives during the attack.

TANZANIA

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi Receives ANC's Tambo

EA300639 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today held talks with the president of the ANC of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, at the State House in Dar es Salaam. A state house spokesman said that during the talks, which centered on the liberation struggle in South Africa, the ANC leader briefed President Mwinyi on efforts by the South African people to hasten the liberation of their country from the white minority regimes' occupation. Mr Tambo yesterday had talks with the CCM -- Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Tanzania's ruling party -- chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, at his home village of Butiama in Mara region.

Foreign Minister Fetes Visiting Rwandan Counterpart

EA300848 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa has praised Tanzania and Rwanda for their great achievement in strengthening cooperation, which, he said, was a vital weapon in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. Speaking during a banquet in honor of the visiting Rwandan foreign minister, Mr Ngarukiyintwali, Ndugu Mkapa said cooperation between Rwanda and Tanzania had continued to grow since its inception in 1977. He said since then, the two countries had strengthened their trade cooperation and launched joint projects in the transport sector. He added that Rwandan nationals had also been trained in the administration of prisons, as well as in sugar and tobacco manufacturing skills. Ndugu Mkapa also expressed optimism that Rwanda and Tanzania would exchange Kiswahili and French language teachers and students. Mr Ngarukiyintwali's visit follows a similar one by Ndugu Mkapa to Rwanda last year.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Calls For Economic Reconstruction

EA281212 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has reiterated his call to all Ugandans to unite and deal with their problems as one, saying without unity no progress will be attained. Dr Kisekka was speaking at a luncheon of Pope Paul Memorial Community Center at the launching of a fund-raising drive for the Archbishop Kiwanuka memorial (?hotel), where he also announced government's decision to make Martyrs' Day, 3d June, a public holiday. Dr Kisekka emphasized the need for self-reliance and the need for individuals to work for the society without necessarily expecting to be paid. The prime minister described the late Archbishop Kiwanuka as a man who had complete devotion in whatever he was doing adding that the project in whose memory he was speaking deserved the very good [word indistinct]. He appealed to all Ugandans to come forward and donate to this noble cause.

Dr Kisekka said the NRM 10-point program recognizes the urgent need to be united and self-reliant in order to build the country's shattered economy. He also pointed out the need for those in leadership to general a sense of self-reliance amongst the people.

Commending the positive role of the Catholic Church in Uganda's social economic development, the prime minister challenged Ugandans to follow the example of the church in building (?a hotel) by embarking on full-scale construction and development. He reaffirmed the government's commitment to assist the people by supplementing their development efforts. Dr Kisekka declared that a strong nation is built on strong morals and urged the Ugandans to encourage children to learn morals by taking them to schools and to churches. The prime minister underlined the need for Ugandans to (?retrieve) their standards and culture and criticized educated Ugandans who do not bother to teach children their indigenous languages.

The chairman of the steering committee, Mr Edward Nsubuga, outlined the aims and objectives of the project. He said the income from the hotel when completed would be used to assist [word indistinct] and handicapped people.

CAMEROON

Seminar on Assistance to Liberation Movements Opens
AB290844 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] We must depart from erratic proclamations and conceive a form of active assistance that will be commensurate with the suffering of the people struggling against apartheid and racial discrimination. This statement was made yesterday in Yaounde by Cameroonian Foreign Minister William Eteki Mboumoua in his opening address to the international seminar on assistance to the peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, discrimination, and apartheid.

The Cameroonian minister of foreign affairs denounced the guilty cooperation of some countries with South Africa which continues to accentuate repressive practices, to strengthen its nefarious laws, and to increase its barbaric acts against the Frontline States. Speaking to the representatives of about (?30) countries and international organizations, Mr Eteki Mboumoua upheld the imposition of economic sanctions against Pretoria. He recalled Cameroon's unequivocal position: unconditional support for liberation movements and total support for the Frontline States by the OAU and the United Nations.

Brazilian Special Envoy Brings Sarney Message to Biya
AB291958 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A special envoy, Brazilian minister and army chief of staff, Jose Maria de Amaral Oliveria was received in audience this evening at State House by President Paul Biya. Speaking to the press, Mr Amaral Oliveria said he was bearer of a message from the Brazilian leader to his Cameroonian counterpart. On the long-standing diplomatic relations existing between Cameroon and Brazil, the Brazilian envoy had this to say:

[Begin Amaral Oliveria recording in English] [words indistinct] we have to improve our economy; Brazil has to improve its economy; we have to improve our technology; we have to drop some of the things, the products [words indistinct] to use in special conditions. Ours is a tropical country; Brazil is a tropical country. We have to find the capital equipment and technology suitable for tropical countries. We have many facilities such as [words indistinct]. And because we are trying to do that in Brazil, I believe we could share with Cameroon our (?experiences) and what we know; and what we do not know, learn from Cameroon and together we can get fine results. That is the idea of our visit to Cameroon. [end recording]

Jose Maria de Amaral Oliveria, who arrived in the country last Saturday, leaves Yaounde for Brazil tomorrow.

AFP: Radio Cameroon Director Dismissed After Strike
AB291736 Paris AFP in French 1645 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Yaounde, 29 Apr (AFP) — The director and deputy director of Radio Cameroon were dismissed on Tuesday following a wildcat strike action on Monday which disrupted the station's programming with an uninterrupted musical program, it was learned in Yaounde.

Listeners were deprived of newscasts on Monday morning and mid-day and it was only at 2000 that they were given an explanation for this disruption in programming with the broadcast of a communique issued by the minister of information and culture, Georges Ngango.

This illegal strike comes in the wake of the creation last Saturday of a National Television Office by a presidential decree, it was stated in Yaounde.

A new director, Kome Epoulen, has been appointed to head Radio Cameroon.

CAR

AFP: Dissidents Demand Departure of French Troops
AB291710 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 29 Apr (AFP) — The Collective of Central Africans in France (opposed to the Bangui regime) on Tuesday in Paris demanded the departure of French troops from the Central African Republic and denounced the deterioration of the human rights situation in the country. The chairman of the Collective of Central Africans in France, Mr Ambroise Saraga, said during a press conference that some "secret defense agreements" had been signed between France and the regime of President Koling ba, and this explains the presence of French troops on Central African territory (about 1,600 men), their utilization "for operations of a police nature," and the use of CAR as a "military base for the attack of neighboring countries." However, he said, the only known agreement, signed between the two countries in 1966, provides only for technical military assistance by Paris to Bangui.

The recent anti-French demonstrations, which were held after the accident of a French Jaguar which had resulted in 35 deaths on 27 March when it crashed in a working-class district of Bangui, demonstrates the "categorical condemnation" of the presence of the French troops in CAR, Mr Saraga added. The chairman of the Collective — grouping opponents of the regime who are demanding a return to the 1981 Constitution which guaranteed a multiparty system and civil liberties — also condemned the human rights violations which he said General Kolingba's regime is perpetrating with the support of the French troops. Mr Saraga demanded the release of the students arrested in March this year during the disturbances at Bangui University, and who were accused of "threatening the internal security of the state." Three of them were freed on 21 April. Nine others are still in prison.

CHAD

Envoy to Zaire Says Chad Not Seeking Assistance

AB290750 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Any responsible government has the right to appeal to its friends to help it counter acts of aggression, Djoumbe Maitine, Chadian ambassador to Zaire, said yesterday. Mr Djoumbe, however, denied that his country had sought Zaire's assistance. According to observers, Djoumbe Maitine was thus replying to Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, who had said the Chadian Armed Forces, supported by the French and Zairian troops, were poised for an attack on the south of Libya.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Asserts Need To Promote Agriculture

AB291145 Dakar PANA in French 1025 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Apr (ACI/PANA) — Agricultural development is necessary to give the Congolese economy a sound basis and provide the country with the opportunity for steady and harmonious development, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso said Saturday at the 7th Congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation.

The Congolese head of state, who stressed the need to diversify national production, set his hopes on the various natural assets of his country for the promotion of agriculture. Among these assets, President Sassou-Nguesso cited a good rainfall, an important hydrographic network, and about 20 million hectares of arable land of which only 400,000 are diversely exploited.

"We must, within this framework, stop the rural exodus, the essential cause of depopulation in our region, and find a remedy to its backwardness," he concluded.

GABON

Niger's Kountche Visits; Cooperation Talks Held

AB292110 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Niger head of state, President Seyni Kountche, today arrived in Lome for a 24-hour working visit to Togo. A series of talks is expected to take place between President Kountche and his Togolese counterpart, President Eyadema.

Earlier, President Seyni Kountche had paid a 24-hour visit to Gabon. Here is the outcome of that visit with Emmanuel Mbaolou, spokesman at the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Begin Mbaoulou recording] The two statesmen praised the excellent, friendly and brotherly relations between their two countries and their two peoples, relations which are commensurate with their long-standing personal bonds of friendship. The president of the Republic of Niger reiterated his country's gratitude to the brotherly people of Gabon for their active solidarity with the Niger people when confronted with the drought raging in the Sahel region.

After noting that the trade between their countries has not as yet reached a level compatible with the excellent relations which exist between the two, the two heads of state decided that everything should be done to develop and diversify trade between them in all fields. To this end, the two sides agreed on measures for the implementation of the general cooperation agreement signed on 10 April 1983 in Libreville. Furthermore, the two sides decided to revitalize and consolidate cooperation in the mining sector between their two countries, especially in the field of uranium, which they both produce and export. To this end, they agreed to exchange missions at ministerial levels.

The two delegations also agreed to exchange radio and television programs with specific reportage on important events taking place in either of their two countries. Finally, to enable their people to get to know one another better, they undertook to organize Niger-Gabon cultural weeks in each of their countries. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Zambian Ambassador Summoned to Foreign Ministry

AB291215 Dakar PANA in French 1157 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Apr (AZAP/PANA) — The Zambian ambassador to Zaire was summoned on Tuesday to the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was said that this summons should be viewed within the context of President Kenneth Kaunda's statements last Sunday in Lusaka on the use of Zairian territory to dispatch arms to the Angolan opposition movement, UNITA.

These statements were denied Monday by the Zairian Government.

Aid to UNITA Denied

AB291726 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, April 29 (AFP) — Allegations by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that United States military aid for rebels in Angola was passing through Zaire were "gratuitous lies", Zairian authorities said here Tuesday.

The state-controlled news agency AZAP quoted sources close to President Mobutu Sese Seko as saying that Mr Kaunda had no proof for his allegations that Zaire was being used as a channel for aid to the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). AZAP said President Kaunda, as the senior head of state in the region, had a "heavy responsibility". His allegations were so serious that it raised the question what he was seeking by making them. The agency's sources expressed regret that "the head of state of a neighboring friendly country is openly trying to join a campaign of denigration and malicious propaganda without saying why or supplying the slightest proof."

Other sources here stressed that, in Kinshasa's view, the sometimes difficult relations between Zambia and Zaire were currently set fair, thanks to a system of permanent contacts.

Press reports in South Africa quoting UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi said U.S. aid to the rebels had begun reaching them in mid-April, but gave no indication of how it arrived. He also alleged that eight unnamed African states had begun backing him following Washington's support.

PRC Official Visits; Kengo Return Visit Planned

AB281745 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The first state commissioner, Kengo wa Dondo, will soon visit the PRC. Chen Yaobang, the Chinese deputy minister of agriculture, disclosed this yesterday afternoon in Kinshasa. The date of the visit was not specified to the press after the audience that the first state commissioner granted the Chinese economic delegation at his private residence of Binza. The Chinese delegation has been visiting our country for 1 week now. Chen Yaobang, who is leading a 6-member delegation, expressed satisfaction with the Lotokila sugar complex. This singular achievement represents the symbol of the sincere friendship existing between the Zairian and Chinese peoples.

The head of the Chinese delegation further appreciated the friendly speech made by Citizen Salumu Abisi, the MPR regional chairman and governor of Haut-Zaire, during the ceremony of handing over of the Lotokila sugar complex last Thursday. In his speech, the governor expressed his great appreciation of the cooperation between Zairian workers and the Chinese experts who spared no effort for the construction of the complex. The Chinese statesman said that during the ceremony, he was highly impressed by the singing and dancing of politically and culturally inspired songs and dances by the MPR militants — songs and dances which are purely Zairian.

Concerning Chinese investment projects in Zaire, Chen Yaobang said that bright prospects exist between Zaire and the PRC. As for the future of their bilateral relations, he specified that there is great hope and not only will the PRC try to strengthen all that they have already achieved, such as the Palais du Peuple, the agricultural projects, and the sugar complex, but it will also do its best to make all these enterprises profitable. Zaire and China, he said in conclusion, will develop a cooperation which can be beneficial for the Zairian and Chinese peoples.

Belgian Deputy Chief of Defense Staff Arrives

AB281437 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The deputy chief of Defense Staff of the Belgian Army, Major General Berin, accompanied by Colonels Parmentier and Van de Plive, arrived in Kinshasa this morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security. Upon their arrival, the three officials were welcomed by Colonel van Mark, head of the Belgian mission in Zaire; Citizen Abayoe, representing the chief of staff of the Military Intelligence and Action Service; Major de Kiper, deputy head of mission; and Lieutenant Mfinda Nzola Messo.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Receives Polisario Official

AB292055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso last night granted an audience to Omar Hadrani, special emissary of President Mohamed Abdelaziz of the SDAR. Omar Hadrani, who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front, stated that he came to inform the comrade president about the latest developments in the struggle of the brotherly Saharan people and in particular about the latest diplomatic moves being made at the UN Headquarters. In fact, at the United Nations, preliminary talks are being held under the auspices of the UN secretary general and the OAU chairman. Unfortunately, Mr Hadrani said, Morocco continues to reject the framework and the basis of the peace plan drafted by the United Nations and the OAU, in particular the need for a political settlement between the two warring sides. Finally, Omar Hadrani stated that the international community which invited the Polisario Front and Morocco for another meeting on 5 May in New York, must demand concrete steps to be made in the spirit and letter of the resolution of the UN General Assembly. Concluding, he said that it is now clear to everyone that the Moroccan maneuvers are aimed at delaying the admission of the SDAR into the Nonaligned Movement and later into the United Nations.

GHANA

Kojo Tsikata Returns From Tripoli, USSR Visits

AB291830 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, returned home today from Moscow after an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He held discussions with Soviet officials on bilateral issues and on the present international situation. Earlier, Capt Tsikata had been in Tripoli where he had a meeting with the Libyan leader, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the consequences of the barbaric American aggression against Libya. Captain Tsikata was met on arrival by the chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel Donkor, and officials of the PNDC Secretariat.

LIBERIA

Opposition Leader Kpoleh Released on Bail

AB291300 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 29 (AFP) — The chairman of Liberia's main opposition coalition, William Gabriel Kpoleh, was freed on $10,000 bail Tuesday following preliminary hearings into charges against him of sedition, coalition sources said.

Mr Kpoleh was arrested on Friday and charged with sedition in connection with allegations he made that President Samuel Doe was planning to fake a coup attempt against his own government to provide an excuse for dismantling the opposition coalition.

The four-party coalition was formed after national elections last year which Mr Doe and his National Democratic Party won amid widespread charges of electoral fraud.

Mr Kpoleh was released on bail at a hearing Monday by Magistrate Dunbar Innis, the sources said

Meanwhile, the state-run LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY reported on Tuesday that several people were arrested on Monday in Mr Kpoleh's home of Gbarnga, 200 kilometers north of here, for holding an unauthorized demonstration against the politician's arrest.

Demonstrators Arrested

AB291952 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Several persons demanding the release the chairman of the Grand Coalition, Gabriel Kpoleh, have been arrested in Gbarnga, Bong County. A LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent in Gbarnga is quoted by LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] as saying they were arrested yesterday for violating the law which prohibits public marches and demonstrations without permit. The report said less then 70 persons had gathered near the central market to protest the arrest and detention of Mr Kpoleh. Mr Kpoleh, who is also chairman of the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, was arrested last Friday and charged with sedition for allegedly accusing the Liberian Government of planning a fake coup to implicate members of the opposition. LINA also said the demonstrators who reportedly ignored police orders to disperse, marched into the market and disturbed the normal flow of business while causing injuries to individuals who were caught up in the disturbance. The arrests in Gbarnga came in a wake of a recent government order that any group of persons wishing to stage a demonstration within Liberia must first obtain a permit from the Justice Ministry to do so, in keeping with an act of the national legislature approved 10 February 1975.

MALI

Baba Diarra Receives Mauritanian, FRG Officials

AB281835 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] General Amadou Baba Diarra, minister of state for planning and acting head of government, on behalf of the head of state, this morning received Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, Mauritanian minister of interior. The bonds of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation — which have always existed between our two countries and our two peoples — were at the center of their talks. Gen Amadou Baba Diarra, acting head of government, stressed Mali's preparedness to work for the strengthening of these bonds of cooperation between Mauritania and Mali, which are bound by history, geography, and culture.

On behalf of President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, Lt Col Anna Amadou Babaly took the opportunity to present the condolences of the Mauritanian people to the Malian people following the rail accident. Here is the Mauritanian minister talking to Vassi Tierrou.

[Begin recording] [Babaly] As you know, I am here, first of all, as part of the periodic contacts that my country has with yours at the Ministry of Interior levels. On this occasion, President Maaouiya asked me to deliver to his brother, President Moussa Traore, his condolences following the rail accident which occurred in your country. I have delivered this message to Gen Baba Diarra for onward transmission to President Moussa Traore.

[Tierrou] Mr Minister, Mali and Mauritania are two sister countries with friendly relations, and it is within this framework that you are here, as you have rightly said. We know, however, that there is a small problem between Mali and Mauritania. Did you have the opportunity to discuss this with the minister?

[Babaly] There are no neighboring countries that do not have some problems between them. But I would describe the problems we have between us as small problems, because they are daily actions which happen between the peoples. They are people who are not as disciplined as the minister, and that is why we discussed the border problems. And I have come here so that we can find final solutions to these problems, especially concerning (?smuggling) and the other border problems [words indistinct].I am sure this is the appropriate time for both Mali and Mauritania to discuss these issues. We should not have the illusion that there should not be any border problems; the two peoples could have some problems between them, but the essential thing is for the two sides to meet at the ministerial level and try to surmount these difficulties and show solidarity each time such problems crop up. I am sure that any problem that may arise will not reach such a proportion that it cannot be brought under control between the two ministries and the regional authorities. [end recording]

Gen Amadou Baba Diarra, who is also the deputy secretary general of the party, granted a second audience to (Wissemann Kohler), secretary of state at the FRG Ministry of Cooperation. On behalf of the head of state, General Amadou Baba Diarra welcomed the FRG delegation.

Their talks also touched on the many measures taken for the economic and financial revival of the country, which has opted for an independent and planned economy based on the state, joint, and private sectors. On behalf of President Moussa Traore, the acting head of government expressed the gratitude of the Malian people, their party, and government to the German head of state, the chancellor, and the people for the consideration aid they have contributed towards their development.

NIGERIA

Kaduna Views Ties With Libya Following U.S. Raids

AB290924 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Mohamed Bello Mahmud commentary on the program "In Focus")

[Text]Some of us might be taken by surprise that the relationship between (?the United States) and Libya is in question again. This is the consequence of the intense military buildup that has for the past few days characterized the Mediterranean. Today our discussion would, however, center on the Nigeria-Libya relations within the context of the tension between the United States and Libya. This context would also provide one the basis to examine the future of Nigeria-Libya relations, two independent African states.

The relationship between Nigeria and Libya became evidently tense during the regime of Nigeria's first executive president, the deposed Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The whole problem came as a result of the role that Nigeria did play when it came to Libya's turn to host the OAU heads of state summit and hence occupy the seat of the organization's chairman. Nigeria [words indistinct] in conformity with the dictates of the United States and her allies, openly jeopardized Al-Qadhdhafi's chance of becoming OAU chairman after Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam. This unique role, outensibly teleguided by Washington, succeeded in denying Libya her rightful chance of occupying the OAU's topmost chair and hence denied Al-Qadhdhafi the benefit of giving the continent the desired anti-imperialist leadership in whatever form possible.

Deposed President Shehu Shagari failed to attend the summit on the illogical pretext that a quorum was not formed. One may be tempted to ask: Was Nigeria not part and parcel of the formation of a quorum or would she have to wait until other member nations have formed the quorum? Or was it probably another of the administration's techniques of playing the ever big brother? Well, if it was, one would not hesitate to state that it was nonsensical and one could also additionally assert that Nigeria's stand on African issues was basically hypocritical.

To a number of observers, the hypocritical emphasis given to African issues became a little bit more emphasized, especially with the recent eruption of Libyan-U.S. conflicts whose zenith came with the bombardment by the U.S. Air Force of the two Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, leaving many dead and injured. A number of Nigerians, and indeed Africans, who feel the need for Nigeria's leadership in Africa, expected at least a condemnation from Nigeria. It actually took some time before the nation's leadership could issue any tangible statement. When the bombardment was announced, many expected the leadership to use some initiative as it attempted doing in the case of the Chadian crisis. A number of us were even suggesting that the nation [words indistinct] initiative at the diplomatic level in order to avoid any military plunge but it failed or perhaps the government was taken by surprise [passage indistinct]

The Voice of America, VOA — America's number one propaganda arsenal — made a lot of noise and in fact overexaggerated the security given to Americans and American interests in Nigeria. This, we are prompted to see as an aggressive attempt by the United States to jeopardize the good (?posture) of Nigeria-Libya relations. One other incident that might put Nigeria-Libya relations in a bad (?light) apart from the nation's slackness in reacting to the beastly bombardment of Libyan cities was the (?report) in the middle of the conflict that a Senegal-bound U.S. Air Force plane came to land at Nigeria's Murtala Mohamed Airport. Responding to an NTA [Nigeria Television Authority] reporter's question on behalf of the administration, General Bali, joint chiefs of staff, stated that permission was already granted to the plane since the month of March. On this, some of us believe Nigeria should have retarded (?flight) clearance in the interest of African unity and also our national security, realizing the high temperature generated by the U.S. action. Some of us were also of the view that the whole episode was carefully programmed by the Americans, first to show the Libyans that Nigeria is with them and secondly to prevent any possible reaction that may be pro-Libya, making it look as [words indistinct] hypocritical.

Restriction of Former Politicians' Activities Endorsed

AB290808 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The recent presidential order restricting the movement of former political detainees whose cases are still pending before tribunals is endorsed by the *NATIONAL CONCORD*. It says the directive is justifiable and fair to all concerned in view of their abuse of the administration's human rights posture. The *CONCORD* points out that alleged clandestine political meetings on schemings by the former detainees amount to insulting the intelligence of the Nigerian public who, it says, are still suffering from the economic woes brought upon the country by the same politicians. The paper calls on the authorities to treat with dispatch the current investigation in the interest of justice and fair play.

SENEGAL

Guinea-Bissau Minister Delivers Message to Diouf

AB291422 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Guinea-Bissau's national security and public order minister, Jose Pereira, arrived late this morning in Dakar with a message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira, to President Abdou Diouf. The Guinea-Bissau envoy, who was accompanied by his Senegalese counterpart, Ibrahima Wone, was received soon after his arrival by the head of state. After the audience, Jose Pereira told the press the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Pereira recording in Portuguese fading into French translation] I have come here within the framework of the frequent consultations between our two countries. These consultations enable us to move forward in the actions in which we are engaged. This accounts for our presence here. The visit is also aimed at strengthening the relations of cooperation between our two countries and increasing our (?exchanges). Within the framework of our regular contacts, we must brief each other and envisage possible ways of strengthening the cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

TOGO

Niger's President Kountche Arrives for Visit

AB291408 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] President Seyni Kountche of Niger arrived in Lome this morning for a working and friendly visit at the invitation of his brother and friend, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Upon his arrival, President Seyni Kountche was welcomed by his brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. A few minutes later, the two heads of state left the airport for the Distinguished Guests' Residence. After their arrival at the Distinguished Guests' Residence around 1055 GMT, the two presidents held a 30-minute private talk.

ANGOLA

Five-Nation Summit Issues Closing Communique

MB300749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] South Africa continues to be the main cause of tension in southern Africa which is characterized by armed violence directed against Mozambique and Angola. This is contained in the final declaration of the summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. The summit, which began in Luanda on Monday, ended yesterday.

In the final declaration, to be known as the Luanda declaration, the five condemned South Africa's support for the armed bandits operating in Mozambique and Angola — support evidenced by documents captured from Gorongosa bandits.

The five heads of state also referred to sabotage attempts against the Malongo oil installations in Angola shortly after South Africa had declared withdrawal of its forces from southern Angola within the terms of the Lusaka Agreement of 1984. They also referred to the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, must play a legal role in the Namibian issue, the five pointed out. They rejected the United States as mediator in view of its support for UNITA and because of the way it tries to link the process to the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban troops from Angola.

The final communique appeals for intensified cooperation among the five through practical actions.

On East Timor, the summit supported the peace plan of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor and called on Portugal to assume its juridical responsibilities. The five also called on the United Nations to continue searching for a peaceful solution to the East Timor conflict.

Dos Santos Appoints, Dismisses Provincial Officials

MB251211 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade to the post of provincial commissioner of Malanje and chairman of the military council of the 9th region. According to government changes by the supreme leader of the Angolan party and nation, Comrades Alcido Pereira da Silva and Antonio Manuel Ferandes da Cruz have been appointed to the posts of deputy provincial commissioners of Lunda Norte and Huambo, respectively.

In decrees signed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Comrade Jose Anibal Lopes Rocha and Albino Chikale were appointed to the posts of deputy provincial commissioners of Zaire and Bie, respectively. Comrade (Matias Menique) was appointed by the president of the republic, effective immediately, as deputy provincial commissioner of Cabinda.

In two other decrees, the supreme leader of the Angolan party and nation relieved Comrades (Fernando Kajama) and Pedro (Tima) Roberto from their posts of deputy provincial commissioners of Bie and Zaire, respectively.

Dos Santos Receives Bulgarian Ambassador

MB251220 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the People's Repblic of Angola, received Bovan Yordanov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Angola. During the audience, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Bulgarian official exchanged views on various issues of bilateral interest. Bovan Yordanov took the opportunity to deliver to the Angolan head of state a statement from the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria connected with the International Year of Peace declared by the 40th UN session.

Defense Minister Addresses RSA 'Aggression'

MB281035 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] In Huambo on 26 April, Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale closed the 10th FAPLA (?operations) course after 7 months of classes. Addressing officers at the Commander Nicolao Gomes Cesar School, the defense minister evaluatedpolitical and military problems recently faced by the country, allcreated by new troop invasions from the racist South African regime. In view of the highly negative effects of the South African counterrevolutionaries, Col Tonha urged the officers to implement their newly acquired skills and transmit them to FAPLA fighters to strengthen the national army's defense capacity. The defense minister said in his speech that all available means must be utilized for an all out fight against enemies' acts of vandalism, thus ensuring the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Savimbi Says U.S. 'Non-Lethal Aid' Arriving

MB290857 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says the first consignments of nonlethal aid from the United States have arrived at UNITA bases in southeastern Angola. The supplies include lorries, uniforms, boots, and medical supplies. He has declined, however, to say whether UNITA had received ground-to-air missiles from the United States. Dr Savimbi was speaking in an interview with Radio RSA's military correspondent at the strategic town of Munhango on the Benguela railway line.

He said the forces of the MPLA government in Luanda had been handicapped by low moral and large-scale desertions. Since their offensive against UNITA last October, the MPLA forces have been provided with new armaments. The UNITA leader said there had been a dispute between Soviet and Cuban officers on the one hand and MPLA officers on the other over the conduct of the next offensive. The MPLA wanted to secure Cabinda and northern Angola while the Soviet and Cuban officers wanted to lauch an immediate offensive towards the UNITA headquarters at Jamba to destroy the movement. This had led to a delay, Dr Savimbi said, but he expected the offensive to start within the next few days. Dr Savimbi said that with aid from the United States, UNITA could have an effect on the Soviet expansion. UNITA was not pushing for military victory in Angola, but only wanted to force the MPLA to the negotiating table, he said. He added that this could be possibly be achieved if the expected offensive against his forces was turned back.

DPRK Troops Said Fighting Anti-Government Guerrillas

MB290816 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Apr 86 p 4

[By Joao Santa Rita]

[Excerpt] Small groups of North Korean troops are now operating in northern Angola against anti-government guerrillas, say sources close to the small FNLA rebel group. The sources said the North Koreans arrived at the port of Ambriz and are operating mainly in the province of Quanza Norte where they have their bases. Although the presence of North Koreans in Angola has been previously reported by rebels from the main anti-government guerilla organisation, UNITA, this is the first time that they are said to be involved in a combat role.

43 FAPLA Soldiers Reportedly Desert to UNITA

MB291138 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Forty-three MPLA deserters have been introduced to newsmen at a UNITA logistical base south of the Benguela railway line in central Angola. The deserters, most of them teenagers, had run away from FAPLA strongholds north of the Benguela railway line from where the UNITA forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi are expecting a major offensive. One of the deserters, 15-year-old (Carduso Angolayi), told our military correspondent that FAPLA troops had forced him to leave school and join the Angolan army. A senior UNITA spokesman said the deserters would be taken to the movement's headquarters at Jamba where youths were allowed to complete their school education.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Botha Meeting on Nkomati Accord Noted

MB281858 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Samora Machel met the South African state president, P.W. Botha, in the Swazi capital, Mbabane, on Saturday when both leaders were attending the coronation festivities of the new Swazi monarch, King Mswati III. It was the first meeting of the two presidents since the signing of the Nkomati nonaggression accord on 16 March 1984. The accord was the main topic of discussion, specially in the light of last year's documentary proof that the pact was being violated by South Africa. This showed that the South African regime had never implemented the nonaggression accord and that South African armed forces had continued to supply the MNR in clear violation of the accord's provision. The meeting, which lasted 40 minutes, was described as cordial. Both presidents pledged to comply with the Nkomati accord to ensure good neighborliness and peace between the two countries.

At the meeting President Samora Machel was accompanied by the minister of construction and water affairs, Julio Carrilho, while Foreign Minister Roelof Botha accompanied the South African state president. On Friday President Samora Machel received Roelof Botha at the South African minister's request.

Frelimo Official, CPSU Officials Talk in USSR

MB271229 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A member of the political bureau of the Frelimo Party, Mariano Matsinhe, has held talks in Moscow with officials of the Soviet Communist Party. Major General Matsinhe briefed the officials on Mozambique's current struggle in the face of systematic hostile acts by South Africa. Gen Matsinhe and the Soviet Communist Party officals also reveiwed President Machel's recent visit to the Soviet Union. He arrived in the Soviet Union from the GDR where he was heading a Frelimo Party delegation to the Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party. Gen Matsinhe on Friday visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, where he held talks with the republic's first secretary of the CPSU. Both sides stressed the importance of such meetings for strengthening friendship ties and cooperation between the two parties and the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

Rebels Claim Elimination of 172 Government Troops

AU290850 Paris AFP in English 0306 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 29 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed rebels said here Monday their forces had killed 172 government soldiers in recent fighting in the north of the country. A spokesman said 75 were killed last Wendesday when rebels seized the town of Chonga, in Sofala province. In Zambezia province, 97 more were killed when the town of Hile was captured. He gave no indication of any rebel casualties. The spokesman also said insurgents had attacked a train near Meconta, on the Nacala-Nampula line, in northeastern Mozambique.

The Portuguese news agency meanwhile said rebels killed three people last Saturday in an attack on a police station at Matola, 12 kms (eight miles) from the capital, Maputo.

Police Report Maputo Car Bomb From South Africa

AU290853 Paris AFP in English 0321 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 29 (AFP) — A car which exploded in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, last Monday, injuring 50 people, had earlier been driven from neighboring South Africa with explosives hidden in its engine, the Portuguese news agency said Monday, quoting Mozambican police sources. Its Mozambican driver, who is being questioned by police, had been told by the owner of the Citroen car, a South African citizen, to take it to Maputo and it had crossed the border at Namaacha the previous day, the sources said. The car only appeared to be carrying food supplies and did not arouse the suspicion of customs officers, the agency said.

Unidentified Aircraft Continue Airspace Violations

MB281346 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tobias Dai, the military commander of Manica province, recently denounced the continuing violation of Mozambican airspace by unidentified planes. In an interview to the FPLM "Voice of Combat" radio program, Tobias Dai said that he suspected that these planes were involved in logistical and ammunition resupply to the armed bandits. He revealed that the armed bandits were currently facing serious logistical problems and limited their actions to the pillage of people's goods and agricultural products. He added that thanks to the intensificiation of fight by the FPLM, the bandits have suffered serious losses and the small groups which still commit atrocities against defenseless civilians had been thrown into disorder. In the interview, the military commander of Manica province described the military situation in the region as having changed for the better and pointed out that at present efforts were centering on the reopening of roads and reconstruction of everything destroyed by the enemy.

Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 53 'Armed Bandits'

MB292048 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] In Niassa province between January and March the Mozambique Armed Forces shot dead 53 armed bandits. According to a source with the provincial military command, during the same period four bandit camps were destroyed in Metete Maua, Metarica, Mecanhelas, and Cuamba, and six criminals and assorted war material captured. The source said the FPLM repelled an attempt by the armed bandits to storm the Cuamba district capital, killing 21 criminals and capturing an assortment of weapons. As a result of this operation, 8 people forced to live under the yoke of the armed bandits were released.

LESOTHO

Public Warned Against Curfew Violation

MB291310 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The office of the Military Council is reminding the public in general, particularly the urban public, that the midnight to 0500 curfew is still on. In a statement, the office points out that the military had not been strict to ensure that people obeyed the curfew hours because it understood and believed that the public was cooperating but, unfortunately, it has come to the notice of the authorities that certain elements are taking advantage of the leniency of the military not applying strict measures of curfew enforcement and these elements have began terrorizing the people at night an breaking into their homes and business houses. The public is therefore warned that the military and the police will again take steps to ensure that the curfew is respected. The public is once again asked to cooperate in this measure which is designed to ensure the existence of peace and the eradication of unlawful acts.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha 29 April Television Address Reported

MB291657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 29, SAPA — Nobody should underestimate the government's sincere determination to succeed with negotiations to find peaceful solutions for South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. In a TV address to the nation he said he wished to speak on issues which particularly affected black South Africans and said the government could not deal with their problems on its own. He appealed to all reasonable South Africans to join him around the negotiating table support the process of seeking peaceful democratic solutions.

The government was also aware of black aspirations, he said. "We are aware of the economic problems which beset you."

The government was also aware of the housing and education problems. "We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices. We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and by influx control," President Botha said. He pointed out that he had followed up his undertaking of January 31 to scrap these systems and that he had ordered the release of those who were detained under the laws.

"This does not mean that everyone should move to the cities. Indeed, the government will launch a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards." There was not enough work for all South Africans in urban areas and attention would have to be given to the availability of accommodation, health and social conditions.

The government nevertheless believed the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the problems of black citizens and greatly extend their freedom of movement. "I hope they will do so in an orderly way and not create unnecessary confusion and social disorder," President Botha said.

Soon identity documents, exactly the same as those for whites, would be issued to all black South Africans which would, as in many other countries, provide proof of identity needed for applying for pensions, drivers licences, marriage licences and bank accounts. Although it was not necessary to carry them on one's person, the current pass books should be kept in order to prove identity and obtain the new document. The new document would be useful and provide evidence "of our common claim to South African citizenship." All South Africans could be asked to produce them within a reasonable time.

"I am aware of your problems, and I am willing to deal with them in a positive way. But the government and I cannot do this alone," Mr Botha said. "We need to discuss solutions with black leaders in a peaceful way. I have extended my hand of friendship to all those in our country, black, white, brown, who are committed to the peaceful solution of our problems. I have invited them all to join me around the negotiating table. I appeal to all reasonable South Africans to support this process." Legislation to make this possible would shortly be introduced to Parliament.

"There are those who will not heed this appeal for reasonable negotiation. No-one should underestimate the devastation which would be caused by an escalation of violence. No-one should doubt the desire of my government to pursue peaceful democratic solutions for our country. No-one should underestimate our sincere determination to succeed," President Botha said.

'Hundreds of Thousands' To Observe May Day

MB300836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 30, SAPA — Hundreds of thousands of workers throughout South Africa will observe the 100th anniversary of May Day tomorrow, the *SOWETAN* reports. Massive rallies have been planned to take place at various centres throughout the country. They have been organized by the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU), Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) and the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA). Organized commerce and industry have appealed to employers not to victimise workers forced to stay away from work tomorrow.

A spokesman for ASSOCOM [Associated Chambers of Commerce], Mr Michael Brett, said his organization has advised employers that if negotiations with the workforce for a May Day holiday had not been successful, employers should stick to the "no work, no pay" dictum

The National Federated African Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) said its stand is that black business people should allow their workers to honour May Day and not penalise them in any way.

The South African Police said they would do everything possible to ensure the safety of people wishing to go to work tomorrow. In a statement the SAP Directorate for Police Relations said security forces would take strong action against intimidators if it was found that they were preventing people from going to work.

The African Teachers Association of South Africa (ATASA) called on all black teachers to stay away from work tomorrow.

But the public recons officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Peter Mundel, said schools will be open because many pupils were behind with their work. Teachers would make personal choices of either staying away or going to work, he said.

Soweto businessmen will close their shops tomorrow to allow their workers to commemorate May Day, said Mr Sydney Mahlanga, secretary of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Mark Lamberti, marketing director of Jazz Stores, announced yesterday that the stores would close tomorrow and on June 16 "out of respect for what these days mean to many South Africans." He said they had decided to close their 16 outlets and the 11 Checkers stores, which were now part of their group, on these days as a mark of respect towards their customers.

The Western Cape Traders Association and the Muslim Meat Traders have called on other traders to close their businesses between 1pm and 4pm in solidarity with the international workers day tomorrow.

May Day rallies will be held at 33 venues tomorrow throughout the country. May 1 is observed as a workers holiday in many countries throughout the world. On May 1, 1886 in Chicago, United Staes, 11 people were killed during a mass demonstration when workers took to the streets demanding an eight-hour day. From then onwards, May 1 has been commemorated as labour day.

Le Grange Defends Some 'Whites Only' Signs

MB292001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] House Of Representatives, Apr 29, SAPA — Social conditions needed to be considered before "whites only" signs could be removed from police stations, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said today. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said he was not rejecting the call, but that he could not give an "unqualified yes." "There are places in South Africa where, as a result of social circumstances, these signs must be retained." However, new police stations were designed without separate entrances.

Members should bring specific cases to his attention if they caused offence in their constituencies. The fact that a white man was appointed commander at the Bishop Lavis Police Station in a coloured area of Cape Town had nothing to do with his race. He was appointed because he was most qualified for the post. Mr Le Grange said there were many competent officers in the coloured section of the police force and they would be promoted. It was incorrect that only white police officers were promoted on merit.

Replying to points raised by the minister of education and culture, Mr Carter Ebrahim, Mr Le Grange said it was "a serious and unfortunate matter" that children were being used "for revolutionary purposes." "These people are playing around with the lives of children I'm thankful he emphasised the strong shield under which reform must take place ... This is the spirit in which we have gone about reforming here in South Africa."

Viljoen Notes National States 'Irreversible Fact'

MB290835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Giyani, April 29, SAPA — The system of national states in South Africa had become an "irreversible fact," the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said here today. Speaking at the opening of a new office complex for the commissioner-general for the Shangaan-Tsonga national unit, Dr Viljoen complimented the chief minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, for achieving peace and stability in the state.

He said the system of national states was part of South Africa's constitutional evolvement and had become an irreversible fact. "Although born out of a political philosophy which has now been abandoned, it must remain as one of the successes of that philosophy." Whatever constitutional future resulted from the process of reform on which South Africa had embarked, Gazankulu, like the others, could not be undone. This underlined the fact that a certain degree of group existence and autonomy would have to form part of any future South Africa. If there was to be a peaceful and prosperous future, it was essential that each group should have "meaningful control" over its own development, Dr Viljoen said.

Emphasizes Reform Commitment

MB291056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Giyani, Gazankulu, April 29, SAPA — The system of national states on which South Africa had embarked as a part of its constitutional evolvement, had become an "irreversible fact," the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today. The rapid development of Giyani would not have occurred without "the active involvement of the people of Gazankulu as lead by a government of their very own," he said.

The South African Government had "clearly committed itself to constitutional reform to be negotiated with representative black leaders in order to achieve real power sharing involving all communities of the South African population up to the highest level of government." "This process of negotiated political reform should be expedited by the cooperation of all leaders who have the real interests of their people at heart," he said. "There is no reason for disrupting and damaging the education process in order to achieve political ends. There is also no dispute about whether all citizens should be free or not. The only matter to be ironed out through negotiations is how this freedom should be expressed and articulated."

Dr Viljoen said whatever the final outcome "of the present process of change and reform in our country, every individual will still have to cope with the new situation on his own." "And what is important is that every individual's ability to cope with that situation is presently being determined by the level and standard of education he achieves. Let there be no doubt, whatever the future holds, it can never be an utopia where there whill be freedom without any responsibility," he said.

Stability, progress and economic growth would depend increasingly on the best possible education which could be offered, and the extent to which educational opportunities were utilised. By the year 2020, black people would constitute 78 percent of the country's population. Consequently, their education and training was of vital importance, not only for themselves but for everybody in South Africa. Dr Viljoen said the state president had firmly committed the South African Government to attaining equal education opportunities for all population groups. "The minister of national education has just announced that the government is finalising a 10-year programme aiming at substantial progress towards this goal. This programme will especially provide additional resources for the education departments of the national states which are acknowledged to be suffering serious backlogs in comparison with the more developed education system of this country," he said.

Noted Businessman on Educating Labor Resources

MB252013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Apr 25, SAPA — While the South African Government's decision to remove influx control and the pass system is to be welcomed, there is no doubt that the country will have an inadequate per capita growth rate until solutions are found to political problems. This is the view of Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, who gave the address at today's University of Bophuthatswana [UNIBO] graduation ceremony.

"The situation is serious. In 1985 South Africa experienced a negative per capita growth rate of 3.5 per cent, which emphasises that real economic growth has been unable to keep up with population growth. We hope to reverse this trend in 1986 to achieve a positive 3 per cent growth rate. With our annual population growth rate of 2.5 per cent we cannot afford anything less and we must strive to do everything possible to improve our teaching and training so as to prepare people to play their role in this important growth process."

To develop our industry we must make the best use of all our resources which is labour, said Mr Relly. Engineering needs more blacks, but there is not a single engineering faculty at a black university in SA, but it is encouraging that UNIBO is planning such a faculty. "For too long black people have been encouraged to pursue studies in areas which, while important, have excluded disciplines of a technical nature," said Mr Relly. "I do not include only the pure sciences and engineering but also other advanced areas such as accountancy, actuarial science and quantity surveying. With our huge manpower resources there can be no excuse for having to import skills from abroad if we want to have a strong and rich economy." Industry and commerce have been slow to realise the enormous potential in the numbers of school leavers, and those with tertiary level of education, he said.

In 1973, there were 5,492 black matriculation candidates in greater South Africa, in 1980 there were 43,237 and in 1984 the figure doubled to 82,442. The number of black schoolchildren has increased from some 800,000 in the 1950's to more than 5-million today. In 1980 some 10,000 blacks studied at universities in greater South Africa, now there are 30,000 students. Half of the black population in greater South Africa is under 15 years old, demonstrating the region's potential for wealth creation.

A greater commitment by commerce and industry is needed to train young school-leavers. "Fortunately both the public and private sectors are launching an ever-increasing number of schemes to assist with scholarships, bursaries as well as vacation employment in various professions."

SA's post-apartheid society is rapidly emerging but it is essential to preserve the free market system to further lift many of the existing economic controls and make optimal use of manpower resources. There is no reason why this region should not join the ranks of the world's richer countries.

Official Says Black Police Not Armed Properly

MB260515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, April 26, SAPA — Municipal police trained for duty in black townships were not armed in a proper way, the deputy minister for development and land affairs, Mr B.H. Wilkens, said in Bloemfontein today. The conference had been told by a councillor from the Eastern Cape that after their three months training the policemen were put into the townships without firearms or transport. Mr Wilkens said he would report this to the relevant minister as they could not be left defenceless to do the work that they were asked to do.

In response to delegates who had called for the removal of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts, for the release of political detainees, the unbanning of political organisations, exiles to be allowed to return to South Africa before negotiations on future dispensations could be held, Mr Wilkens said he wanted to emphasise that differences of opinion had to be discussed to find a way of evolution.

Inkatha's Dhlomo: Black Politics Lost Direction

MB270522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says it is disheartening that some news media, respectable churchmen, and liberal white South Africans regard the black-on-black violence in the country as something normal in the struggle for liberation, as he puts it. Addressing a conference of the Urban Councils Association in Bloemfontein, Dr Dhlomo also said that black politics had lost a sense of direction.

Chief Mangope Warns Against 'Misleading' UDF

MB252016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Mmabatho, April 25, SAPA — The Bophuthatswana president, Chief Lucas Mangope, told residents in the Taung region today the country should not be discouraged by media reports "discrediting" the independent homeland. He told a meeting at Pampierstadt some media reports gave the wrong impression about what was happening in Bophuthatswana. The president warned people to be on their guard against what he called "misleading organisations" like the United Democratic Front [UDF], which were "bent on creating havoc in Bophuthatswana," SAPA's correspondent reports. He reiterated his view that people who caused disturbances in the country — especially in the Odi region — were from outside Bophuthatswana.

Speaking at the same meeting, the education minister, Mr Lesego Holele, appealed to pupils not to be influenced by "outside forces." He said these forces wanted to disrupt their schooling and ruin their future.

Mabuza Opposes Police in Residential Areas

MB281143 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, says he is against the presence of the police and the defense force in the residential areas of KaNgwane, but residents must prove that they can solve their own problems and ensure peace in their own areas. Addressing a meeting at KaBokweni, Mr Mabuza said the police would not be in the residential area if there was peace there. Referring to violence by black people on fellow blacks, Mr Mabuza said it led to loss of support for blacks by friends both within and outside the country.

AZAPO Asks UDF Clarification of Attacks

MB292046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has called on the United Democratic Front (UDF) and "certain other organizations" to clarify their positions on recent attacks on AZAPO members. At a press conference today AZAPO said in the light of the intensification of attacks in the past three weeks it had been decided to adopt a "advanced defensive footing." "We are calling on all our members to defend themselves in whatever manner they deem necessary. We see these attacks as calculated to disrupt our programmes, create confusion as to who is working with who and to eliminate the black consciousness movement by attacking the staff-bearer of this movement, namely AZAPO," it said.

AZAPO claims that in the last three weeks numerous attacks on its members, and members of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM), have been preceded by warnings that they must disband and join other organizations. "These attacks are made by irrational mobs which claim to be members of the UDF and other organizations like the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO). We call on these organizations to show that these individuals were not acting on their instructions" AZAPO's publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said. In the past three weeks a pattern had developed in the attacks, he said, with most of the attacks occurring on Mondays and decreasing towards the end of the week. He said that on April 21 in Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, four members of AZAPO and AZASM had their homes attacked. Two were shot and hospitalised. Another example, he said, was an attack on two AZAPO members in Langa, near Uitenhage, on April 11. They were both stoned and hacked to death.

Man Pleads Guilty to Terrorism in Nedbank Blast

MB281150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — A Soweto man who placed a limpet mine, which exploded and injured several people, in a Nedbank building in Johannesburg last year was today found guilty of terrorism. Isaac Thulane Mabaso, 24, of Naledi, Soweto, who was employed by the South African Defence Force, pleaded guilty to the charge before Mr Justice S. McCreath in the Rand Supreme Court. Mabaso's legal representative, Mr Eric Dane, handed in a statement in which Mabaso admitted he had placed the bomb in the End Street building.

Mabaso said that in April last year, he met a friend, a Mr Caswell, with whom he had worked in a restaurant in 1980. Mr Caswell, who was a member of the African National Congress, introduced Mabaso to three other ANC members and they discussed with him the possibility of placing the bomb in the building. Mabaso worked in the building and had easy access because of his SADF identification card. On May 28 at about 2pm, Mr Caswell and Mabaso went into the building with the bomb concealed in a shoebox inside a plastic bag. Mabaso placed the bomb next to a door on the first floor and Mr Caswell set the device to go off at 3pm and they left the building. According to the indictment, the bomb substantially damaged the building and injured several people. The indictment mentioned no deaths.

On the basis of the admission, the judge found Mabaso guilty and adjourned the case for an inspection in loco of the building before passing sentence.

Action Committee Says 18 Dead in Alexandra

MB291941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1922 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) today claiemd 18 people had died in the township since last Tuesday's eruption of violence. The committee said it received its figures from residents'reports and that of the 18 people, 10 were associated to the AAC. At a press conference held in Johannesburg this afternoon, the acting-chairman, Mr Moses Mayekiso, said the committee, which was established in December last year, believed the recent attacks on people in Alexandra were made by policemen. "The attackers were all wearing police uniforms, some were recognised as policemen and they were all followed in the township by Hippos, yet none of them were arrested," he said.

A spokesman at the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria gave the following figures for fatalities and injuries in Alexandra from 6am on April 22 to 6am on April 29: one person injured as a result of police action; four people injured in violence not involving police; three people died as a result of police action; two people died in other violence; one person was wounded in violence which did not involve the police; and three policemen were injured. Concerning the other allegations the spokesman said the security police were investigating.

Mr Mayekiso said the people of Alexandra had decided at the general meeting held at the sports stadium in Alexandra last Thursday to defend themselves. Although he had not seen any evidence of trenches in the streets of Alexandra, this was one of the defences, he added. The AAC demanded:

— the army and police be removed from the township; — detainees be released; — the state allow people in the township to organise themselves.

The AAC was formed to deal with the social, economic and political problems in the township with street committees which were sub-divided into block committees and yard committees, he said. All the committees had courts and if a matter was not resolved it was referred to a higher court, he said. "These structures were formed because the people believe they can deal better with residents' problems than the authorities. The people have created these structures, so the matters are resolved," he said. The role of the courts was to mediate in disputes and as yet they had not had to punish anybody, he added. "Police have disrupted committee meetings; but despite this the committees are successful because they are in the people's yards," he said. "Claims of punishment in these courts are defamatory. This violence is taking place outside these structures and have nothing to do with AAC," he added.,

When asked who controlled Alexandra he replied: "I would say the AAC has control. At the general meeting called last week, 50,000 people arrived."

Mr Sam Buti, former mayor of Alexandra, would not be welcomed back, Mr Mayekiso said. "It was his police unit (the council police) which killed many people in the township. The people won't welcome him back. We are surprised that the state allowed him to see Mr Nelson Mandela and we don't believe it," he said.

Youth Injured in House Petrol Bombing

MB290919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 29, SAPA — A 17-year-old youth, Bongani Mala, suffered minor burns when a petrol bomb was thrown through the bedroom window of a house in New Crossroads last night, police liaison officer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher confirmed today. The house was damaged and the police were investigating.

Soweto Man Killed, Family Wounded by Gunman

MB291714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — An unknown gunman last night shot dead Mr David Moloko Mabeba of Diepkloof, Soweto, and wounded his wife and son. Mr Mabeba (59) a father of five sons, died at Baragwanath hospital. His wife, Elizabeth, and son, David, were admitted to the hospital. A relative said today the three were sitting in their Zone 4 home at about 6.30 pm when a man arrived and asked for another of their sons, a high school pupil. He said: "The man had introduced himself as member of the Ma-Kabasa. After being told the youth was not home, without warning the man produced a firearm and fired several shots, wounding all three. He drove off in a car with other men in it."

A wave of terror has been launched in the township recently and at the weekend a number of homes were attacked and petrol bombed. Families in the area are living in fear and many youths have fled their homes. A spokesman for the Soweto police said he would not comment over the telephone.

46 Mohlakeng Blacks Arrested, Bombs Seized

MB301037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — A total of 46 black men were being held in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act today after police arrested them last night in Mohlakeng near Randfontein and confiscated 16 petrol bombs. The SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria said in a statement to SAP two of the men were being questioned in connection with two murders in Mohlakeng on April 27. Some of the men were spending the night in a combi [van] on the scene of the arrest, police said. The petrol bombs were found in the vehicle and confiscated. Police said the investigation was continuing.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 29 April

MB291900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1841 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 29, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7pm unrest situation report:

"In Bizane Black township, Nelspruit, about 100 blacks set fire to a private home, causing extensive damage. One black man, over 18, burnt to death in the house concerned. Two black men, over 18, and one black man, under 18, were arrested.

"In another incident in Nelspruit, in the Kanyamazane black township, an unknown number of blacks petrol-bombed a private house. Three black men, over 18, were slightly injured. There was no police action.

"A black man, over 18, died today in Mohlakeng black township in Randfontein after about a man in a group of 15 blacks shot him with a pistol. There was no police action.

"In Actonville black township in East Rand about 20 blacks stoned a private vehicle. The SAP arrested 5 black males over 18.

"On the Paarl-Wellington Raod, 4 blacks petrol-bombed a private vehicle. The SAP arrested one black boy, under 18, during which a policeman was slightly wounded with a knife.

"In Sharpeville black township Vereeniging, a black man was admitted to the local hospital with severe injuries after being stabbed by blacks who also attempted to 'necklace' him.

"In Khutsong black township, Oberholzer, about 50 blacks set a black man alight. He managed, with severe burns, to escape from the mob."

Ends report.

30 April

MB300636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report to 8am from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Kwathema, on the East Rand, a man was arrested when he stoned an SADF vehicle.

"At Tembisa, also on the East Rand, a beerhall and a bottle store were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Bongweni, near Bedford, in the eastern province, a private home was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Boipatong, near Vereeniging, a school was petrol bombed and extensively damaged. The administration board offices in the same area were also extensively damaged by a fire.

"At new Brighton, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a shot as fired at a police vehicle by an unknown person. No-one was injured.

"At Guguletu in the western province, a private vehicle which had been set alight and completely destroyed, was found by a police patrol.

"In Soweto a policeman's home was stoned the attackers were dispersed with pistol fire. One man was wounded and two others arrested.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Kwazakele, near PE, a policeman's home was damaged by a petrol-bomb. Four men were arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Senterton, near Hankey in the eastern province a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Alexandra Siege**

"Alexandra was in a virtual state of siege yesterday, as community leaders blamed this week's violence on policemen — and rejected any suggestion of internecine rivalry in the township," Shaun Johnson and a *WEEKLY MAIL* reporter write on the front page of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 25 April-1 may. The Alexandra Civic Association [ACA] asked the government ot " 'denounce violence, disarm its men, and start a new state of reform.' " On the attack on activists, the mother of ANA chairman Mike Beea said the attackers " 'asked me where the "comrades" and my son were. When I said I didn't know, one of them hit me with a panga on the head. They went inside the house, overturned the bed and spread closthes all over before setting them alight.' " Beea himself said he was alerted when his wife, covered in blood, came to warn him; his house had been destroyed and everything in it.

May Day Celebrations

On the same page, Phillip van Niekerk reports that more than a million workers are expected to celebrate May Day next week with the "first national general stayaway since the early sixties." They will be attending rallies around the country. The theme is "one hundred years of exploitation."

Buti Back in Favor

"Sam Buti may soon be welcomed as an ally by the Alexandra community groups which vigorously opposed his role on the local community council," the paper reports in another front page article. After his resignation, Buti said he had never opposed such groups as the ACA but questioned whether they would accept his joining forces with them. Alexandra Crisis Committee Chairman Linda Twala said that Buti "had done what the people wanted him to do. 'We shall accept him back now that he is no longer working within the system.' " United Democratic Front Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe called the council's collapse " 'a victory for the people of Alexandra' " and said the doors were open for councillors "to join the ranks of democratic movements."

Mogopa Defiance

Anton Harber reports on page 2 that the people of Mogopa, whose removal in 1984 caused a reconsideration of government policy, "are now threatening to return defiantly to the land from which they were evicted. And they believe this week's government reform announcements have strengthened their claim to return." With the end of Section 5 of the 1927 Black Administration Act, the state will lose the "President's Order" giving it the "power to determine that any group, tribe or black community should withdraw from one place to any other and not return." The law has been used many times in forced removals.

Doctors Defy Edict

"Almost 100 doctors at Coronation Hospital, Johannesburg, are openly defying a government order that patients be refused treatment and 'shunted' to other hospitals as part of a drive towards 'regional rationalisation,' " another report on page 2 says. Doctors ignored directives from the hospitals adminstrative offices to send patients to other hospitals according to racial categories. The hospital head has taken a 6-week " 'study leave.' "

Necklace Murders

Sefako Nyaka writes on page 3 that "gangs of rebellious youths, and not 'comrades,' were responsible for the deaths of 32 witches found buried in the rocky slopes of the Sekhukhune mountains earlier this month. The deaths apparently occurred because the gangs of youths felt the 'witches' were standing in the way of unity in the community. According to residents of the area, 'comrades' from the Sekhukhuneland Youth Congress tried to prevent the killings."

Alexandra Boycott

Another page 3 article reports that the local consumer boycott in Alexandra continues and shopkeepers " 'were starting to feel the pinch' " of the campaign. Residents meeting in a stadium to discuss the situation said they had to intensify the boycott " 'because the very same people who were aiding the state in its repression were responsible for the attacks.' " "Residents alleged some shopkeepers took part in this week's attacks on activists' homes. Shopkeepers refused to comment on the allegations."

U.S. Disinvestment

Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 4 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL* that "United States disinvestment from South Africa is already a reality. In the past five years, U.S. direct foreign investment in South Africa has halved, a massive decline of $1.3 billion." Last year alone, $500 million U.S. investment was withdrawn. The figures are according to James Kelly, U.S. deputy assistant director of commerce for Africa, the Near East, and South Asia, answering questions at the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa.

May Day in Port Elizabeth

"The Eastern Cape is trapped between three opposing forces: a massive black boycott; the local council's shack-smashing bulldozers; and white businessmen on the edge of ruin anxiously searching for a path to peace," begins an article on page 5. Mike Loewe reports from Port Elizabeth on the various crises which will come to a head on May Day, a day when shanties will be smashed in Langa and businessmen will have to decide whether to shut their businesses or attempt to carry on, although many businessmen have already decided to close down. "Support for the boycott has been exacerbated by heavy clashes in the townships between police and mourners." White businessmen decided at a meeting to appoint a committee to consider a week-long shutdown in trading; demonstrations at the city hall; the resignation of the entire city council; two columns of marchers, one from the "white" city hall and one from the townships to meet halfway; and suspended tax payments until government ended apartheid. One white businessman and former rugby player told the meeting that whites "had to form a commitment to a nonracial, democratic society in which all citizens would have equal opportunity."

Detention Deaths

"Deaths in police custody over the past three weeks now toll five —three of which appear politically related," Ruth Becker reports on page 6 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*. Commenting on the deaths, Detainee's Parents Support Committee (DPSC) representative Max Coleman said: " 'Detentions are proportional to the amount of political activity taking place and in turn deaths in detention are also proportional. Also the manner in which people, activists in particular, are being rounded up and hounded increases the risk of death in the process.' " The DPSC has recorded a total of 61 deaths in security detention since 1963 and 18 in police custody during the last 18 months. An analysis of 76 case histories suggests, Coleman says, " 'that serious assault during and immediately after arrest is a common cause of death and, in fact there is during the present state onslaught on political activists a very fine line between death as a result of police action and death in police custody.' " Another fine line exists between death in detention or criminal legislation, he said.

More on Nchabeleng

Another page 6 report, by Patrick Laurence, says that "Peter Nchabeleng, the northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, who died in detention only hours after being picked up by police, is most unlikely to have died of a heart attack as Lebowa police have stated," according to a post mortem conducted by a state pathologist without his family being notified. Lawyers for the family have decided to forego a second post mortem, meaning that they agree with the findings. This supports the family's contention that he died of torture, not a weak heart.

Tumahole Township Battles

Jeremy Seekings reports on page 9 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL* that in Tumahole, a Parys township, a gang of 14-year-olds have been battling the vigilante A-Team. With schools suspended, the militancy of younger students has increased and a group of 14-year-olds, called the 14s, was formed. Small at the beginning, the whipping of students by police politicized more youths and increased its membership. "Several houses belonging to policemen have been burnt. Teachers and other members of the 'A-Team' have left the township. Delivery trucks have been attacked." Primary school boycotts have been total since early February. The city hall has been burned, likely by some members of the gang.

Lawyer Struck Off Roll

Another page 9 report says that a Durban attorney serving a 20-year jail sentence for high treason has been struck off the Attorneys Roll by the the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court. Patrick Maqubela was considered unfit to continue practice.

Mines Already Nationalized

On page 11 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, Jean Leger and Phillip van Niekerk report that while COSATU president Elijah Barayi has argued for nationalizing the mines, in fact the mines have already been de facto nationalized. Analyzing the mines' costs, the reporters show that the percentage of income devoted to black and white wages has steadily declined. The amount of dividends has remained steady, about the same as the cost of black wages. the great increase has been the amount of money the government has taken from the mines through taxes and profit sharing. "In 1911 only three percent of revenues were paid to the state whereas by 1984 this had rocketed to 19 percent, a sum of 12.3 billion. This bounty makes it substantially easier for the South African state to afford the apartheid system, the bloated and largely white civil service, expensive homeland bureaucracies and the massive military machine used to fight wars in Namibia, to destabilize the subcontinet and quell the township protest." With 58 percent of distributable profits going to the state and 42 percent to shareholders, it could be argued that the quasi-nationalization of the mines has already taken place. Any increase in wages will have a direct impact on state coffers.

Focus on Influx Control

Patrick Laurence contributes a "Focus on Influx Control" on page 12 of the paper discussing reaction to the change in influx control laws. He notes the skepticism concerning the move since the Group Areas Act will be retained and the government may use squatting laws to keep blacks out of other residential areas. Furthermore, the changes will not immediately apply to the homelands. "As citizens of the internationally unrecognised states, they are subject to the rigorous controls of the Aliens Act pending negotiations over the restoration of South African citizenship to them." The refusal to grant freedom of movement automatically to citizens of these territories gives the government more leverage over the homelands governments, which may be used to force them to join a confederation of southern African states. A new tougher antisquatting law would theoretically apply to all but would in practice probably be used only against blacks. The bill would make everyone identify themselves "without delay" to a policeman who makes the request but this might be applied more readily to blacks. However, the change is still a move away from the old, crude system.

'Black Cities' Planned

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 April carries a report on its front page that "the abolition of influx control has galvanized government plans to build six new 'black cities' each with a population of a million or more. Cities will be built at Richards Bay, Harrismith and Nelspruit. The Witwatersrand, Durban, the Cape Peninsula and possibly Bloemfontein have been earmarked for urban development." According to the chairman of the West Rand Development Board, the country's black population was expected to double by the turn of the century and plans were being made to "spread" it throughout the country.

More AWB Action Likely

"More National Party [NP] meetings will in future be disrupted by rightwing groups 'if the NP continues on its on its present path' said Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement AWB]," Hannes de Wet reports on page 2. " 'The assertion we deliberately planned to break up the meeting at Brits and the rightwingers came from all over Transvaal is nonsense. This was a spontaneous reaction against the NP's policies. If the NP continues on its present path, this could be expected to happen again in the future.' " NP MP for Brits Jan Grobler said that he had heard rightwingers say that " 'this would be their style in the future. They said that they would be travelling from town to town, breaking up NP meetings.' " Terre'Blanche denied his movement had such a deliberate strategy. He said there was no need to bring in outsiders to break up NP meetings as meetings he had held in the Transvaal had all been filled to capacity.

Buti Meets Mandela

Sam Buti, former Alexandra mayor, "has confirmed that he recently held secret talks with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela," the paper reports on page 4. However, he refused to elaborate or speculate that he might travel to Lusaka for talks with the ANC. " 'I did meet with him, but what transpired there is something that I cannot disclose at all' ".

Whites in Court for Shooting Blacks

THE STAR reports on page 6 that three white men "alleged to have shot four pedestrians during a series of shooing incidents in Honeydew appeared briefly before a Roodeport magistrate yesterday on four counts of attempted murder." The state is charging that the men shot four black pedestrians after a hunting trip on 8 February. The hearing was postponed until 28 May and the men were released on bail of 1,000 rands each.

Reformed Church Not Political

"In an attempt to quash persistant rumours that the Hervormde Kerk [Reformed Church] is the church of the Conservative Party, a Church spokesman has emphasised that it was not affiliated to any political group," Estelle Trengove reports on the same page. The denial was made by the church's secretary general at its annual general assembly, which will also discuss "the controversial church law that only whites may be members of the Hervormde Kerk."

Political Commentary

In his "Political Commentary" on page 10, David Braun writes that the government's announcement of its intention to extend the powers of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange at the same time that it announced the abolition of the pass laws demonstrates that the government is determined to "implement reform at a managed pace" and "not to be stampeded by international pressure or internal instability into making changes before it is ready." There was "tough talk" in the state president's advertisement about not giving in to intimidation "designed to show reforms are not coming at the point of a gun. Of course, it would be naive to believe that the Government is reforming for any reason other than that it is feeling the heat. But at the same time the type of powers that the draft legislation published this week seeks to confer on the police demonstrates just how much the Government can still do, and will do, to repress insurrection." Turning to another subject, Braun notes that Foreign Minister Pik Botha "is bucked about recent foreign policy successes," including the invitation to State President P.W. Botha to attend the Swazi coronation and his talks with French, West German, and U.S. officials. "But perhaps the most important foreign affairs development this week was President Botha's statement that talks with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had reached a delicate stage and that it would not be in South Africa's interests to make any further comments yet."

Significance of May Day

In an article on page 11, the Labor Monitoring Group traces the history of May Day celebrations around the world and in South Africa, noting the day is a "tribute to the value of labour" and symbolizes "internationalism and the need for workers in all countries to give solidarity to each other's struggles." Those who call for a May Day holiday are, by "espousing the cause of the poor, the oppressed and exploited," challenging "privilege, entrenched interests and unrepresentative regimes." For this reason, the call has become a "hotly contested political issue." "It seems that the Government and employers are now reviewing the whole area of paid public holidays. Put simply, the paid public holidays commemorated at present (Republic Day and Kruger Day for example) do not have the approval of most of the population," the article concludes.

SABC Denies Suppressing Truth

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 25 April reports on page 4 that SABC public relations director Leon Shirley has said that there was no chance that the SABC reports half-truths or suppresses the truth. Shirley made that statement following a report in an Afrikaans newspaper which said that the SABC's internal censor often manipulated the news.

BEELD on Reform

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 25 April says in an editorial on page 10 that one often hears the view that "constitutional reform in South Africa is not a matter of principle but really a series of opportunistic steps taken to contain a dangerous subject." However, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has said that the government was abolishing influx control "because the government believes in the individual's inalienable right to worker where he pleases" and President Botha also stated this in his advertisements. Nevertheless, there are still fickle-minded persons who say they do not know where South Africa is headed and that the government cannot spell out the future. In this regard, the president's announcement that a number of discriminatory laws would be reviewed by the national statutory council is very encouraging.

DIE TRANSVALER on Defense White Paper

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 23 April says in an editorial on page 18 that "it is encouraging to note that in the white paper on defense presented recently in Parliament, emphasis was placed on the army's task of maintaining law and order in times of internal unrest." Despite opposition from the Progressive Federal Party and others to the use of soldiers in controlling unrest, it has been shown that this task cannot be left to the police alone. While the solution to this problem cannot be found by fighting violence with violence and needs a climate that would make negotiation possible, the use of the army in a supportive role has apparently become indispensable to this end.

DIE VADERLAND on Alexandra

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 24 April says in an editorial on page 12 that it is difficult to assess the explosion of unrest in Alexandra township. What is really noticeable that it began on the eve of the tabling of the white paper scrapping the pass laws. This shows the revolutionary elements do not want the reform process to succeed, since reform would defeat their aims. The Alexandra incident steered world and internal black attention away from the white paper.

Hope for EPG Negotiations

Max du Preez and David Jackson report on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 27 April that "South Africa is poised for a possible breakthrough in the cycle of domestic violence and limping constitutional reform." It is believed black and white "nationalists" may be brought together at the conference table with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) serving as "the instrument." Among the developments that seem to point this way are indications that the government and the ANC may accept the EPG "as an honest broker able to initiate negotiations by proxy," President Botha's informal talks with Frontline State leaders at the Swazi coronation, indications that the government is "attempting to identify and woo nationalist, as opposed to communist, elements in the ANC," "a remarkable concession" whereby former Alexandra Mayor Sam Buti was allowed to meet Nelson Mandela, and "a subtle shift in emphasis in the Government's approach to political rights and negotiations." It is believed that EPG'S plan will ask the government to release Mandela and other political prisoners, recognize the ANC, and negotiate in good faith, while the ANC will be asked to guarantee "a suspension of violence and civil subversion." The EPG may also guarantee that if the ANC resorts to violence and the government is "forced to respond, there will not be retributive Western actions against Pretoria." President Botha has been "consistently positive" in his approach toward the EPG and this week distinguished between nationalists and communists in the ANC. However, he has also made it clear that he would not release Mandela "so that he could continue his 'devil's work' — thus supporting speculation that only cast-iron guarantees underwritten by a body such as the EPG will see the ANC leader released."

'Discriminatory' Contest Canceled

Charmain Naidoo and Sylvia Vollenhoven report on the front page that the Checkers supermarket chain has canceled a Marilyn Monroe look alike contest after complaints that it was discriminatory. Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse said the contest was not fair to black women. Checkers managing director Clive West said " 'I think it's sad that politics has crept into this.' "

Buti Interviewed

On page 2, David Jackson reports on an interview with Sam Buti, who resigned as mayor of Alexandra this week and who at one time "was held to be a fearless opponent of the Government. Now he is ostracised." Buti said he was in favor of " 'selective sanctions. You have got to pressurise the businessmen to pressurise the Government to change.' " He also said that it was not intimidation that made him resign, but " 'the frustration that has built up while trying to assist the people on this side while the Government created barriers,' " adding " 'if the black people of Alexandra need my help, I'm here to serve them. After all, that's my ministry. But at the moment I have no plans except to go back to my church and serve my congregation.' " Buti also said he did not think the abolition of the pass laws meant much if a person " 'has to live in a shanty with a family of eight.' " " 'Changes can only come about when political parties like the ANC, PAC [Pan-African Congress] and the Black Consciousness Movement are recognised and they choose their recognised leaders to negotiate. That would be positive, constructive negotiation — and that is what we are pressing for.' "

Colored Education Director Resigns

"In a shock move, the director of coloured education this week resigned from his post early because he found the political interference in his department 'untenable,' " Sylvia Vollenhoven writes on the same page. In an "exclusive interview" with the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Abraham Johannes Arendse said it was not the problems in the schools that caused him to resign but " 'political pressure.' " " 'The problems are not from down below but from high up and from outside my department.' " " 'I handle these things on a purely educational level and the political interference is something new, it is going to break education down,' " Arendse said.

Future of Group Areas Act

"A recommendation from the President's Council for the dumping of the Group Areas Act — the last barrier to full social integration — is believed to be imminent," Max du Preez and Norman West say in another page 2 article. "After months of deliberation," it is believed that there is now a "broad consensus" in the council's constitutional committee to recomemend scrapping the act, "but it is also clear that such a proposal will encounter fierce resistance from some members of the National Party and even within the Cabinet." Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis is reported to have told a National Party seminar for women in Worcester that " 'those who needed the Group Areas Act to remain white did not deserve to be white.' " The seminar called for " 'grey' " areas for those who wished to live with people of other races, but "made a plea that all areas not be declared 'open.' " However, "there is apparently a strong school of thought in the committee that all areas should be open and that it should be left to the local authorities to apply — probably to the Administrator of the province — for certain suburbs to be exclusive."

Opposition to Security Bill

"The controversial Public Safety Amendment Bill tabled this week is set for a tough passage through Parliament — and even stronger criticism from outside," Max du Preez writes on page 2 of the *SUNDAY TIMES*. The Labor Party, the National People's Party, and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) have all opposed the bill, while "academic jurists, lawyers and extra-Parliamentary groups have slammed the proposed new powers." "Opponents of the Bill have pointed out it virtually gives a blank cheque to the Minister. The only effective proviso is that if somebody is detained under the regulations for longer than 30 days, he must be named in Parliament." PFP MP Helen Suzman said she had " 'little reason to believe that these regulations will be less draconian than those implemented during the state of emergency and will include indemnity for the police, restraints on the media and stringent conditions under which detainees can be held.' "

Opposition to New ID's

Du Preez and Norman West report in another page 2 article that the Houses of Delegates and Representatives "are strongly opposed to the racial coding built into the new uniform ID book system" and there is also "widespread opposition from the House of Delegates and the PFP to the taking of fingerprints and storing them in a central register. More importantly, the fingerprinting is viewed with the utmost suspicion by blacks. It could lead to many not applying for the new document." The paper has learned that Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha originally opposed fingerprinting, but it was included "on the insistance of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and the SA police." Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the fingerprinting provision may be dropped while the bill is in committee, "but that the Government will stand firm on racial coding as it is essential while the Population Registration Act still exists."

'Growing Rift' Among Afrikaners

Allan Soule writes on page 4 that the disruption of a National Party meeting in Brits by the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) was "perhaps the most vehement display of organised white right wing might to date ... an event which boldy underscored the growing rift in the ranks of the Afrikaner." It was also the first public clash between the two organizations.

Colored Ambassador

"A member of the President's Council, Dr Willie Hoods, is likely to become South Africa's first coloured ambassador. The 50-year old Eersterus educationist is to be posted in Ottawa, Canada, the *SUNDAY TIMES* was told," Norman West reports on the same page. "At the same time the Department of Foreign Affairs has embarked on a high-powered recruitment campaign to attract coloured candidates for assignments abroad." At present, "several" Indians and Coloreds are serving as second and third secretaries in South African embassies.

Alexandra Situation

In a report on this week's violence in Alexandra, David Jackson, Sam Kumalo, and Hilton Hamman say that there is fear that " 'rule by comrades' will fill the vacuum left by the sudden resignation of the township's mayor, the Rev Sam Buti, and three black councillors." The " 'comrades' " have called on blacks to " 'isolate collaborators socially,' to refuse to serve councillors and their families in their shops and 'to end all personal relationships with police and other collaborators.' " Meanwhile, "angry white businessmen talk of forming vigilante squads to curb the wave of crime and vandalism which has seen open looting of some white-owned shops." The Alexandra Action Committee, a group of white businessmen in industrial areas around the township, are trying to hold talks with township residents, although " 'now that Sam Buti has resigned, there is no one with whom we can talk. But something has to be done to get talks going,' " the committee's spokesman said.

End of Pass Laws

"The pass laws are dead. And in the immediate wake has come relief, scepticism, and a large dollop of caution," Jeremy McCabe, Sylvia Vollenhoven, Shaun Harris and Cas St Leger write in a "special report" on page 19. The end of the pass laws "will return dignity to many million of black South Africans no longer subjected to night raids, arbitrary arrests, summary trials and pointless imprisonment. But for a large number of black South Africans — the eight million supposed citizens of the independent homelands — the case is not so clear-cut." Furthermore, there are fears that "the much-valued freedom of movement promised by the new pass laws may be eroded by future clamp-downs on squatting, vagrancy or even loitering."

Security Force Irregularities

Stephan Terblanche says on page 24 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other opposition groups have accused the security forces of regularly using torture and possibly of collusion with right-wing vigilante groups, charges which the government has denied. "This week, the *SUNDAY TIMES* put a series of questions to the Government on the growing allegations concerning police irregularities." Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange declined to respond, but Deputy Defense Minister Adriaan Vlok rejected claims "of massive security force irregularities and said he was not surprised by the 'anti-security forces claim.' " Vlok said that the role of the defense force in the townships is to support the police to protect " 'innocents from the barbarism of radical thugs.' " However, he did admit that some members of the Defense Force, "acting under extreme provocation under difficult and hazardous circumstances, have exceeded their powers and have been guilty of excesses." Neither he nor Defense Minister Magnus Malan will " 'tolerate or condone this type of action' " and anyone found guilty of this behavior " 'will face the full weight of the legal system of this country.' " However, UDF spokesman Murphy Morobe said "so few security force members were prosecuted for irregularities that it made little impact on the township people and merely encouraged the security forces."

SUNDAY TIMES on Pass Laws

In an editorial on page 28, the paper discusses the repeal of the pass laws, noting that the response of blacks, "which veered from the sceptical to the cautious," is not surprising. "Restoration of dignity long denied is a right — not a concession. And the legacy of years of National Party doublespeak must inevitably remain suspicious." Nevertheless, it is both "shallow and dishonest" to dismiss the reforms as cosmetic. The end of the pass laws "is, indisputably, the most tangible step yet taken by the Government in the hesitant ad-hocism it is pleased to call reform." Furthermore, "reform is indivisible" and the "pass laws cannot be scrapped without a host of implications for other discriminatory measures," including the Group Areas Act. Finally, the move "will have an immediate qualitative effect on the lives of black South Africans" and enable their "latent entreprenuerial spirit" to stop being concerned with merely dodging the law and allow them to turn their attention "towards the business for which it is needed." While there are still things to be worked out and the new urbanization policy may result in problems, "the main point is that the intitiative — belated as it may be — has begun."

Black Local Authorities 'Besieged'

In a column on the same page, Brian Pottinger writes that black local authorities, who will ultimately be responsible for handling the government's new urbanization program, "are besieged, in most cases buckling and in some cases broken." Signs of this are the wider powers to be given to black municipal policemen, the resignation of Sam Buti and other members of the Alexandra Town Council, and an admission by the Inland Revenue Department that it no longer sends tax inspectors into the townships. The government's planned regional service councils are based on a system of residential apartheid, and " 'unless the municipal councils are cleaned up, so that service therein is made attractive to serious minded and properly educated black South Africans, any superstructure which uses these council as its bricks will be of a shaky and unrespesentative nature,' " according to David Grinker, Diepmeadow's town clerk for 10 years and the author of a booklet entitled *Inside Soweto*. "At a time when fundamentals like pass laws are up for repeal surely it is time the proposed local authority system come under review; become chips in a far bigger game aimed at creating a completely new constitutional order in South Africa," Pottinger concludes.

Bureau of Information

In another column on the same page, Martie Meiring discusses the new Bureau of Information, noting that "too often a short-circuit between Government intention and public response has had disastrous results. An old-fashioned managerial style on the part of Government and a seeming obstinancy to employ marketing strategies has frustrated even the most sympathetic supporters." Thus there is a clear need for an agency that will explain government policies and the bureau could also act as a "listening post" to extraparliamentary groups. "It can certainly become a valuable clearing house in the present build-up of increasing black radicalisation and equally increasing white frustration by actively keeping a two-way flow of traffic between Government and the nation."

Urbanization White Paper Praised

In a column on page 29, Willie Esterhuyse, a consultant to the Urban Foundation, writes that the white paper on urbanization "marks a significant crack in the formidable walls of South Africa's citadel of injustice: apartheid," and "the authorities in general, and Minister Chris Heunis in particular, should be commended for taking this step." It would be cynical, if not deliberately dishonest, "to ridicule this step as cosmetic." The white paper presents an "open-ended and flexible policy statement on urbanisation," instead of seeking to control it through intervention and "statutory prescription." The principles outlined in the white paper, including equality before the law, rejection of discrimination on the basis of race and color, equal political rights, the private sector's responsibility to provide affordable housing, and an individual's right to occupy or own property in keeping with his means, "indicate a sincere attempt to dismantle unjust structures, setting south Africa on the course of development." However, much of the positive impact the white papaer will have on black-white relations will be "neutralised" if references to group areas are considered nonnegotiable, while "the anomalies which arise in respect of the six million blacks in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries not having freedom of mobility are so profound that immediate rectification is required."

Black Sash's Burton on Pass Law Repeal

In another column on the repeal of the pass laws on the same page, Black Sash Chairman Mary Burton writes that "we are relieved that there will be no more pass raids, no 'endorsements out' stamped in the reference books, no charges laid against husbands for 'harbouring' their wives ... What keeps us from joining in the general rejoicing is the certainty that while some people may benefit from these changes, maybe the majority will not." Perhaps the first among those who stand to gain is the government since if the move persuades the world that the country is abandoning race discrimination, some of the pressure on it may ease. Businessmen are also pleased with the move if it reduces the chances of sanctions or disinvestment. Finally, the 245 people who have been released from prison, the people who are now in urban areas illegally, and migrant workers who can find accommodation for their families will benefit. Those who will not benefit are the citizens of the TBVC states, black foreigners who will have to obtain permanent resident status, the unemployed and the poor, "the millions of people trapped into Bantustans at present, and farmworkers in white areas who are made redundant," of "all citizens and for every colour who will have to submit to being fingerprinted for the new identity document, who will all be subjected to having information about them recorded in the Population Register, and who will have endless difficulties if erroneous information is once entered in that register." The fact that the Group Areas Act is to remain, local authorities will fall under the "own affirs" departments in Parliament, the security forces will be given wider powers all lead to the conclusion "that the State is using the appearance of reform to maintain and even strengthen its control over all facets of the lives of all South Africans."

Golf Club Opens to All Races

A report on page 2 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* "Metro" section notes that a previously all-white golf club has decided to accept members of all races. In a referendum 60 percent of the members of Roodeport's CMR Club favored the move.

Upturn in Building Trade

Another report on the same page notes that the Johannesburg City Council's planning department has noted an upturn in the building trade. "The number of plans submitted in January this year was sharply up on January last year — 438 compared with 307."

Airline Beats Sanctions

"A new Bophuthatswana airline, Afro Air, starts flying freight from South Africa to anywhere in Africa, the Middle East, or the Far East early in May. In a style reminiscent of Rhodesian sanctions busting, Afro Air has avoided the ban on SA aircraft flying to black Africa by sub-chartering two DC-8 jets from a Zimbabwean air-freight company Affretair. The crew is also foreign," Ciaran Ryan reports on the front page of the *BUSINESS TIMES* supplement. The managing director of Afro Air said that "as trade between black Africa and SA approaches R1.5 billion a year, the demand for faster transport to central Africa and beyond has increased."

Staff Lay-Offs

"Reports on staff lay-offs are still filtering through from many sectors in spite of statistics supporting the contention that the economy reached its nadir towards the end of 1985," David Southey writes in another article on the front page of the *SUNDAY TIMES BUSINESS TIMES* section. "Many employers still need firmer evidence that things are improving before they start taking on additional employees. Many businesses which are not retrenching have reduced staff numbers by not replacing those who retire or leave for other reasons."

General Electric To Leave

"The giant General Electric Company of the United States is quitting South Africa, and is selling its operations to management for a secret sum," David Carte writes on the same page. "GE is the third large American corporation to withdraw in the past two weeks. It follows AT&T and Marriott Corporation." "These blue chip withdrawals have raised fears that other mega-corporations might 'rush for the disinvestment door' while it is still open and the rand is still worth nearly 50 U.S. cents."

IBM, Phillips To Stay

Kerry Clarke reports on the same page that IBM and Phillips have denied suggestions that they are considering closing their operations in South Africa. Phillips group chief executive Joop van Tilburg said he believed the company's presence "is a positive contribution to current developments in SA," while IBM President John Akers said he was misquoted in a *NEW YORK TIMES* report and that he had said the company was constantly reviewing its position in South Africa rather than constantly reviewing whether it should close its subsidiary in the country. "However, Mr Akers says he is increasingly discouraged by the slow pace of change in SA and he is more pessimistic than a year go. The lack of progress is making it difficult for IBM to maintain as a sound business and contribute to peaceful change." IBM recently cut its staff by 300.

No Tax Inspectors in Townships

Ciaran Ryan reports on page 3 that the Department of Inland Revenue has stopped sending tax inspectors into the townships. "Comrades" have reportedly told black shopkeepers to stop paying tax. The Inland Revenue's chief director said " 'we do not want to cause more unrest by sending in tax inspectors so we are withdrawing from the townships until things simmer down.' " The move has raised fears that the department will lose millions of rands in taxes.

Business 'Devastated' in Five Cities

"Recession, strike action and consumer boycotts have devastated business in Port Elizabeth, East London, Queenstown and Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape and Howick in Natal," Ciaran

Ryan writes on page 9. Approximately 35 businesses catering to the black market closed in Queenstown after a 7-month consumer boycott and dozens have already closed in East London due to the boycott there. Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have been severely affected by the fall in car sales and "the number of staff employed by car manufacturers has fallen by 41 percent since 1982 — in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, more than half the car-workers have been sacked since 1982." In Howick, a consumer boycott over the dismissal of 970 workers at BTR Sarmcol has meant that "the number of houses being put on the market is 50 percent above normal." East London and Port Elizabeth have been affected by a decline in harbor traffic and "housing values in these towns have fallen in line with their economic fortunes."

Hotel Chain Promotes Equal Opportunity

"The Protea Hotels & Inns group aims to have 50 percent of all departmental and supervisory posts in the group filled by blacks, coloureds and Indians by mid-1987," another report on the same page says. "It will be the culmination of the group's black leadership development programme. The Protea Group's policy is equal opportunity."

Record Fruit Exports

"The Deciduous Fruit Board expects record receipts from exports this season, says general manager Louis Kriel," Alex Paterson reports on page 11. "Asked about consumer resistance to South African products, he says: 'In the European countries where we have always been supported there has been no resistance.' " In Britain, which accounts for 30 to 40 percent of deciduous fruit exports, the campaign against South African goods has "made no noticeable impact on sales" and Kriel said that while Sweden and Norway have banned South African goods, "there has been no trouble in finding other markets for fruit."

Bophuthatswana Prisoner Set Alight

"A Bophuthatswana prisoner who made a daring daylight court excape this week was set alight by a mob which apparently mistook him for a memebr of Bop's Defence Force," Andrew Lefoka reports on the front page of Johannebsurg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 27 April. The prisoner escaped wearing his prison uniform which is similar in color to that of members Bophuthatswana's security forces. He managed to escape to a police hostel and is now in the hospital. "The incident, which took place the trouble-torn Winterveld township on Thursday, has highlighted the ongoing conflict between Bop security forces, the police and residents in the homeland."

Alexandra 'Lawlessness'

"Chilling tales of lawlessness by groups of men wearing police-type uniforms and being escorted by an armoured personnel carrier are emerging as the story behind the outburst of violence in Alexandra unfolds," Jon Qwelane writes on the same page. The men are said by residents to have been both black and white, "The white people sometimes blackening their faces, but their necks and arms revealed their race," and are reported to have "screamed political slogans, pretending they were 'comrades.' " "A police spokesman said the matter is being investigated." In a related report on the same page, Qwelane reports that the death toll in Alexandra from this weeks's unrest is believed to stand at 10 according to township residents, while another report on the Alexandra unrest by Qwelane on page 2 notes that the death toll in the township after 9 weeks of unrest stands at 49 according to residents, while the official figure is 20.

NF To 'Internationalize' Position

Mudini Maivha reports on page 2 that the "National Forum (NF) this week announced a plan to 'internationalise' its socialist position in Africa and the world." As a first step, the NF will open discussions with OAU President Diouf and is to open an office in London. At a press conference, the NF also announced that it wants blacks to consider withholding taxes, not disrupt meducal supplies and ambulances during boycotts, initiate an "alternative socialist education programme," create "democratically-constituted Parents Teachers Associations," and work toward the formation of a single teachers union.

MAWU Criticizes Restrictions

"The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) yesterday reacted angrily to the imposition of wide-ranging restrictions on tommorrow's funeral of MAWU member Mr Mphumelelo Kortman," anogher page 2 report says. In a statement, MAWU said that it feared " 'the imposition of these conditions may lead to unneccessary confrontation with people attending the funeral,' " as " 'thousands of workers' " had planned to attend an all-night vigil and the funeral.

Jack Expects Murder Attempt

Community leader Mkhuseli Jack said that a report that he had been shot and killed was " 'a calculated ploy on the part of a small group to prepare the minds of the people for an attempt on my life.' " Jack said that a Johannesburg newspaper received a similar report 3 weeks ago. He added: " 'If anyone thinks we are going to be intimidated by such scare tactics they are very much mistaken, and if this just a build-up to an attempt to my life, well, all I can say is that even if I am killed, the struggle will continue with out me.' "

Evaton Meeting Banned

"A meeting to discuss the education cirisis in Evaton was yesterday banned by police under Section 46 of the Internal Security Act," Mudini Maivha reports on the same page.

Black Government Crisis

A report by David Breier on page 4 says that the government's urbanization policy will place a heavy burden on black local authorities "at a time when black councillors are resigning in droves." PFP MP Helen Suzman said that the government was " 'obviously ignoring the realities of the local government situation.' " Councillors have resigned, several have been killed and local government has collapsed. However, the new white paper devolves power on to entities that are in poor condition. Suzman said "the only solution was for townships to be incorporated back into the major local authorities as was the case before the development (previously the administration) boards, and for blacks to be represented on town and city councils on a non-racial basis."

Pass Laws Remembered

Jon Qwelane reviews the history of the pass laws on the same page. He says that the trials of pass law offenders were among the fastest since the Wild West, with it taking only a minute to turn an innocent civilian into a criminal. Blacks would not ask a policemen for directions for fear of of having his pass looked at and often being quickly banished from Johannesburg in 72 hours. However, "with the right money and contacts, having one's pass fixed was not an insurmountable problem." You could buy your way out of a raid with a policemen "with the right level of corruption" and pass-office clerks, like a friend of his, often bought drinks with his "pocket money" taken at the pass office.

Confusion Over Group Areas

"Total confusion reigns in government over the future of the group areas act which regulates residential apartheid. The President's Council is examing the act with a view to suggesting rforms but the signals it has been receiving from the government have been contradictory and have left the council floundering," David Breier reports in another story on page 4 of the *SUNDAY STAR*. According to sources in Cape Town, this has left the President's Council totally confused and rudderless, as government leaders have said the law can be changed but the government supports the essence of it. Technically, the President's Council is supposed to take an independent view but in fact the Nationalists on it take their cue from the government. The colored and Indian members and PFP members want to scrap the act while the Conservatives want to return it. Options such as giving the local option to local municipalities have been considered. Another possibility is to declare new suburbs nonracial. The council hopes to report in time for the special session of Parliament.

Action on NP Dissidents

David Breier reports on page 5 that "the National Party [NP] aims to force a handful of its most outspoken leftist MPs out of the party in order to avert an even bigger split. According to Parliamentary sources this week, the NP is gunning for at least three of the most obvious dissidents on the leftwing of the party caucus, although as many as nine could be involved." The three are Wynand Malan from Randburg, Albert Nothnagel from Innesdal and Leon Wessels from Krugersdorp. They have long been a thorn in the party's back by supporting scrapping groups areas and talking with real black leaders. The party wants to prevent a walkout by a larger group of moderates, perhaps 50, led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, "by precipitating a split by a few 'maverick' MPS who have little personal following."

SUNDAY STAR Editorial

An editorial on page 18 says that the president lacks credibility with its reform moves because he refused to set out "a proper statement of intent and timetable of reform." However, "almost by accident, the Government is stumbling towards the goals that it could have. and should have, reached by bold steps before the present crisis was upon it." The paper says that there are several interesting straws in the wind recently that suggest something is happening behind the political scenes, as well as in front of them, which could hold out an inkling of hope. Foreign countries are being warmer and according to a Parliamentary source, the proposals of the Eminent Persons Group "have not been rejected out of hand." The sudden lifting of the pass laws may be connected with this. Contrary to what some think, the country's traditional allies do not want chaos but peaceful solutions. However, by refusing to specify a timetable and using opaque language, President Botha "is ensuring that this climate cannot be generated at home or abroad."

Businessman Encourages Youth to Remain

On the same page, the paper prints an edited version of speech given at Hyde Park High School by Mervyn King, executive chairman of the Kirsh Trading Group, urging young whites to stay in South Africa. King says the choices are a collapse of the government, unlikely because of the power of the army, a "perpetual stalemate" where the government does not fall but the country is in constant turmoil, or an internationally accepted strategic plan to create a political system "that has legitimacy which is accepted not only locally but world-wide." Whites would be best served now if they used their power not to protect their privileges but to establish checks and balances in a truly democratic socity. Reviewing anti-democratic acts, he says he believes that ultimately the solution will be found based on power-sharing. Unlike in other countries where doctors and lawyers have trouble finding work, many opportunities abound in South Africa. He cannot believe a solution cannot be worked out and he believes that students will be able to pursue their careers and be part of history by staying.

Ciskei Economic Growth

In a report on pages 1 and 9 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*'s "Finance" Section, Malcolm Fothergill notes that "Ciskei's free-market experiment, the boldest in Africa, is bearing sweet and juicy fruit — an inflow of capital unparalled in South Africa, if not the world, and the creation of thousands of jobs." In the last 10 months of 1985, capital investment increased by 70 percent, while the number of Ciskeians in registered employment increased from 18,086 in 1983-84 to 25,455 on 31 March this year. The number of industries has risen from 67 to 116 in the same period. Most of the investment has come from South Africa, but countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Italy, France, and the United States account for about 30 percent of investment in Ciskei and have been increasing their stakes. "The inflow of capital is being matched by an inflow of skills as professionals such as doctors, lawyers and architects either open branch offices in Ciskei or move their main bases there from the Eastern Cape." Ciskei tax laws, which "are among the most liberal in the world," are behind the economic growth.

Government Seeks Decentralization

On page 13 and 24 of the "Review" section David Breier discussed the government's white paper on urbanization, noting that the government has acknowledged that its old policy of discouraging black urbanization had "failed utterly" and that "blacks belong permanently in South Africa." The government's goal now it not to turn the tide of black migration to urban areas but to keep it to manageable proportions and to ensure that "most development for blacks take place in the platteland." What the white paper really aims at is an " 'orderly decentralization of urban functions,' " which would "promote rural development and limit urbanization." However, decentralization in South Africa has a political connotation since it has been linked to the homelands policy and influx control. "Now that influx control is going, it remains to be seen whether decentralization can be shorn of its ideological content."

Political Center Key to Future

In his "Talking Cents" column on page 14, Harry Schwarz notes that supporters of the political center have often been accused of being indecisive or wishy washy, but it is not understood that the centrist view "has a direction and philosophy of its own." "The center of the political spectrum in South Africa has its objectives and policies. Regretfully, however, despite this it is fragmented on what are in the main, minutiae." Centrists in South Africa "want to remove discriminatory laws, eliminate apartheid and create a society which is just in every respect, politically, socially and economically." It wants speedy reform, but not a "headlong rush that may turn the country into turmoil overnight." It wants safeguards for the individual and minorities. It favors capitalism but rejects explotation and wants social services for the needy and feels the "haves" must make some sacrifice for the "have nots." There can be not future for South Africa if the extremes fight it out among themselves, but there is a future for all "if the centre holds, unites, advances and prevails."

Illegal British Exports

A report from London in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 26 April on page 12 says that "two men have been committed for trial in London on charges of exporting military aircraft parts and surveillance equipment to South Africa, Yugoslavia and South Korea." The men allegedly "tried to export military aircraft parts and photoreconnaissance systems for use in military aircraft in South Africa." An Uxbridge court was told the parts were for the American-made Harvard T6 aircraft and had been brought to Britain as "scrap."

Medical Costs

"The cost of medicine has risen faster than the consumer price index," according to the minister of national health, Brian Stuart reports on the same page. He said that " 'a market-related policy would be of greater a advantage to the people of South Africa.' " The only other choice to reducing costs was greater state intervention. He said it would be preferable to " 'create a competititive market at all levels.' "

Friendly Neighbor

Brian Stuart reports from Cape Town on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 April that P.W. Botha's visit to the Swaziland coronation "publicly reinforced South Africa's commitment to live in friendship with its neighbours, regardless of their internal political systems. This is the view of Western diplomats in South Africa after the State President's visit to Swaziland." " 'Your State President has shown that you are the southern African country willing to work and co-operate within a Southern African context,' *THE CITIZEN* was told." In government circles, however, speculation that the visit was linked with proposals of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) was dismissed as " 'rubbish.' Nor was there any 'fiercely guarded and secret' plan between South Africa and the EPG."

PFP Opposes RSCS

"The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has condemned the 'attempt by the Government to further institutionalize apartheid through Regional Service Councils [RSCS] based on racially structured and segregated local authorities,' " the paper reports on page 3. This was announced after a PFP conference on RSCS this weekend in Johannesburg.

Probe of Nchabeleng Death

On the same page, *THE CITIZEN* reports that "an official police inquiry is being held into the death of United Democratic Front (UDF) leader, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody on April 11." The commissioner of police for Lebowa, however, refused to comment on press reports that Nchabeleng died from injuries sustained while being detained by Lebowa police. " 'An official police inquiry is at present being held into the incident and I cannot comment as the matter is sub judice.' "

NP Retaliation

Andrew Thomson reports on page 4 that the National Party (NP) in the Waterberg constituency will meet this week to determine what action to take in the face of militant right wing disruption of party meetings. " 'We will not be intimidated' " said NP organizer for the area Daniel Botha who was reacting to an Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] attempt to prevent Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee from addressing a public meeting in Nylstroom. He was shouted down by AWB members from various areas of the Transvaal. Botha said the AWB members had been joined by Conservative Party members.

CITIZEN Editorial

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says that "robust political opposition has beeen commonplace in the past" so it was not surprising when AWB members attempted to shout down Deputy Information Minister Nel Last week. Feelings are running high among Afrikaners over reform, both for and against. People want a return to a controlled situation in which the black man was kept in his place. However, all that failed even before the government began the reform process. Blacks improved their skills and job reservation failed as the economy became "absolutedly dependent on Black workers." Color bars fell and "the Whites, even with the self-governing homelands and independent Black States excluded, lost the numbers game." Although Afrikaners have been divided before, there is one difference: this time "all Whites are being challenged by a Black nationalism that seeks to overthrow White rule. A divided White community is exactly what the African National Congress and its associates want, since it will be easier to contend with a weakened ruling White tribe, with factions at each other's throats, than with a united Afrikanerdom knowing what it wants and where it is going."

Pressure on Rand

THE CITIZEN reports on page 18 that an economist of Barclays Bank says that "the rand is unlikely to make much headway this week after its poor performance last week, particularly against the dollar." Corporate demand for dollars at the end of the month will exert pressure on the currency and May Day unrest might also have an impact. The rand is not expected to fall below $0.48, however.

Bank Rate Expected to Fall

On the same page the paper reports that the Volksas Merchant Bank believes that a bank rate cut will still take place despite the fact that short-term interest rates have topped the 12 percent bank rate level for the past 2 weeks. The fall below 12 percent reflected the drop in bank cash reserves, together with an easing of the shortage in the money market, a fall-off in real bank credit and the moderate growth in money supply within the official targets. Additionally, economic growth is sluggish and government policy appears to be moving toward stimulation.

Group Areas Act To Go

"With influx control now on the legislation scrapheap, it is only a matter of time — measured in months rather than years — before the Group Areas Act goes the same way," Chris Cairncross reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 April. "This is the consensus in Parliamentary circles in Cape Town, openly acknowledged by many in the National Party hierarchy." It is believed that the President's Council will recommend that regions be allowed to choose a local option, but it is also thought that this recommendation will not have the support of the entire council and there may be one or two members who will refuse to sign the report.

Antiapartheid Stock Exchange Index

Richard Walker reports from New York on page 1 on the "South Africa-Free Equity" stock exchange index which is "designed to help investiment managers operating under political constraints to function competitively in the overall market through companies without a presence in SA." Investment in companies that do not do business in South Africa "has consistently out-preformed the rest of the market."

Barclays Bank Video

In keeping with its campaign to project itself as the "antiapartheid bank in SA," Barclays Bank has produced a video which will be shown to staff at its outlets in the UK which shows how Barclays "pioneered a succession of measures aimed at breaking down racial barriers — from employing the first black cashier to recognising a black trade union — which it claimed was against the law at the time." The "star of the video" is Barclays National (SA) chief executive Chris Ball who claimed some of the credit for the meeting between businessmen and the ANC last September.

Decline in U.S. Imports

"The 26 percent tumble in imports from the U.S. during the first quarter was largely the result of cancelled maize shipments," Cherilyn Ireton reports on pages 3. Although figures for imports from most parts of the world to South Africa improved, imports from the United States fell from 1.045 billion rands in the first quarter of 1985 to 766 million rands in the first quarter of this year. One foreign trade consultatnt said that at least half the decline could be attributed to the fall-off in maize imports.

KwaZulu Journal on Indaba

Stephan Cranston reports on the same page that the quarterly journal of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation *THE DEVELOPER* has called on the government to extend the life of the Natal Provincial Council beyond 30 June so it can retain its representative status at the Natal-KwaZulu indaba. The journal also envisaged "the creation of a joint executive authority (JEA), with its own bureaucracy and budget, that would be accountable to the KwaZulu Cabinet and Natal Executive Committee."

No Insurance in TBVC Countries

"Riot insurance cover for transport companies operating in neighbouring territories has again come under criticism," Alan Peat reports on page 4. A transport company was unable to collect compensation for the South African Small Risks Insurance Association (SASRIA) when a truck was burned out, because the incident had taken place in Bophuthatswana. SASRIA coverage extends only to vehicles within the boundries of South Africa, including the nonindependent homelands, but excludes Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei (TBVC).

Bitumen Price Falls

In another report on page 3 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Alan Peat reports that "the price of bitumen has fallen by more than 25 percent in the past five months, but industry sources say tariffs are still way above 1984 levels. The SA Bitumen and Tar Association said the price had been reduced by R40/ton to R306."

Breakdown of Law and Order

"The breakdown of law and order in South Africa has become a grim reality, says PFP spokesman on finance Brian Goodall," Mick Collins reports on the same page. Commenting on the Department of Inland Revenue's withdrawal of tax inspectors from the townships, Goodall said this proved that " 'law and order had broken down.' " "The collection of taxes is fundamental in any country. When a country cannot collect taxes, a very serious breakdown of law and order is indicated.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Inflation

"Despite the slight slowdown in price rises since January's record 20.7 percent year-on-year increase in consumer price index, the outlook for inflation is not good," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. Because the economy is suffering from "classic stagflation — high inflation combined with economic stagnation —" any stimulation of the economy that is needed to provide jobs and restore consumer confidence may help ensure that inflation remains high. "Clearly, government's political priorities at present are economic growth and job creation. While there is a case for arguing that in the short term inflation will have to wait until more important issues are resolved, its control is critical in the long term." One of the short-term measures the government can take to control inflation is to keep the rand from falling below U.S. $0.50. "Nobody any longer has real confidence that the rand will rise, but with a little luck it could be held at present levels."

BUSINESS DAY on Right Wing

In a second editorial on the same page, *BUSINESS DAY* comments on the disruption of a meeting that was to have been addressed by Louis Nel by white right wingers. While "the obvious reaction is to urge P.W. Botha not to be daunted by such behaviour," "at the same time it is naive to expect Botha to ignore political tolerances. There is danger from the right, and it's time Botha's critics started to appreciate this." "A little breathing space" might help make it easier for the white right to accept change. Just like the ANC, the Afrikaner has a central role to play in change in South Africa.

SAIRR Publication

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page that the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has put out a new publication, *QUARTERLY COUNTDOWN*, "which takes stock every three months of promised reforms, moves towards equality, and expected changes which have been delayed." The publication will also identify areas where apartheid has been extended, such as Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele and the further segregation of hospital services.

CAPE TIMES on End to Pass Laws

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English for 25 April in an editorial on page 10 calls the end of the pass laws a "momentous development, lifting an oppressive burden from the shoulders of the black population of South Africa." The next great challenge is to the private sector "to turn the new situation to economic advantage." The government will also have to do its part to increase economic opportunities. With the pass laws now gone, the editorial concludes, all other restrictions which place blacks at a disadvantage will have to be done away with. "If it is agreed that apartheid is the root of South African evil, it should likewise be agreed that no constitution can resolve this country's problems which retains race as its fundamental concept, built into the structure of law and government."

Deaths in Alexandra

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 28 April reports on its front page that three people died from gunshot wounds in Alexandra Friday night. The father of one of the victims said that his son " 'had left home with a friend to escape a terror gang roaming the township.' "

Family To Sue Mangope

"The family of a 25-year-old man who died a few hours after being arrested and allegedly assaulted by security forces in Maboloka, Bophuthatswana, recently is to claim R60,000 from the country's Minister of Law and Order, President Lucas Mangope, for loss of support," the paper reports on page 2. The man was allegedly assaulted and " 'trampled upon' " after he had been taken to the Garankuwa police station and died in the hospital.

Councillor Resigns

"A well-known Bophuthatswana businessman, whose house was recently petrol-bombed by unknown people, has resigned as a community councillor," another report on the same page says. Manley Ntile "told the *SOWETAN* yesterday that he resigned because of ill-health and pressure from his family."

Law Students' Demands

"The Law Students Intervarsity Council is demanding the unconditional release of the fellow student who is charged under the Terrorism Act in Venda," Ali Mphaki reports on the same page. At a conference, the council also resolved to "make the legal system more relevant to the present socio-political realities in the country," to call for the abolition of detention without trial, and "to urge lawyers to condemn the proposed Bill of Rights as the majority of the people still have no rights to protect."

Diepkloof Houses Petrol Bombed

"Three houses were petrol-bombed and stoned in a pre-dawn raid on homes of student activists in Diepkloof's Zone 4 at the weekend," the *SOWETAN* reports on the same page. Residents say men wearing black "conducted the lightning raids on the three houses soon after 1 am on Saturday." Students who lived at two of the houses had been detained recently and residents believe the third house, which is close to the other two, was raided by mistake.

SOWETAN on Swazi Coronation

Commenting on State President P.W. Botha's attendance at the Swazi coronation and his talks with black leaders there, the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4 that "we hope this was some opportunity, however fleeting and heady, for these heads of state to share their secret hopes and fears for the future of the entire region. It took the coronation of the handsome young prince, in this little kingdom, to bring political friend and foe together." Turning to the new king's reign, the paper says that it hopes he will restore some dignity after "the rather odious manner in which the Swazi government has tended to bow to Pretoria."

'Focus' on Bophuthatswana

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Sam Mabe writes "police assaults, detentions, torture and restricted political activity in Bophuthatswana have made nonsense of the Bill of Rights enshrined in the bantustan's constitution." President Lucas Mangope "is as much of a dictator as his peers in Venda, Transkei and Ciskei." In the "over-crowded squatter camp in Winterveld," "police have brutalised residents and harassed non-Tswanas who are accused of being foreigners." "Incidents of police shooting have been on the increase during April" and after the police killed 11 people in Winterveld earlier this month, Mangope prohibited the holding of any meeting and any form of political activity. He has also blamed what he called outside organizations such as the UDF and the Azanian People's Organization for the unrest.

'On the Line'

In his "On the Line" column on page 5, Aggrey Klaaste writes that "we are going through the most infuriating, fascinating, dangerous, beautiful, maddening, tragic, engrossing intellectually and otherwise days of our lives. Every minute sends the adrenaline going this way and the other in made pursuit of channels of release. Sometimes we weep in anger. sometimes, as when we see the little girls brave in tunics, fists aloft, marching on the Hippos; we weep with pride and joy. Many is the time we cry in anger and sometimes the lump in the throat is caused by considerable tragedy."

Policeman's Death

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 7 that one of the six men arrested for the murder of an Atteridgeville policeman last week told the Pretoria's Magistrate Court that the six hacked the policeman with an axe and then set him alight because the policeman's sister-in-law told them " 'there is a policeman in our house. You must come and kill him.' "

Vaal Triangle Houses Stoned

"Several homes in the Vaal Triangle including those of political activists, have been stoned and in one instance tear smoke was fired into a house by Right-wing elements travelling in a number of cars," the paper reports on the same page. At least 20 Sharpeville residents say their windows were shattered over the weekend. A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations said he could not confirm the allegations, but told those involved to report the incidents to their local police station.

New Councillors for Lekoa

"Two new councillors who were elected unopposed will join the Lekoa Town Council, despite calls by opposition groups that councillors should resign," another report on the same page says. "A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association said they found it 'ridiculous' that here were still people who were joining the 'oppressive system' which had failed blacks."

More Land for Mamelodi

In another report on the same page, the paper says that the Mamelodi Town Council will negotiate for more land with the government to ease the housing shortage in the area.

Advice Center Association

"The Advice Centre Association [ACA] — an umbrella body of advice centres countrywide — was formed at Johannesburg at the weekend," the paper reports on page 8. "Chairman of the ACA Mr Oule Pule said the association was a community based organisation membership of people from different political beliefs who have come together to stamp out problems facing the black community."

Deaths, Injuries in Diepkloof

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 28 April reports on page 1 that 5 people are believed dead and at least 13 others are in serious condition in the hospital after being shot and attacked with pangas at a night vigil for a pupil in Diepkloof, Soweto, early Sunday morning. Eyewitnesses said the attack was carried out by about 40 men wearing balaclavas. Several youths are reported missing after being taken away during the attack in vehicles which residents say resembled police vehicles. Police are investigating the incident.

Pressure on German Car Firms

The managing director of BMW South Africa has warned that unless the situation in South Africa improves and tensions are "drastically" reduced, German car companies which have investments in South Africa might come under pressure, a page 3 article reports. Until now it has been mainly U.S. car companies which have had to fight off disinvestment pressures, but German firms like BMW, Mercedes, and Volkswagen might also become involved in political action against apartheid.

Editorial on Press

It was with relief we learned that the state is not planning further legislation affecting the media, *THE STAR* says in a page 12 editorial. For many years the government viewed as " 'negative' " any reporting on issues that embarrassed it, such as influx control laws and population removals. It has now denounced both policies as outdated. The home affairs minister and his colleagues should remember that it was the opposition press "which kept alive the spirit of reform through the 'dark ages' of Nationalist rule," the editorial concludes.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Asks Cooperation on RSA Turmoil

MB291800 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, today called on southern African states to come together to find ways and means of resolving the current turmoil in South Africa. Addressing the ambassador of the Republic of South Korea, Mr Ding Jin Choi, at the opening of the Korean Embassy in Mbabane this afternoon, Mr Mnisi said the problems of the region can only be overcome through the cooperation of all those countries neighboring South Africa.

The minister dismissed allegations that the government had barred ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] president , Mr Mlambo, from attending celebrations of the coronation of his majesty, King Mswati III. He said the two men were sons of Swaziland and were free to visit this country whenever they liked.

Mr Mnisi lauded the Republic of Korea for opening an embassy in Swaziland, saying this move will help to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and he said the presence of Korean diplomats in Swaziland would help promote their understanding and appreciation of Swazi culture.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Discusses Regional Situation, Economy

MB280842 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has revealed that the United States was now using Zaire to deliver arms to the UNITA rebels in Angola. The president, who was speaking on a special television Sunday interview program to mark his 62d birthday in which all heads of the mass media took part, said the move was a deliberate one aimed at antagonizing Zaire and Angola. He said when he learnedabout this recently during a meeting of the Frontline heads of state in Angola, he suggested a meeting of Angola, Zambia, and Zaire to try and find a way of resolving this problem.

Dr Kaunda, who was asked to give his future projection as regards the international situation, said he was very pessimistic of the situation in southern Angola. He said he did not (?fail) to see the situation exploding in South Africa by 1987, adding that only a miracle would save the region.

The president has also reiterated that copper would continue to be Zambia's foreign exchange earner despite the economic diversification. Dr Kaunda said at present only the copper industry could give the country the required foreign exchange and was the largest employer. He was answering a question on what the role of the copper industry would be since the party and government was moving away from the industry because of the emphasis on diversification into agriculure. Dr Kaunda emphasized that Zambia has no choice but to make doubly sure that the mining industry continued to [word indistinct].

The president pointed out that it was because of the uncertainty about sources of foreign exchange that businessmen were today [word indistinct] because they were not sure whether the government was able to raise the foreign exchange for auction. On the auction system, Dr Kaunda said that the decision by the party and its government to auction Zambia's foreign exchange was the right one, which, taken with other measures, would ease the economic hardships in the country. He said the auction system was the only way in which the country would go about planning the economy on scientific basis. The president disclosed that among the measures to go hand in hand with the auction will be the tariff commission which will monitor the importation of goods into the country. Dr Kaunda also announced the formation of a tariff commission of inquiry which will compile a report [word indistinct] will be analysis of what is taking place in the vairous economic sections in the country. He stressed that the amim of the tariff commission was to ensure the goods imported into the country were within the reach of the low-income sector as compared to now when a lot of luxuries were being imported for a few people who would afford them.

Dr Kaunda has also said the recent reshuffle of leaders in economic and commercial sectors was aimed at bringing fresh minds to implement the laid-down government programs. He said he was aware that the recent government reshuffle had caused some apprehension in certain Western circles and had been misconstrued as signalling a departure from the government's laid-down economic recovery plan for a socialist economy. The president stressed that holders of various posts which had changed hands after the reshuffle had not been incompetent but had only been moved to enable fresh minds to implement programs which the former incumbents themselves had helped to draw.

Giving a projection of the country's economy, Dr Kaunda said that the country's economy had now began to take on a pattern which will lead to its success as long as its implementation is based on love, truth, and social justice.

The president also called on the nation to be alert and maintain maximum vigilance to counter the impending political conflagration which he said would soon engulf the region. Dr Kaunda said the political situation inside South Africa and Namibia had reached a stage where an explosion was now imminent, adding that when this occurs, the entire region will be affected through loss of innocent human life. The president, who was speaking at Chambu Valley Zambians National Service Officers mess during a reception to mark his 62d birthday, said Zambians needed to fortify themselves as a nation to ensure that when the explosion comes, they are well prepared. He said the situation in which the country found itself was not out of choice but was due to its geographical situation. He said it was imperative for Zambia to be prepared because the nation may be called upon to do more for the region than was now anticipated.

Border Agreement Reportedly Signed With Zaire

AB291854 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lusaka, April 29 (AFP) — Zambia and Zaire signed an agreement at the weekend to end their frontier dispute which has resulted in a number of deaths in recent years, authoritative sources said here Tuesday. The agreement was signed before relations worsened again in the wake of allegations by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that Zambian [as received] territory was being used by the United States to channel arms to anti-government rebels in Angola.

The agreement, signed after a meeting of a special joint committee, provides for a joint review of the border demarcation in disputed areas in a two-year exercise along 200 kilometres (125 miles) of frontier in the Northern and Luapula Provinces. These two Zambian provinces, east of the Zairian town of Lubumbashi border on a band of Zairian territory sticking out into Zambia which is used by Zambians as a "short cut" to the northern copperbelt area. Incidents have included deaths, kidnappings and expulsions.

President Kaunda's allegations were dismissed by Zaire Tuesday as "gratuitous lies." The ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY AZAP queried whether the Zambian leader had any ulterior motive in making them.

ZIMBABWE

Iranian Trade Delegation Arrives 25 April

MB270717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 26, SAPA — A four member delegation from the Ministry of Trade in Iran arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday, a spokesman for the Iranian Embassy said here today, according to the official news agency ZIANA. He said the purpose of the visit was to look into the possibility of buying Zimbabwean tea, sugar, maize and other commodities. The visit is a follow-up of the economic protocol signed by Zimbabwe and Iran during the visit to Zimbabwe by Iran'sPresident Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i in January this year.

The foreign afffairs minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, also visited Iran earlier this month to discuss trade cooperation.

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FBIS **DAILY [illegible]ORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi IV Army Corps commander claimed that Iraq "occupied" 252 square km of Iranian territory during a 30 April offensive against Iranian positions in the Faqqeh area in the south central sector, Voice of the Masses radio reported. A communique carried by the radio said the Iraqis "penetrated" 12 km "deep into their targets," taking "extremely important" territory and killing and capturing "large numbers" of Iranians. Although not acknowledging an Iraqi offensive in that area, communiques cited by IRNA divulged that the Iranian Air Force carried out two bombing raids on Iraqi positions there 1 May, asserting that the Iraqis sustained heavy personnel and materiel losses.

In continuing reportage on fighting in the Al-Faw area, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iran liberated more territory during an "intense" clash the night of 29-30 April, "crushing" several Iraqi battalions and bringing the number of Iraqi casualties to over 5,100.

Iranian military reports also announced that over 300 Iraqis were killed in the southern Majnun Islands in an unsuccessful Iraqi counterattack late 29 April, according to Tehran radio.

In further air action, a communique cited by IRNA asserted that Iranian anti-aircraft fire downed an Iraqi plane in the northern Persian Gulf, while an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported that the Iraqi Air Force bombed the Iranian oil fields of Ahvaz, Marun, Bibi Hakimeh, and Agha Jari. The Iraqi communique also mentioned that Iraqi planes attacked "one large and another very large" maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring "direct" hits.

Qatar-Bahrain Territorial Dispute

An official Qatari statement carried by WAKH asserted that Qatar "deeply regrets" its disagreement with Bahrain over maritime borders, adding that Qatar had attempted to resolve the dispute through "all fraternal and amicable means" which proved fruitless because of Bahrain's "insistence" on continuing to "violate" Qatar's maritime sovereignty. Bahrain's attempt to transform Fasht al-Dibal into an "industrial island" violated a Saudi-brokered agreement in which each side pledged not to carry out any action to strengthen its legal position concerning disputed territory, the statement added. Qatar was accordingly "compelled to stop" Bahrain's land filling and construction activity in Fasht al-Dibal in order to restore the status quo ante. The statement went on to express Qatar's gratitude and appreciation for Saudi Arabia's mediation efforts and for the GCC leaders' concern to resolve the issue.

Diplomatic sources cited by Tehran radio's Arabic service stated that Qatar has begun withdrawing troops from Fasht al-Dibal and that 29 construction workers seized by Qatari troops will shortly be permitted to return to Bahrain.

Libya

AFP reported Libya's decision to expell 19 Britons and at least 36 Spaniards, while ANSA noted that the authorities have asked over 60 Italians to leave.

In the UAE, *AL-ITTIHAD* published an interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi 1 May, KUNA reported, noting the Libyan leader told the paper that President Reagan is pushing Libya "to become another Cuba and to declare its alignment with the Warsaw Pact." Al-Qadhdhafi also said he is expecting a "greater role" from the Soviet Union, which has "already started" to move toward this role.

As for the forthcoming Arab emergency summit, JANA announced 1 May that the leaders of Syria, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE have agreed to hold the conference in the "Great" Jamahiriyah.

Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference

Arab foreign ministers held a closed meeting in Fes after hearing speeches from Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi and Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali in a public opening session, Rabat radio reported. During the closed session the ministers exchanged views about the agenda and some delegations expressed their wish to carry out more contacts with their governments on the matter, Filali revealed afterward in remarks cited by the radio.

Syria

During his visit to Belgrade, President Hafiz al-Asad received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the latter's request, Damascus radio disclosed in a brief report that did not mention the content of their talks. Genscher, however, divulged details about the meeting in remarks to journalists reported by DPA, saying he told Al-Asad that "small terrorist groups" must "not destroy the good relationship between Arabs and Europeans" and that the FRG will not allow terrorist actions on its soil. Al-Asad stated that Syria wants to cooperate with the FRG in combatting terrorism, Genscher disclosed. As for Al-Asad's talks with the SFRY President, Belgrade radio said the two sides took a "serious and responsible" position on the problem of terrorism and stressed the need for joint action to combat it.

Egypt

Police arrested a number of demonstrators in Aswan during a 29 April clash with members of an "extremist Muslim faction" who were attempting to hold a demonstration and to "storm" a mosque in the town, an Interior Ministry official announced in a statement reported by Cairo radio.

Southern Lebanon

Two "terrorists" were killed and three IDF soldiers were wounded in a 29 April clash in the eastern sector of Israel's security strip, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the Israelis moved some 50 tanks into the security strip 29-30 April.

Maghreb Affairs

Party Meeting — Following a 27-28 April conference in Algiers, four Arab Maghreb political parties issued a joint communique that called for Maghreb unity and urged a "speedy solution" to the Western Sahara problem. The communique, which was broadcast by Algiers radio, noted that the conference was attended by Algeria's FLN, Tunisia's Destourian Socialist Party, and two Moroccan parties — the Istiqlal and the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The communique added that the parties have agreed to ask the leaders of the three countries to swiftly convene a meeting of a Maghreb "advisory council," whose establishment was urged at the parties' 1984 conference in Tunis.

Tunisia — Opposition leader Ahmed Mestiri has been temporarily discharged from jail on health grounds, Paris radio reported, adding that the decision was made pending a 14 May court ruling on Mestiri's appeal.

DRA

The DRA lodged a protest with Iran over a 21 April Iranian television interview with Afghan "counterrevolutionaries," and warned that such "propaganda" and "hostile" action by Iran against the DRA will have "grave consequences" for bilateral relations, Kabul radio reported.

On the internal situation, BAKHTAR reported that 200 members and the "ringleaders" of the "Jamiyat band" surrendered to the authorities in Faryab Province, in addition to 14 others of various rebel bands. Kabul radio admitted that 3 persons were killed and 17 others were wounded in a rebel mortar and missile attack on Aybak city, Samangan Province, according to a Sarandoy spokesman.

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Foreign Ministers Arrive in Fes; Meeting Begins

Iraqi, Libyan, Saudi Ministers Arrive

LD302013 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Within the framework of the preparations for the emergency Arab summit Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister, Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, have arrived at Fes-Sais airport.

In his statement to the press, the chief of Iraqi diplomacy said:

[Begin 'Aziz recording] The firm policy of Iraq is to participate in the Arab meetings at all levels because we deeply believe in the need for joint Arab action with respect to all problems, challenges, and dangers facing the Arab nation or concerning its countries. So we responded to the generous invitation issued by King Hassan II to an Arab summit preceded by a meeting for the foreign ministers. We are here today to attend the foreign ministers' meeting in order to study the situation and to adopt the necessary measures. [end recording]

On the importance of this meeting the chief of Libyan diplomacy stressed:

[Begin al-Mansur recording] We believe that the importance of this meeting does not need the comments of the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau. I believe that the importance of this meeting is known to Arab people everywhere. The meeting also has international importance. This meeting comes after a superpower — at least it is known as such — carried out a completely unjustified flagrant aggression against a small people. This aggression is not the first, because that same country previously committed another aggression and threatened to use force. Even after the latest aggression and [words indistinct] Condemnation, at the level of countries, peoples, organizations or institutions, this country is still planning aggression, or at least is threatening to use force. This aggression is not only aimed at the Jamahiriyah, but it is primarily aimed at the Arab homeland, and thus it is aimed at what the Arab homeland represents of civilization, progress, and the struggle for freedom and spreading peace. Its goal is to enable that superpower to control and influence. This is the example set by the United States to the world. If the world will not oppose this aggression, the whole Arab world should oppose this aggression. It should abandon this rabid campaign, [words indistinct] in accordance with international law, abandon it completely, or others will behave just as the United States. [end recording]

The Saudi foreign minister expressed his optimism for the success of the Arab meeting, saying:

[Begin Al-Faysal recording] This is the preparatory conference for the summit. Thus we hope that this conference will be able to prepare well for the summit, prepare the agenda, and also prepare an atmosphere appropriate for the convention of the summit. Of course, this is what we hope, but we are also optimistic because this meeting is being held in this good country, which has always been a firm pillar for the causes of the Arab nation. We wish this meeting success. [end recording]

The chiefs of the delegations of the Arab diplomacy were received by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali and the secretary general of the Province of Fes.

Bahrainis, Lebanese Arrive

LD302122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A short time ago, the Lebanese and Bahraini delegations arrived to participate in the work of the Arab foreign ministers conference.

Qatari Minister Arrives

LD302113 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Fes, 30 Apr (MAP) — Shaykh ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Fez this afternoon, Wednesday, to take part in the Arab foreign ministers' preparatory conference for the emergency Arab summit.

Filali, Klibi Comment After Session

LD010221 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The conference of Arab foreign ministers in preparation for the emergency Arab summit will resume its work tomorrow in Fes after it ended its closed session today, following the public opening session.

After the closed session which lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours, Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs, stated that the session was characterized by an exchange of views and proposals on the agenda and that some delegations expressed their wish to carry out more contacts with their governments about this matter.

[Begin Filali recording] There was an exchange of views about the points and the numerous proposals on the agenda. Naturally, there were some new proposals, and many delegations wished to contact their governments and their [word indistinct]. Therefore we will wait until tomorrow to meet again.

[Unidentified speaker] Which countries made the proposals?

[Crosstalk passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] When is the next meeting?

[Filali] We have not decided yet. Probably late in the morning or early in the afternoon.

[Unidentified speaker] But there definitely will be a meeting?

[Filali] Definitely. Definitely.

[Unidentified speaker] What are the agenda items that have been agreed on?

[Filali] We have so far been talking in general about generalities.

[Unidentified speaker] Does this mean that you have not yet started to discuss the agenda?

[Unidentified speaker] What about the Iraq-Iran war?

[Filali] It is one of a number of points that will be studied. [end recording]

As I said before, the ministerial conference opened its work at the beginning of this evening in the Conferences Palace in Fes. The opening session was characterized by the speeches delivered by Mr Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, and Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. In their speeches they stressed the necessity of closing the Arab ranks and the solidarity among the Arab countries as a basic and necessary condition for facing up to the challenges and dangers that face the Arab nation.

Chadli Klibi said in particular that it is very important that the conference of the Arab foreign ministers is being held to prepare for an extraordinary summit only about 8 months after the summit in Casablanca last August. He praised the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hasan II toward establishing Arab solidarity. He said:

[Begin Klibi recording] There is no doubt that another meeting, which we are preparing for today, of the supreme leadership of the Arab nation in Morocco, which hosted four previous Arab summits, again proves that active efforts are continuously exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II for consolidating Arab solidarity as the only means to face up to the grave dangers that surround our nation. In the name of the Arab League we address our most sincere thanks and gratitude to his majesty for the great services he continuously does for the joint Arab action.

Mr Chairman: Recently, events followed each other so rapidly in the Arab arena that two emergency sessions of the Arab League Council had to be held in a few months along with six meetings of the UN Security Council. In fact, the rapid events that necessitated all these witness the (?escalation) of the threats against our nation and our national security, whether through the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi or as a result of the grave path of the Iraq-Iran war, the obstruction of the peace efforts toward finding a legitimate solution for the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, or the escalation of the Zionist terrorism in occupied Palestine, the Golan and south Lebanon — terrorism that extended all the way to Tunisia and piracy that reached civilian Arab airliners. The bad effects of this Zionist terrorism include planting despair that international justice cannot deter Israeli aggression. [end recording]

The secretary general of the Arab League concluded by saying that perhaps the picture he presented in his speech is not very promising, but honesty requires facing up to reality with understanding, responsibility, and bravery, and that the great abilities of the Arab nation will allow it to overcome all difficulties, provided that Arab solidarity is built on firm bases.

In his speech, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation stressed the necessity of achieving Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks in order to face up to the challenges. He also stressed the necessity of rising above the small disputes.

[Begin Filali recording] When we see the dangers that threaten the Arab nation, we should rise up to the level of the responsibilities we shoulder. We should avoid disputes, close our ranks, and concentrate our will to face up to the challenges that threaten us.

Brothers: Our disputes have increased, our ranks have become divided, and our stands diverted in the past months to an extent that some of those who are waiting to harm us thought that the era of Arab solidarity has ended. There are some people even in our Arab world itself who do not believe any more in the possibility of achieving this solidarity and are now joking about it. If this means anything, then it means that the people's confidence in us has diminished and that our credibility has become subject to doubts. Perhaps the most important of our duties under these circumstances is to work toward restoring this credibility and that lost confidence. Can we achieve these without respecting our words, fulfilling our promises, and adhering to what we believe of Arab principles and stands? [end recording]

PLO Central Council Holds Second Session

JN301305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, Apr (INA) — The PLO Central Council held a second working session here today to complete its discussion of the agenda topics. At the beginning of this session PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat submitted a report about the Palestinian and Arab political situation and the developments of the Palestine question. The council, which met under PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, also listened to a report prepared by a special committee called the National Unity Committee on the results of its contacts with the revolution factions. INA has learned that the report was positive and that the special committee will adopt subsequent steps and hold contacts agreed upon to declare the unity of the Palestinian revolution factions.

A Palestinian source told INA that at the end of a third and final session to be held this evening the council will address an appeal to all these factions asking them to ignore their differences and respond to the call for restoring Palestinian unity within the framework of legitimacy, for dealing with the new developments in the Palestinian arena, and for confronting the dangers and challenges to which the Palestinian Arab people and their revolution are exposed.

'Arafat Reviews Situation

JN301846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] For the 2d consecutive day, the PLO Central Council continues its meetings in Baghdad in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The Council listened to a comprehensive review by Abu 'Ammar of the political situation both in the Palestinian and Arab arenas as well as of political developments that have taken place since the PLO Central Council's previous session.

Reviewing the political situation, Abu 'Ammar asserted that attempts to overlook the PLO still exist, adding that our people's steadfastness and their great support for the PLO as their sole legitimate representative have foiled all previous attempts and will certainly foil all the current attempts. Abu 'Ammar reiterated that the Palestinian reality will continue to exist and that no power can overlook the PLO.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar voiced his deep pride in and greetings to the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland for their great rallying around the PLO, for their daily confrontation of the Zionist occupation, and for their firm adherence to the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. During his comprehensive review of the political situation, Abu 'Ammar said that the current stage requires the strengthening of national unity within the framework of the PLO in order to confront all the dangers and challenges to which the Palestinian question and the Arab nation are being exposed.

The PLO Central Council also heard a report prepared by the National Unity Committee, which is made up of nationalist Palestinian figures, as well as the results of its contacts with all parties concerned. The Council highly valued the committee's good efforts to strengthen national unity, which the Council considers necessary.

The PLO Central Council will issue a political statement at the end of its work containing all the points and issues discussed by the Central Council. We hope to broadcast the text of the statement tomorrow, Thursday, God willing.

Meeting Ends; Statement Issued

JN011054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — The PLO Central Council has stated that it completely supports the PLO Executive Committee statement issued on 7 March containing the PLO's stand on all the current issues that were mentioned in the referent statement. In a statement following the conclusion of its meetings here at dawn today, the Central Council also supported the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242, a stand which reiterated the PLO's commitment to the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, chief among which are their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil with Jerusalem as its capital.

The PLO Central Council called on the Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied homeland and on the Arab masses to firmly and decisively confront U.S.-Zionist schemes seeking to undermine the Palestinian people's unity and the attempts to harm Palestinian legitimacy represented by the PLO with the purpose of imposing capitulatory settlements and separate deals. In its statement, the PLO Central Council says that it has tasked the PLO Executive Committee to follow up the issue and take the necessary and appropriate measures for confronting these schemes and attempts. On the Iraq-Iran war, the statement says that the PLO Central Council emphasized the need to exert all efforts to end this war through peaceful means. The Central Council also stressed that all the aggressions against the Arab nation are part of the same scheme seeking to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. The Central Council also called for holding an Arab summit to confront all the challenges the Arab nation faces.

The PLO Central Council affirmed that the only course for the attainment of a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East must be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, and through an effective international conference under UN auspices with the attendance on equal footing of all UN Security Council permanent members and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. The PLO Central Council meetings began last Tuesday under PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian Revolution Forces commander in chief.

Algerian Named as New Arabsat Director-General

JN010753 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 May 86 p1

[Text] Algiers (REUTER) — Space telecommunications engineer Abdul Kader Bairi of Algeria has been nominated director-general of the Arab Satellite Telecommunications Organisation (Arabsat), officials said Wednesday. Mr. Bair replaces Ali Mashat who was dismissed because of what was officially described as "poor coordination" between him and Arabsat's board of directors. Mr. Bairi was appointed during Arabsat's ninth annual general assembly which ended here Tuesday night. The organisation decided a series of measures to encourage Arab states to make maximum use of the Arabsat satellite, since only 1,300 of its 9,000 circuits are being used at present. The assembly decided to modify rates for rental of Arabsat circuits to bring them in line with those for the Intelsat satellite, and to allow the board to accept applications for circuits from non-Arab clients and non-government Arab users. The next general assembly will be held in Libya.

PLO Radio on Joint Forces Attack of Lahd Positions

JN301921 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces attacked with machineguns and rockets a position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon on the Al-Hamra'-Al-Bayyadah bridge in southern Lebanon at dawn today. The position was severely damaged and a number of agent elements were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also attacked another position belonging to the agent militias in (Tallat al-Ghuzlan) in the Jazzin District at dawn today. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, killed or wounded many agent elements.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Telephone Call From Mubarak

GF301003 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received a telephone call from his brother His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. During the conversation, they had a friendly talk dealing with the close relations between the two countries. They also reviewed the latest developments in the Gulf region in particular, and the Arab situation in general. His highness the amir expressed gratitude, appreciation, and pride for the pioneer role played by His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the service of Arab issues.

DAILY NEWS on Mediation of Fasht al-Dibal Crisis

GF010535 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By David Tucker]

[Text] Hopes were high last night of a successful mediation to the Fasht al-Dibal crisis between Bahrain and Qatar.

Observers in the Gulf were optimistic that mediation efforts by GCC countries would lead to a settlement following a policy of self restraint by Bahrain. Sources said a statement by Qatar issued last night appeared to indicate that the Qatar Government accepted the principals of the mediation in the dispute by GCC states. Observers praised the mediation by the Saudi Government.

Diplomats taking part in the negotiations to secure the release of the 29 men being held in Qatar have still been unable to make contact with the captives. British, Dutch and now Phillippine Government representatives spent most of yesterday anxiously waiting for a call from the Qatari authorities granting them consular access to the detainees.

Last night a British official in Qatar said:

"We are obviously very concerned to get consular access to them, but there is no reason to believe they have been ill-treated or harmed," he said. "We will just keep plugging away."

Several Gulf-based diplomats who did not wish to be identified said they were mystified why the Qatari authorities were still denying any access to the men. The 29 men have been held since Saturday when Qatari forces landed on the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal, 18 kms from Muharraq.

The British Foreign Office has been drawn into the negotiations for their release and it's known that a senior Dutch politician in the Hague made contact with the Qatari ambassador to Holland.

Spokesman for the companies involved in the incident — Ballast Nedam and Muharraq Engineering — said they had no new information. "We are still completely in the dark."

The two Britons among the captives are chief engineer Richard Thompson and surveyor Brian Davies. The Dutchman is Mr Wim Hoekendyk - Mr Hoekendyk and Mr Thompson both have wives in Bahrain, living at the Ballast Nedam compound at Jasra. The other Briton, Mr Davies, is from Wrexham in Wales and is single. The identities of the two Thais and the 24 Filipinos among the captives have still to be released.

KUWAIT

USSR Official on Relations With Gulf, PLO

GF301715 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 25

[Interview with Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the press department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Ya'qub Shiha in Moscow — no date given]

[Excerpts] [Ya'qub Shiha] What are your expectations on the future of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab Gulf countries, particularly with Kuwait, in light of recent developments?

[Valeriy Sukhin] We believe that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf countries should be relations of cooperation and friendship. The Soviet Union has diplomatic relations with Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. There are still a number of Arab Gulf countries that do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This is up to those countries, but in general we believe that the non-existence of cooperation and friendship relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries is not normal, since the history of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab world has proved for centuries, particularly during the past 60 years — since the establishment of the USSR — that the Arabs and the Soviet Union have benefited from the friendship between them, particularly if we consider the current events in and around the Arab world. I mean the Zionist-imperialist march which the Arab world is being subjected to. When we see U.S. bombs falling on the heads of the Lebanese and Palestinians, we should think and remember that those bombs are not a threat to the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians alone, but they are also a threat to the whole Arab world. In those circumstances in particular, the relations between the Arabs and their real friends should be relations of friendship and cooperation. It is known that we welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But this issue requires efforts and readiness from both sides. In general, we look with optimism on the future of the relations between the Soviet Union and Gulf countries.

[Shiha] What is your evaluation of the current PLO situation, and is there any new development which requires that Yasir 'Arafat visit the Soviet Union?

[Sukhin] We have already talked about the Palestinian issue. I do not think it is in our interest or in the interest of the Palestinian movement that we talk more about or concentrate on the current points of weakness. With regards to Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Union's doors are open to any Arab struggler from the Palestinian movement.

Premier Calls for 'Arab Economic Integration'

GF301138 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
29 Apr 86 p 1, 12

[Text] HH the crown prince of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Sabah, has called for Arab economic integration, saying it could lead to political unity.

"The Arab world has enough economic capabilities to become economically integrated ... if there are political issues dividing us, then let us use economic issues to unite us," he told the opening session of a seminar on Arab investment. "There are several cases in history where an economic bloc later became a political one," he added.

Shaykh Sa'd said Kuwait welcomed the conference because it believed in the role of Arab businessmen and investors in serving the pan-Arab economy, particularly at the present circumstances when "our nation is facing numerous economic challenges."

Shaykh Sa'd cited as most important economic challenges "ensuring food security, acquiring technological progress and dealing with international economic blocs which necessitate an effective coordination of our economic efforts in a comprehensive cooperation, grouping all Arab countries' plans and goals."

The premier called on Arab investors to formulate their plans and projects with an overall pan-Arab strategy. "Investment means security and development for the Arab world which is the natural place for activities of Arab capital," Shaykh Sa'd said. "Stability, facilities, proper administration and guarantees are the basic factors that should be available to attract capital and encourage it. "Hence it is only natural to shift from the policy of assistance and loans to that of joint projects as it is more feasible for the development and integration process and more effective in straightening links and exchanging interests among Arab countries and peoples," the crown prince said.

Some 600 Arab bankers and investment officials are taking part in the seminar, the third such gathering organized by the Arab League. Topics to be discussed at the three-day meeting are prospects for a common Arab strategy on investment, wider economic cooperation and the need to invest capital in the Arab world.

The chairman of Kuwait's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr, said dwindling Arab oil revenue, which dropped from $216 billion in 1980 to $95 billion in 1985, would also be discussed. He said he believed such a decline was not tragic "because almost all Arab oil-producing states have completed infrastructure projects ... while non oil-producers will have a smaller fuel bill."

Declining revenues would allow the opportunity for treating social, economic, and political problems such as curbing consumption and dealing with soaring prices, and would prompt a return to farming and to operating factories to elevate production, Al-Saqr said. Al-Saqr advocated investment of Arab capital in Arab countries describing contrary policies as "illogical and dictated by circumstances of backwardness and partioning."

Al-Saqr highlighted that phenomena in the 1980s proved that financial, economic and political dangers were threatening investment in advanced countries in a way that affected the dignity of the investors and their free decision-making. He cited the world debt problems, confusion in the currency markets, and the freezing of assets, as evidence of his warning. He conceded that Arab markets still lacked large investment opportunities and there are difficulty in money transfers in addition to red tape and administrative corruption. Al-Saqr ended on a bitter note, questioning the validity of any progress in industry, agriculture or other spheres as long as Arab lands were open to foreign aggression and no response was made to this aggression.

The GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzalah, reviewed in a speech the difficulties facing Arab industries on international markets citing specifically protectionist measures abroad and a deluge of foreign goods in Arab market.

OMAN

Interior Minister Arrives for Short Visit

GF301147 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in Muscat at noon today on a short visit to the Sultanate of Oman. He was received on arrival by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib; Ahmad 'Abdallah Zayd Al Mahmud, Qatari ambassador in the Sultanate of Oman; and a number of protocol officials at the Sultan's Court.

Delivers Message to Sultan

GF301514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan ibn Sa'id of Oman has received a written message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani dealing with relations between the fraternal countries and issues of mutual concern. The message was delivered by Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani during his meeting today with His Majesty Sultan Qabus. The meeting was attended by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, and Ahmad ibn 'Abdallah ibn Zayid al-Mahmud, Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

Departs

GF301615 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani left the country this afternoon following a brief visit to the Sultanate.

He was seen off by Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib;

the Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate; and a number of officials of the Royal Protocol Department.

Oil Minister on Oil Prices, Diversifying Revenues
GF301949 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, has stressed that his country's economic situation is strong despite the deterioration of oil prices.

In a statement to *JUND 'UMAN* magazine to be published tomorrow, Thursday, the Omani minister said the Sultanate of Oman has adopted measures to confront the decline in oil prices. He said: These measures were taken in such a way that they will not affect basic matters or performance efficiency.

He explained that his country's 5-year plan takes into consideration future circumstances. He noted that this plan is characterized by great flexibility in dealing with priorities and a timetable for carrying out the essential projects without affecting the basic goals. Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari said that Oman's oil revenues represent 80 percent of Oman's total foreign currency income which indicates the great reliance on oil as a source of foreign currency.

He added that the Omani Government has made great efforts to develop other sources for national income including agriculture, fisheries, industry, and trade to limit his country's total reliance on oil.

In this regard, he added that although oil represents 80 percent of the income of the Sultanate of Oman, it represents 45 to 50 percent of the total national income, while other activities such as agriculture, fisheries, industry, and trade represent the other half of national income.

QATAR

Government Issues Statement on Dispute With Bahrain
GF010548 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Doha, 30 May (WAKH) — Qatar has expressed deep regret over the disagreement between it and Bahrain concerning their maritime borders. In a statement issued tonight and broadcast by Doha Radio, Qatar expressed its full gratitude and profound appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, for the continued attention that his majesty has demonstrated to end the dispute between the two friendly countries and the efforts he has made in this regard.

Qatar also expressed its full gratitude and great appreciation for their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries for the sincere care and great attention that they have shown toward resolving the issue in a fair and just manner and for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Following is the text of the statement issued by Qatar tonight:

Statement by the State of Qatar.

The State of Qatar deeply regrets the disagreement between it and the State of Bahrain concerning their maritime borders. It is a disagreement which Qatar has attempted to resolve through all fraternal and amicable means in a way that secures justice and restores rights to its owner. However, all of its attempts were fruitless as a result of Babhrain's insistence on continuing to violate the sovereignty of the State of Qatar over its maritime province.

Despite this continued violation of its sovereignty, the Government of Qatar maintained the greatest patience, tolerance, and self-control for long years to preserve fraternal relations. Bahrain, however, continued to violate the sanctity of good neighborliness which the State of Qatar takes the utmost care to preserve. It has carried out actions, which include transforming Fasht al-Dibal into an industrial island, an action which violates one of the principles of the mediation carried out by the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — which has our gratitude and appreciation — and which provides for a pledge by each party not to carry out any action which could strengthen its legal position, undermine the legal position of the other party, or benefit the current situation concerning the issue disagreed upon.

Any such action is considered not to have happened and has no legal effect. This principle was asserted by a resolution adopted by the GCC Ministerial Council during its meeting in Riyadh in 1982.

Concerning this violation, the Government of Qatar has been compelled to stop the land filling and construction which Bahrain has carried out at Fasht al-Dibal designed to restore the situation to what it was previously, which is what the principles of mediation and the rulings of the GCC Ministerial Council's resolution were directed at and to which Qatar had totally committed itself.

On this occasion, the State of Qatar wishes to assert its continued commitment to these principles and rulings and to express its full gratitude and profound appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of fraternal Saudi Arabia, for his good efforts in seeking to end the dispute between the two fraternal countries. It also expresses its full gratitude and great appreciation for their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries for the sincere care and great attention they have shown toward resolving the issue in a fair and just manner and for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Cabinet Discusses Recent Regional Events
GF301145 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani chaired a regular cabinet meeting at Doha palace this morning. At the beginning of the meeting the cabinet reviewed recent events in the region. The cabinet then discussed issues on its agenda and passed relevant resolutions on them.

Foreign Minister Departs for Morocco Conference

GF301029 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 30 Apr (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, left Doha this morning for Fes, Morocco. He is leading Qatar's delegation to the conference of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held there later today. During the meeting, the ministers will discuss the preparation for the emergency Arab summit which is scheduled to be held next Saturday.

Interior Minister Returns After UAE, Oman Visits

GF301812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani and the delegation accompanying him returned to Doha this evening following a short visit to the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Message From Qatari Amir

GF301826 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Apr (WAKH) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has received a written message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani pertaining to relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual concern. The message was delivered by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, during his meeting today with the Saudi monarch. The meeting was attended by Saudi Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir and Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir.

YAR

Further Reportage on PRC's Zhang Jingfu Visit

Discusses Relations With Al-'Arashi

GF301743 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the standing committee, this afternoon received PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and the economic delegation accompanying him, which is currently visiting our country.

Brother vice president welcomed the PRC guest and referred to the depth of the cordial relations between our country and the PRC. He wished that these relations would further develop to serve the interests of the two peoples.

Zhang Jingfu expressed his pleasure with his visit to our country which has firm developing relations with the PRC. The PRC guest has highly evaluated the great achievements of YAR in all economic, development, and other fields under the national leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the Central Organ for Planning, and (Zhang Yang), PRC ambassador in Sanaa.

Talks Conclude 30 Apr

GF010833 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Talks between the YAR and the PRC concluded yesterday at the Central Planning Organ. The talks were chaired by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the Central Planning Organ; and PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu. The two sides signed the minutes of the talks between them.

PRC Delegation Departs

GF011342 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The PRC economic delegation led by State Councillor Zhang Jingfu left Sanaa this morning following a 6-day visit to our country. During the visit the PRC delegation met with a number of YAR officials.

Lutfi Returns From Amman, Makes Statement

NC301706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Amman this afternoon. He had led Egypt's representation to the meetings held by the joint Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee, beginning last Monday.

In an arrival statement, the prime minister announced that he is carrying the Jordanian King's reply to President Husni Mubarak's message on following up developments in the Middle East issue and the efforts being made by both countries to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the region. King Husayn's message, he added, also deals with his majesty's view of the recent dispute between Qatar and Bahrain and his desire for President Mubarak to undertake a role to end this sudden flareup between two fraternal countries.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that he will submit a report to President Mubarak tonight on the results of his contacts with senior Jordanian officials during the meetings of the Joint Higher Committee and the overall results of the committees' fourth session in Amman.

The prime minister was received on his arrival by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, Local Government Minister Hasan Abu Basha, and Major General Zaki Badr, the interior minister.

Lebanese President Telephones Mubarak 30 Apr

NC301816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1814 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening.

Egypt, PRC Discuss Shipbuilding Cooperation

NC300917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Eng 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, returned to Cairo from Beijing today. Eng 'Adil has been on a week-long visit to the PRC, in response to an invitation from the PRC minister of transport.

In an arrival statement, Eng 'Adil said that during his visit he examined ways of promoting cooperation between Egypt and the PRC in shipbuilding. He also discussed proposals for the improvement of services in the canal. He added that the Suez Canal Authority has approved the establishment of a PRC maritime inspection office, which will issue seaworthiness certificates for PRC ships passing through the canal. Talks also dealt with cooperation between PRC shipyards and the Suez Canal Authority in shipbuilding, in accordance with the requirements of the Egyptian ministry for maritime transport.

It is worth noting that the PRC is one of the heaviest users of the Suez Canal. More than 1,000 PRC vessels pass through the canal every year.

PRC Communist Party Official Arrives in Cairo

NC301946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Zheng Xiangshan, chairman of the PRC Communist Party's Foreign Liaison Department [title as received], and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo tonight from Amman on a 5-day visit to Egypt. The PRC official is scheduled to meet with a number of senior Egyptian officials during his stay.

'Extremist' Muslims Attack Police in Aswan

NC301252 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1235 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has announced that the members of an extremist Muslim faction attempted to demonstrate in Aswan and storm the Al-Nasr Mosque there yesterday afternoon. The police tried to disperse them peacefully and to prevent them from storming the mosque and attacking the worshippers. However, they threw stones at the police, and a number of officers were slightly wounded. The perpetrators were arrested and handed over to the public prosecutor's office for questioning.

Renewed Soviet Presence in Egypt Criticized

PM301258 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 19 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Some people observe the resumption of Soviet activity in Egypt with concern. They are very disturbed by the return of the red, bulky faces to the television news bulletins and by radio news reports about Soviet delegations coming and going. They are astonished by some papers that make their pages available to the Soviet ambassador in order to advocate communism, justify the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and claim that Egypt is a Soviet gift. These people are even more astonished when they read statements by Soviet officials defending Egyptian-Soviet friendship despite the fact that they have destroyed Egypt and its economy with this friendship, that they conspired against its Armed Forces in 1967, and that we were not spared their attempts in 1973. People become even more alarmed when they see some writers defending Soviet presence in Eastern Europe and the communist occupation of a Muslim state. The latest irony would be when a delegation known as Soviet jurists will visit Egypt. We know very well that the communist system does not recognize human rights nor the profession of lawyer. It only knows the suppression of the people's will and their humiliation.

The concern over the Soviets' return is a general phenomenon. It does not come from nowhere; rather it is the result of a harsh experiment and even harsher memory. People still recall the sixties when the Soviets were everywhere in Egypt; this was a presence which they associate with the era of suppression of freedoms, the opening of detention camps, nationalization, and custodianships. This was when the Communists launched the slogan that there is no freedom for the enemies of the people, monopolized freedom, suppressed the freedoms of others, and exploited the media in order to spread communism, attack religion, promote atheism, and create hatred among people and classes.

The people's experience of freedom that came after the departure of the Soviets is still recent. The Egyptians have enjoyed the freedom to work, to travel, to express their views, and to have a multiparty system. The people have tasted freedom and they are craving for more. The people have a right to be concerned because the Soviets' return could mean the stifling of this breeze of freedom whose increase rather than decrease we are looking forward to.

The people feel greater concern when they find that the voice of the Communists has become louder; sometimes they call themselves socialists and other times Nasirites because they realize the Egyptians' hatred for communism. Concern becomes even greater when this Soviet campaign comes at a time when the United States is behaving very stupidly; the Communists are gaining new ground while the United States is behaving like a thug and while the Soviet Union is content with talking and some people are still being deceived by its words despite the fact that the Soviets do not help a friend or dare to stand up to the United States. But with words they may fool some people. This is the gravity of the situation in the Arab world: The United States is losing because of its stupidity and the Soviet Union is winning over some public opinion yet it is sucking the blood of the peoples that cooperate with it.

Provisional Agenda To End Iran-Iraq War Reported

LD011337 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1325 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Iraq and Iran have provisionally accepted the agenda for direct negotiations between them to end the war. However, they have failed to agree on the cease-fire arrangements. Announcing this, the UN secretary general affirmed that the agenda of the Iraqi-Iranian talks will center on eight points, but he did not reveal what they were.

He said that he will try to persuade Iran to encourage the UN efforts to bring peace to the Gulf. Tehran has been opposing the UN Security Council's resolution to end the war with Iraq.

KUNA Cites Rabat on Agreement

LD011236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1223 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 1 (KUNA) — Iraq and Iran agreed to negotiate a settlement to end the six-year Gulf war, Radio Rabat announced.

The broadcast monitored by KUNA, said differences on a cease-fire procedure still exist, but United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is quoted by the radio as saying the negotiations will center on eight points.

The U.N. secretary general said, according to the broadcast, the nature of the eight points are not yet divulged.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Forces Occupy Iranian Territory

JN301609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,208 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1986]

[Excerpts] O proud Iraqis, the IV Army Corps, whose victories you have enjoyed throughout the years of the war and at whose fighters feet the heads of despotism fell in fire and blood, is today storming their homes, sending a mammoth steam of fire to their positions, hoisting the banner of victory over their stockpiles. Your IV Army Corps is today kindling the fire and turning things upside down.

At 0600 [0200 GMT] of this blessed day, the valiant Al-Nasir and Abu Ubaydah forces attacked the despotic enemy in the area between Fakkeh, (Sheykh Hayyawi), and (Jananah). Through field planning by the IV Army Corps Headquarters under the command of Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad and in a premeditated, sweeping offensive, amid splendid artillery support and colossal support by our gigantic Air Force and bold army helicopter gunships, our armor and infantry forces advanced, thundering and roaring in the face of the enemies, along a front exceeding 21 km, wiping out the enemy's strong defenses, compound obstacles, barbed wire, mixed mines, and fortified positions. Our forces penetrated 12 km deep into their targets and seized an extremely important strategic and vital tactical area of more than 252 square km. With the help of God, all the enemy forces in this area were almost completely destroyed. Only the few who fled escaped death.

Your enemy retreated far inside Iranian territory. A large number of enemy personnel, including some officers, were taken prisoner. Large quantities of serviceable weaponary and equipment, including tanks, armored personnel carriers, and mortars, were seized. We will announce details of losses at a later time

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Saddam Cabled on Successes

JN301732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1655 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Text" of cable from IV Army Corps Commander Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad to President Saddam Husayn on 30 April]

[Excerpt] The heroic Al-Nasr Forces and the valiant Abu 'Ubaydah Forces mounted a sweeping, destructive, and resolute offensive against the vile Khomeyniites' positions at 0600 [0200 GMT] on 30 April and occupied 252 square km of Iranian territory. The road of Martyr Mohammad Sharif, the Sheykh Havi area, and the lands controlling the (Jananah), Shakheh, and (Tall al-Athal) areas were seized. Our brave units imposed their full control on these areas after fierce battles in which your brave knights fought with all the pride of forefathers and genuineness of great Iraq.

Strong Iraqi fire poured down on the dens of the scared Khomeyniite rats from every direction. Your brave men invaded them from all sides, killing large numbers of their remnants, capturing other large numbers, and destroying or seizing large quantities of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and various types of serviceable weapons and equipment.

My lord the victorious leader, while taking pride in this new victory which God has granted to us on this glorious day thanks to your sound directives and enlightened inspiration which is filling our hearts and consciences and giving us determination, power, and insistence on crushing the enemy and teaching it the most bitter lessons and defeats, we pledge on behalf of all fighters of the IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks — that we will continue to strike with an iron fist the heads of the charlatans until we empty them from their rancor, recklessness, and ambitions against our cherished country.

May your live long for this beloved country. May this country live free, strong, and victorious under your leadership. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Jets Raid Iranian Oil Pumping Stations

JN301647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,209 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God has ordained great victory for us and humiliation and loss for our enemies. This is the reward of oppressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Iraq's anger is resounding over the Khomeyniite heads, which are filled with baseness and evil. They have no escape from Iraq's strikes. Woe to them while they are receiving devastating strikes that are daily harvesting their heads. A miserable destiny awaits them at a time when most of the vital targets in Iran have turned into littered debris at the hands of Iraq's brave eagles.

There is no reward for those who harbor evil, carry out misdeeds, and insist on war and destruction other than dismemberment of their bodies and destruction of their means of aggression. Thus, the destructive thunderbolts of your Air Force planes, O proud Iraqis, carried out bold, sweeping raids on the two oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields, on the Marun stations and oil fields, on the so-called Bibi Hakimeh oil stations and fields, and on the oil pumping stations and oil fields in Agha Jari at 1415 [1015 GMT] today. With the courage and great intrepidity of Iraq's men, our planes dropped tons of bombs on their targets, destroying them and leaving them covered with fire and smoke.

Our Air Force planes today carried out 150 combat missions against enemy concentrations and personnel, lending the best support to our ground forces. Our planes then returned safely and triumphantly, carrying the glad tidings of victory, praised be God. Glory be yours, O men of our Air Force — command, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Blessed be your hands. Let your squadrons continue to fly over the heads of the enemy, bringing them catastrophe and their ill fate with their bombs.

2. Our brave naval force, the capable and honest guard of the Arab Gulf waters, mounted a destructive attack on two maritime targets, one large and another very large, off the Iranian coast at 0140 and 0230 today [2140 and 2230 GMT 29 April], scoring direct hits. After carrying out their duty with courage and perfection, the brave lions of the sea returned safely to base in God's care and protection. God bless you, O brave men of the sea. God bless your effort.

3. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their efficient activities against enemy units in the operational sectors, destroying enemy concentrations, armor, equipment, and vehicles in 85 combat missions, after which they returned safely and triumphantly to base, praised be God.

4. In a brave and bold operation, a heroic combat patrol from our units in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps intercepted a vehicle carrying 11 enemy personnel. It managed to destroy it and kill seven enemy soldiers, including an officer. The four others were captured.

5. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps front continued their combat activities by directing strong fire at enemy units, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed five vehicles, six positions of various types, and one crane, set seven ammunition dumps ablaze, and started large fires in enemy positions.

6. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, three vehicles were destroyed, and ammunition of various caliber equivalent to five large truckloads was seized in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Spokesman on Oil Station Raid

JN011031 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further inflict harsh punishment on the regime of charlatans in Iran for its continuous aggression against our country and its rejection of peace calls, our Air Force planes carried out another successful raid on the oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields at 1100 [0700 GMT] today. After carrying out their duty, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, under God's protection and guidance. [Dated] 1 May, 1986

Maritime Targets Attacked 30 Apr

JN301057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1039 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Iraqi naval units have attacked two maritime targets, one large and the other very large, near the Iranian coast, scoring direct hits against them. A military spokesman told INA that the attacks took place at 0140 and 0230 today. [2140 and 2230 GMT 29 Apr] The spokesman said that the Iraqi naval units returned safely to base.

Saddam Husayn Receives 'Arafat, PNC Speaker

JN301317 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, and the accompanying delegation. Yasir 'Arafat congratulated the president on his birthday. The meeting was attended the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Saddam Speaks to GFTU on Equal Opportunities

JN300900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0648 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA)— President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that the revolutionary society led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party does not recognize class distinction and that the people are one class and one status from the humanitarian and national viewpoint and also with regard to equal opportunities. The president made this statement during his meeting yesterday with the president and members of the Executive Bureau of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of his birthday.

The president also affirmed that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is determined to train all the sons of Iraq —the sons of the merchant, the unviersity professor, the worker, and the peasant —even when there is no war. He said that during the summer vacations and also during periods when there are no studies, we must train our men to endure the hardships of life. This training, he added, will not just be confined to the carrying of arms. Civilization, the president explained, will only be built properly and the message will only be conveyed by strong men who can endure hardships for the sake of the values they believe in.

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Fes 30 Apr

JN301122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1112 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz left for Fes today at the head of a delegation to take part in the Arab foreign ministers' meetings scheduled to be held there later today.

King Husayn Message to Gromyko on Plant Incident

JN301851 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Text" of cable from King Husayn to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow.

With extreme regret and profound sorrow, I received the report of the painful incident of the nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl plant. Please accept, in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, our sadness and sorrow at what has befallen your friendly country and great people. We hope the incident will be under controlas soon as possible and the losses held to a minimum. Please accept and convey to the grieved families our condoloncess over this misfortune. Please accept my best regards and respect.

[Signed] Husayn

Further Reportage on Visit of Egypt Prime Minister

More on Comments to Press

JN300843 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 24

[Majid 'Asfur dispatch]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi has said that Egypt contacted Libya following the U.S. raid on Libyan territory. Egypt offered medical aid and equipment, and equipped a medical team to leave for Libya to help treat the victims of the raid. However, Lutfi said that Egypt apologized for not supplying Libya with weapons when a Libyan envoy arrived in Cairo to ask for weapons.

Regarding the Tabah issue, the Egyptian prime minister, who was speaking during a meeting with chief editors of local newspapers, directors of information departments, and a number of journalists yesterday, said that Egypt will find a solution to the Tabah issue soon, a solution that will return Tabah to Egypt, because Egypt possesses historical documents proving Egypt's rights in Tabah.

Regarding the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that President Husni Mubarak will make a decision in this regard and he will announce this decision to the public. He said that following this decision, the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel will be determined. The Egyptian prime minister stressed that Egypt does not fail to help any Arab state which faces crisis. He said that Egypt has always been and will continue to be an Arab state, and that when Egypt talks about peace it does not mean peace for Egypt only, but a just and comprehensive peace for all Arabs.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi pointed out that Egypt did not offer weapons to Libya because weapons in Egypt are for defending Egyptian territory, and because there are bilateral issues that should be discussed before the issue of weapons. He said that when the Libyan envoy arrived in Cairo, the Egyptian leadership thought he would discuss bilateral relations and good neighborliness, and not immediately talk about weapons.

On political coordination between Egypt and Jordan, the Egyptian prime minister said the relations between the two countries are excellent, and that there are direct continuous contacts between the two countries' leaders, His Majesty King Husayn and his brother President Husni Mubarak.

Minutes Signed; Lufti Departs

JN301555 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left Amman for Cairo this evening after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he led the Egyptian side to the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee. An official sendoff was held for Lutfi and the accompanying delegation. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of ministers saw the Egyptian delegation off.

Minutes on the fourth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee, which was held 28-30 April 1986 in Amman, were signed at the Prime Ministry today. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi signed the minutes on the Egyptian side and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i signed on the Jordanian side.

The minutes include decisions and recommendations by the committee in its fourth session to reinforce cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, agriculture, transportation, planning, telecommunications, culture, education, tourism, information relations, manpower, supporting steadfastness in the occupied territory, oil, mining, health, and industry.

It has been decided to hold the fifth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee during the second half of October 1986 in Cairo.

An agreement on tourism was also signed at the Prime Ministry. The agreement was signed on the Egyptian side by Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and on the Jordanian side it was signed by Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities.

Joint Talks With Norway Begin in Amman 30 Apr

JN301621 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 30 Apr (PETRA) — Talks were held at the Foreign Ministry here today between the Jordanian side led by Dhuqan al-Hindawi, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs and acting foreign minister, and the Norwegian side led by Foreign Minister [title as heard] Torbjorn Froysnes. The talks dealt with international issues, the current situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

Al-Hindawi reviewed the current situation and the dangerous tension resulting from not reaching a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region. He also reviewed the danger of the Iraq-Iran war for the region. He noted Jordan's role in reaching a just, comprehensive peace that guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights through the convocation of an international peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned and the UN Security Council permanent member states. The minister also touched on the practical and effective role that the European states can perform to boost efforts to establish peace in the region.

For his part, the Norwegian minister reviewed the results of his visits to a number of countries in the region. He reviewed Norway's assessment of the grave dangers resulting from the continuation of the Arab-Israeli dispute and lack of a solution to this dispute through peaceful means. He said that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war will lead to further tension whose dangers go beyond the region to reach Europe and the entire world.

The two sides reviewed bilateral realtions, fields of cooperation, and ways to promote their relations.

AL-DUSTUR Calls for Clear Definition of Terrorism

JN250904 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "International Terrorism and Arabs' Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] It is clear that the U.S. Administration has succeeded in dragging the West European states into its fierce campaign against so-called international terrorism. This was shown by the expulsion of Libyan nationals from the EEC states, the reduction of the Libyan diplomatic missions in those countries, and the imposition of economic and trade restrictions on Libya.

This stand has refreshed President Reagan's morale to the extent that yesterday he threatened to strike at other capitals in the Middle East. He also asserted that he will make the subject of international terrorism a major point in his talks with the industrialized countries' leaders at the Tokyo conference that will be held soon.

Amid this violent U.S. campaign against terrorism, matters became confused, facts were lost, and nobody realized the urgent need for a clear and specific definition of the terrorism that should be combatted on the international level.

Perhaps the most serious thing about the whole subject is that the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movements, including the Palestinian people, to obtain their rights and liberate their countries from the remnants of colonialism — a struggle which is supported by international law and human rights — has been included in terrorism, which gives a colonialist country the right to pursue terrorism everywhere on the pretext of self-defense. Israel did this when it raided the PLO Headquarters in Tunis.

The countries in this region are required to act in two ways: first, warn the United States and Europe about the results of mixing up the legitimate resistance to the Israeli occupation of Palestine with the irresponsible acts against innocent civilians in the world capitals. Second, earnestly work on the Arab level itself with the aim of curbing the terrorist incidents against civilians which clearly harm the Palestine question and the reputation of the Arabs and Muslims.

Killing hostages, hijacking planes, blowing up trade markets, assassinating tourists, and attacking places of worship have stained the image of the Arabs and Muslims with barbarism and savagery, disgusted the civilized peoples, and made them hostile to everything that is Arab and Muslim. Moreover, these things do not support a cause, liberate a land, or restore lost rights.

The Arab world cannot stand idly by in view of this world clamor about terrorism, especially if it portrays the Arab world as the first defendant.

The responsibility for safeguarding the Arab and Muslim image, with the magnanimity and chivalry it has been known for throughout history, should be shouldered by every Arab.

Standing by fraternal Libya when it was subjected to the U.S. raids does not necessarily mean that we agree with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's plan to export revolution from Tripoli. He who declares war on world governments in this manner should not find it strange that these governments will reply to him using the same methods.

If Col al-Qadhdhafi expects support from his Arab brethren when he is subjected to aggression, which is his right, then his brethren have the right to call on him for self-control and to avoid unnecessary encroachments on foreign countries, and to stop creating problems that will involve both them and him in problems with others.

In its conflict with Israel, the Arab nation is in dire need of the friendly peoples' understanding, sympathy, and support for Palestinian rights.

Israelis Reportedly Send Tanks, Artillery to South

NC302023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] According to information which we have received from the south, extensive military movements are taking place along the southern international border. Israeli enemy forces have moved approximately 50 tanks into the occupied security zone during the past 48 hours. They have also established observation posts, built new fortifications, and positioned long-range artillery in the western, eastern, and central sectors of this area.

Defendant in U.S. Embassy Blast Released on Bail

NC010446 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Citing a judicial source in Beirut, REUTER reports that the military tribunal has agreed to release some detainees accused of blowing up the U.S. and Iraqi Embassies and of attacking the Turkish mission. REUTER adds that Husayn Salih Harb will be freed on 200,000 pounds bail. Harb has been charged with blowing up the U.S. Embassy on 18 April 1983. The explosion left 63 people dead. He is also accused of responsibility for the blast at the Iraqi Embassy on 15 November 1981, which caused 60 deaths.

FRG Official, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Terrorism

NC301824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil met with Reinhardt Schlagintweit, head of the FRG Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, today. The FRG official was accompanied by his country's ambassador to Beirut.

After the meeting, the German diplomat said: We discussed bilateral relations, as well as regional issues. I took the opportunity of my visit, which comes at a time when an Arab summit might be convened, to explain our stand on mutual problems and the issue of terrorism to President al-Jumayyil, a stand based on Arab-European cooperation. I stated our belief that Europeans and Arabs must cooperate in a joint battle against terrorism.

He added: President Al-Jumayyil clearly explained to me his view on terrorism and its causes, as well as his analysis of the issue. I believe that what he said was important. President al-Jumayyil's position is a correct one. For my part, I explained the European stand to him. We then discussed the internal situation in Lebanon and the ways and means to ensure thatthe European initiative will be constructive, including the German contribution. The president explained to me his political and economic views, which I have promised to convey to my government.

Prime Minister Karami Returns From Damascus

NC302110 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who left for Damascus this morning, returned to Tripoli in the afternoon. During his short visit to the city, he met with Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, his Syrian counterpart, in the morning and with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at noon. Their talks dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon, as well as with the regional situation in light of recent events.

Al-Turk Leaves for Arab Ministers Meeting in Fes

NC301241 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk left Beirut this morning for Morocco. He will represent Lebanon at the Arab foreign ministers meeting that will prepare for the emergency Arab summit conference.

In a predeparture statement Al-Turk said that the purpose of holding a meeting of Arab foreign ministers is to prepare for the summit conference which is scheduled in principle to be held on Saturday. He explained that the foreign ministers will discuss three matters: The venue of the summit conference, its date, and its agenda. Views on the agenda differ. Some are demanding that it be confined to one subject, that is, the Libyan-U.S. conflict, while others want other topics to be discussed. In any event, Lebanon will support whatever the Arabs agree upon. If it is decided to include other topics on the agenda, we will be sure to raise the issue of the South at the conference.

Al-Turk affirmed that the issue of the South does not concern the Southerners alone but all Lebanese. He said that the entire Lebanese situation continues to be overshadowed by cloud, but expressed the hope that the next few weeks will bring developments that could prompt us to be optimistic about the future.

Defense Minister in Favor of Halat Airport

NC010507 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has declared that the establishment of the Halat airport is not a divisive move. The airport, 'Usayran added, is urgently needed by all Lebanese, as well as by those who visit Lebanon.

Mashariqah Addresses May Day Rally in Latakia

JN010952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0638 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at May Day rally in Latakia — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, brother workers, and compatriots: Our steadfast country, our people's struggler masses, and the masses of our toiling class are celebrating workers' day on 1 May, the day of the toilers, along with the masses of workers all over the world. It pleases me to represent struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, in this celebration and to convey to the masses of our workers' class his cordial greetings and great appreciation of its distinct role in all fields of construction and to also convey his cordial greetings to our people's struggler masses in Latakia Governorate — a strong Ba'thist bastion in our steadfast, struggler country.

The celebration of this noble occasion is a true expression of the great esteem held by our people, party, and secretary general President Hafiz al-Asad for the workers' class — the class that toils and sweats, gives abundantly to the homeland and citizens, wages the battles of internal reconstruction with all available means — battles of building the solid material bases for steadfastness and confrontation, effectively participates in our popular masses' progress and socialism march under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab nation's march on the path of victory and liberation, and plays a basic role in confronting the conspiracies that are being hatched by imperialism and racist Zionism — conspiracies that are aimed against our country's steadfastness and leading pan-Arab role as well as the gains of our popular masses and workers' class on the path of progress and socialism. The worker's class has presented many righteous martyrs in the confrontation against the savage imperialist-Zionsit onslaught and the defense of the popular masses' gains and achievements. If this is the workers class' role in the process of reconstruction and confrontation, then it is no wonder that this class has enjoyed the care and attention of the party and leader. Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad has honored our workers' class by issuing a number of decrees entrenching this class' role in the fields of production in the interest of the homeland and the citizens by granting this class the Omayyad Medal in appreciation of its constructive role and continuous sacrifices and by ordering the promulgation of the Workers Basic Law, which is considered a revolutionary achievement and a great endowment by the Party and leader for the toiling masses.

Brother workers, having failed miserably in its political efforts to dominate the Arab region and control its political, economic, military, and cultural resources, completely liquidate the Palestine question and entrench the Zionist entity in Palestine and give it the opportunity to attack and expand at the expense of Arab territory and the Arab nation, the United States resorted to direct military action and carried out its criminal aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Many innocent citizens, including women, children, and old people fell victim of this aggression. Furthermore, the Untied States has begun to threaten Syria from time to time. The U.S. imperialists forget that steadfast Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad cannot be terrorized by threats. These threats will not prevent Syria from continuing its national and pan-Arab struggle policy. The Americans and the Israelis must understand that aggression against Syria will not be a picnic and that the steadfast Syrian people, who are led by President Hafiz al-Asad and who have produced from their ranks youths who have chosen the path of immortality and noble eternal life — the path of martyrdom for the sake of the homeland's victory and dignity — will succeed in repulsing the aggression of the aggressors and foiling the imperialist-Zionist plan. The United States may claim that it is preventing terrorism. However its use of of armed force and its threat to use this armed force confirms that it is engaging in the worst form of international terrorism. The Americans should know that we will find the ways and means that will enable us to reply to any aggressive acts. They should also know that threatening with aggression or carrying out direct military action will only make us more determined to confront the plans of the aggressors and will confirm the inevitability of the conflict with the imperialist and Zionist forces which, as leader President Hafiz al-Asad said, are pursuing an aggressive policy and that we have no choice but to face this policy.

Comrades, brother workers. Regarding Lebanon, Syria continues to extend absolute support for the fraternal Lebanese people for the sake of regaining their national unity, achieving accord among all the Lebanese, and foiling all attempts at fragmentation, partition, and hegemony. We assert here what President Hafiz al-Asad recently said that if accord is not achieved in Lebanon with Syria's support, then nobody will be able to achieve it. Consequently, if the fighting in Lebanon does not stop with Syria's help and if the civil war in Lebanon does not end with Syria's assistance, then this war will not end. Regarding the Lebanese national resistance, which is struggling to liberate southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation, Syria constantly affirms its unlimited backing and support for this resistance — resistance which records more heroic epics everyday until the southern Lebanese soil is purged from the filth of the Zionist occupation.

Comrades, the Iraq-Iran war was one of two big blows dealt to the Arab nation. The first of these blows was Egypt's removal from the trench of Arab confrontation due to the treacherous Camp David accords that were signed with the Zionist enemy by the killed traitor Anwar al-Sadat. The second was the collusion of the agent fascist right-wing regime of Baghdad with the imperialist and Zionist forces through waging a war against the Iranian revolution. This resulted in removing Iraq from the arena of conflict with the Zionist enemy, dissipating its potentials, and exhausting its resources in a war in which the Arab nation has no interest and which only serves imperialist and Zionist interests. This war resulted in destroying the potentials of a fraternal country, which is Iraq, and a friendly country, which is Iran — potentials which were on the confrontation front with the Zionist enemy in Palestine. The agent fascist right-wing regime in Iraq is responsible for removing Iraq from the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict and obstructing Iraq's pan-Arab role. It is also responsible for the Iraqi people's agonies and tragedies as a result of this regime's bloody policy that directly serves the interests of the imperialist and Zionist policy in the region.

Comrades, brother workers, and brother citizens. Our popular masses, with their workers, peasants, and all other militant groups, are determined to continue the triumphant militant march of construction, liberation, progress, and socialism under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab nation's march on the road to victory and liberation, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and president of the republic. They are also determined to confront the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the racist Zionists as well as their aggressive policies in the Arab region. They are also determined to work to build the solid material base for steadfastness and confrontation and to achieve the strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist enemy to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the usurped pan-Arab rights, foremost being the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land. Nobody can liquidate the Palestine question and Zionism will not be able to achieve its expansionist ambitions. Our conflict with Zionism is one of existence and will continue until it is decided in favor of the Arab nation and rights and until the Arab nation is able to achieve all its pan-Arab objectives. Our policy toward all of this is a principled, firm policy. No obstacle can obstruct our struggle to achieve the objectives of this policy and we will not be weakened by threats. Our popular masses will not be diverted from attaining the objectives of their struggle by a criminal activity carried out by some treacherous criminals and hirelings here and there. Our popular masses fully know that the treacherous criminals and hirelings who shed the blood of innocent citizens, including children, women, and old men, in recently-committed crimes in the service of the Arab nation's enemies will not escape the people's grip and will receive just punishment for their crimes and sins agaisnt the homeland and citizens.

We call on the toilers in Egypt, the workers of Arab Egypt and 'Abd al-Nasir's Egypt, to continue the uprising in the face of Camp David and to confront the attempts of U.S.-Israeli hegemony over Egypt and also for regaining the Egyptian workers class' status and position alongside the Arab workers class in its struggle against and confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes and in resisting all forms of exploitation and injustice.

ALGERIA

Communiques Released by Maghreb Parties

LD301230 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Joint communique and "political communique" issued by the Arab Maghreb Parties meeting in Algiers; date not given]

[Text] The political talks between the Arab Maghreb parties taking part in the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier Conference, continue this morning at the Maqam al-Methaq Hotel.

The current Algiers meeting culminated in the issuance of a political communique — which aims to deal with the Arab situation, whether in the Arab East or the Arab Maghreb, with all its developments — in addition to a joint communique between the four parties, which will determine ways of enabling the consolidation of initiatives which aim to bolster the historical and civilized ties between the peoples of the region of the great Arab Maghreb along the path of unity.

This is the text of the political communique:

The parties taking part in the fourth Tangier Conference, held in Algiers on 27 and 28 April, having reviewed the situation existing in the Arab homeland, whether in the Arab East or Arab West; igiven the repeated aggressions against the Arab nation and its right to freedom, sovereignty, self-determination and unity; given the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the sophisticated information campaign which has misled world public opinion; believing that the unity of the Arab Maghreb is an undivisible part of the initiative for the comprehensive unity of the Arab nation; and out of their conviction to provide the objective conditions for the mobilization of the Arab peoples and the consolidation of their common stuggle against colonialism and imperialist hegemony; and to eliminate factors leading to division, fratricide, and perdition, they state their high esteem for the steadfastness of the brave Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO. They call for siding by it and endeavoring to achieve the unity of rank between the various detachments of resistance.

They also hail the fighting spirit of the people in the occupied Arab territories against the practices of the Zionist entity. They support the resistance of the fraternal Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation and they affirm their support for all efforts which aim to preserve the unity of Lebanon, its Arab character, and the independence of its decisionmaking. They call for increasing and coordinating efforts at all levels to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of an immediate halt of the fighting; withdrawal from all occupied territories to international borders; the start of peaceful negotiations to put an end to the problems between the two countries, in accordance with Algiers Agreement. They also call for eliminating any foreign intervention in the region for the sake of sparing the blood of Muslims, and to avoid the squander of their potentials and in an endeavor to unite the two countries' potentials for confronting Zionist and imperialist challenges. They call on the Arab Maghreb countries and all other Arab countries effectively to face up to the dangerous consequences resulting from the aggression of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against both Libya and Tunisia and they express their absolute solidarity with the fraternal peoples to ward off any new imperialist aggression. They call for cleaning up the atmosphere between neighbors and eliminating the causes of tension in relations between the brethern on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs, respect for the right of each people to self-dermination and choice in the political system that it wants. They reiterate their call for a speedy solution to the Western Saharan problem, in the service of the interests of the Arab Maghreb and in accordance with the aspirations of its peoples for unity, progress, and stability.

They affirm their support for the fraternal Moroccan people in Their struggle to recover sovereignty over the the towns of Seuta, Mellila, and other islands belonging to them and they condemn the continuation of practices which aim to implement the policies of wiping out and imprisonment.

The joint communique between the parties of the Arab Maghreb contains the following:

At the invitation of the FLN Party, in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the historical Tangier conference and in implementation of the established recommondations of the Tangier conference that was held at the same town, in 1983; and the 3d conference held in Tunis in 1984; the 4th conference was held in Algiers on 27 and 28 April 1986, with the participation of the following parties' delegations:

The Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party led by brother Bedi Bakkouche, member of the Politburo and the director of the party; the Moroccan Istiqlal Party led by its secretary general, brother Mohamed Boucetta; the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) led by its first secretary, brother Abdelrrahim Bouabid; the FLN party led by brother Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee permanent Secretariat.

The members of the delegations were received by Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN party and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. They also took part in a grand popular meeting, during which they affirmed the necessity to continue efforts which aim to honor the spirit of the Tangier Conference and implement its resolutions to surmount circumstancial obstacles and to lay the pillars of unity between the peoples of the Great Arab Maghreb.

The parties taking part in this conference consider, having recalled the fundamental principles agreed upon during the Tangier Conference and which have stemmed up from a common and historically deeply rooted [?source] in the Arab-Islamic civilization, which has stamped with one stamp the societies of the Arab Maghreb and was confirmed by the common struggle of the three peoples against colonialism. These principles are also based upon our era's logic: The inevitability of the common fate in facing up to the prime challenges in all spheres and at all levels to achieve the quest of progress and building a better future; that dangerous tension, being witnessed by the Arab Maghreb region and the Mediterranean basin as a result of the escalation of the imperialist onslaught and the endeavor of the hegemonist forces to see the unjust international economic order continues, compel us to intensify efforts and make opportunities available for securing a meeting betwen the peoples at all levels and through all channels; in a manner that would secure an end to the causes of division, help escape from economic and cultural dependency, and link up the peoples of the region with a solidarity which is stemming from the common interests; in a manner that would affirm historical relations and epitomize the aspriations of the masses vis-a-vis a free and dignified existence.

Proceeding from what already has been stated above and in an endeavor to strengthen the will of the peoples of the Arab Magreb in safeguarding and consolidating their independence, preserving their originality, and providing means for their thrust toward the establishment of a fixed structure; and in [an] endeavor to lay down the bases of an inegrated economy which aims to achieve a comprehensive and balanced development that would secure the material and intellectual level for the sons of the region with the help of some practical projects, which stem from the present and look forward to the future, the representatives of the four parties decide the following:

Note the efforts taken by the four parties with leadership of the three countries to implement the recommendations of the first Tangier Conference, recently affirmed by the Tunis communique, with regard to the establishment of an advisory council at the level of the Arab Maghreb, stemming from the legislative bodies. Its task is to study all issues which aim to achieve the edifice of the Arab Maghreb in all fields — political, economic, and social — and to put forward some suggestions in this respect to the concerned leadership.

The participating parties have committed themselves to exert all efforts with the presidents of the three countries for the first meeting of this body to be held as soon as possible.

The establishment of a permanent political committee, which includes three members from each of the four parties, to be convened at least twice a year to lay down the unionist developments, [as heard] future visualizations and to follow up their implementation.

The four parties are committed to continuing the intensified efforts which aim to popularize the idea of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and spread it among the large popular masses, national institutions, masses' organizations, scientific, cultural, and vocational organizations, and particularly plant it among the young generations.

The delegations of the four parties, while they noted the good and fraternal atmosphere which prevailed over this meeting and which might help in achieving a new momentum toward the very much sought after unity, in accordance with the peoples' aspirations and the masses' longing, express their thanks to the FLN party for its warm welcome and hospitality, and for its effort to make this fourth conference successful.

LIBYA

'Large-Scale' Campaign Will Explain U.S. Agression

LD011039 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May, (JANA) — JANA has learned that the Great Jamahiriyah will undertake a large-scale campaign to explain the dimensions of the U.S. Atlanticist aggression against the Libyan Arab peoples and to thank the countries and peoples of the international community that resolutely stood by the side of the Libya Arab people in their brave and heroic confrontation of this aggression. For this purpose, delegations will pay visits to certain countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi: America Launching 'Tenth Crusade'

LD010950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (KUNA) — In an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today, Libyan president [as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the superpowers' use of military force was an expression of their desperation and lack of justification and argument and that the American aggression on Libya used as a cover the so-called issue of terrorism at a time when the United States had no proof to support its allegations. Had the United States had such proof, he said, it would have presented it to the European community. He added that the truth of the matter is that the conflict is one of willpower — "the will to be independent and the will to dominate." Al-Qadhdhafi affirmed: "Our willpower is up to the level of the strength of our objectives, and it is definitely stronger than the Sixth Fleet."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked "are we responsible for everything that happens in this world just because America says so to justify its plots and aggression? Should we be dragged into a logic that mixes between terrorism and resistance?".

Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the American aggression has helped to bring out the Arab solidarity with Libya on the official and popular level. This was clearly evident in the call by the Arab kings and presidents for the holding of an Arab summit conference, without us asking them to do so, he said. Speaking of the Libyan conflict with the United States, he said that the issue at stake is not terrorism — nor is it Rome or Vienna. There is not one single piece of evidence to show that we have participated in acts of terrorism, "and if the United States possesses any proof, why has it not presented it to the European community until now?"

He said that the truth of the matter is that the issue is one of imperialism and a conflict of wills between independence and subservience between liberation and domination, between unity and division. He added it is one of Palestine, freedom, and the independence of decisionmaking.

Al-Qadhdhafi also said that America now leads the tenth crusade campaign. It bombed towns, universities, and hospitals and killed women and children. We will not surrender to the American will; we will not relinquish our personality, and we will not neglect our rights. He also pointed out that the matter is not open to hesitation. He said that the question is a matter of life or death, and this is our principled belief. If we preserve it, we will survive and if we abandon it, we have doomed ourselves to death.

He said that the Italians, the Spaniards, the French, and the Germans have made contacts with him and have asked him to wait for Reagan for 24 months until Reagan goes after his presidential term expires. The Libyan President [as heard] said that Reagan's behavior is pushing Libya to become another Cuba and to declare its full alignment with the Warsaw Pact. He emphasized that he is expecting a greater role from the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union has already started to move toward this role.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, he said that he is against it, and that he is personally very hurt about the fall of victims from both Muslim sides. With regard to the Arab summit, he said that it will, God willing, be held soon without an agenda to discuss the NATO-American aggression. And anyone who wishes to raise an issue may do so.

Jallud Warns of Summit Exploitation of Jamahiriyah

NC301114 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Apr 86 P 1

[Text] Tripoli, Ghassan Mukhal dispatch — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has accused certain Arab countries of attempting to exploit the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Morocco, to force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to make concessions and, consequently, to achieve politically what the United States failed to achieve militarily through its aggression against Libya.

In an interview with *AL-SAFIR* in Tripoli, Jallud noted that Arab governments will try to take advantage of the upcoming summit to achieve their own objectives or those compatible with American designs in the Middle East. As a result, they would like to have this summit deviate from its basic aim, namely, a discussion of the effects of America's aggression and the preparation of a collective Arab response to Washington.

Jallud went on to say that the Jamahiriyah will resist any attempt to force a change in its Arab revolutionary line, or to compel it to make promises that run counter to this policy.

He added that these countries are trying to achieve politically what America's barbaric raids failed to achieve militarily. He noted that these states are trying to exploit the convening of the summit to apply pressure to get Husni Mubarak's regime readmitted to the Arab League without having abrogated the Camp David accords, to get 'Arafat reinstated as the legitimate chairman of the PLO, and to adopt a position that supports Saddam Husayn's regime in the Gulf war. All these attempts will be made in the name of Arab solidarity.

Continuing, Jallud explained the Jamahiriyah's insistence that the summit's work center on a discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya and a collective Arab response with the goal of preventing any repetition of it.

Jallud reiterated that the American raids failed to attain their principal objectives, which were to assassinate Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, destroy Libya's military infrastructure, and force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to amend or change its revolutionary line.

Jallud also touched on the losses suffered by Libya as a result of these raids. He said 37 people were killed and 93 others wounded, the majority of whom were civilians. Maj Jallud warned that Libya's reply to any future attacks would be firmer and more painful, as the Jamahiriyah has benefited from the lessons of the last confrontation. He explained that the Jamahiriyah is determined to take advantage of its victory over U.S. aggression through a sound policy, which will be employed on the pan-Arab and Islamic levels.

Jallud stressed the importance of unity among the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Iran, Syria, the fighting forces in Lebanon, and those of the Palestinian revolution. Jallud expressed hope that the Libyan experiment in meeting U.S. aggression head on would inspire the unification of the Arab masses in a confrontation with the new imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Support Reported Growing for Libyan Summit Venue

LD010920 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 21, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY (JANA) has come to know that the presidents of Syria and Algeria, the rulers of Kuwait and United Arab Emirates have all agreed to convene the Arab emergency summit in Great al-Jamahiriyah. It has also been learnt that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has informed a Libyan envoy during his meeting with him today in Riyadh that Saudi Arabia agrees to hold this summit in Al-Jamahiriyah so as to discuss U.S.-NATO aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Jallud Receives Iran's Velayati, Rafiqdust

LD301516 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1441 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud received this morning Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister; Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iran's minister of national guards; and the members of the accompanying delegation.

Explains U.S. Raid Motives

LD010604 Tehran IRNA in English 0550 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, May 1, IRNA — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership council, said here Wednesday that the objective of the recent U.S. attack on Libya was to force the latter to compromise and keep silence vis-a-vis treasons committed against Palestinian cause and freedom-fighting movements in the region. Major Jallud was speaking in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust.

He stressed that the Libyan people were determined to live in a revolutionary manner or die for the sake of their revolution. He expressed assurance of Iran's support for Libya [as received] and added that their visit to Tripoli was a proof to the deep solidarity and unity between the two Muslim countries.

Meanwhile, Velayati reiterated full support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Libyan people and government and praised their firm determination. No doubt, he added, the U.S. had no reasonable excuse for launching and attack against Libya and noted that the attack was carried out with the cooperation of reactionary regimes in the region. Velayati stressed that Muslim nations were decisive to confront plots of the enemies and root out the Zionist regime.

Velayati, Delegation Leave

LD301920 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, and brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iran's minister of the Revolution Guards, and the delegation accompanying them left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

UN Protest Lodged Over UK's Expulsion of Students

LD301232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1150 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 30 Apr (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has denounced the "arbitrary measures" adopted by Thatcher, the murderer of children, against the Libyan Arab students in British universities and educational institutes.

In a note delivered to the UN secretary general yesterday, he condemned the British authorities' use of methods of intimidation and terrorization and all means of threatening, instigation, and pressure against the Libyan students in a desperate attempt to force them to accept political asylum in some cases and to mobilize them to work against their country in other cases, thus committing another act of conspiracy against the great Jamahiriyah.

He said that all these acts "were a cheap attempt to defame Libyan citizens and an overt use of all means of psychological pressure and the fabrication of false charges against them." The brother secretary affirmed that Britain's arbitrary practices are a violation of all international convention, usages, and principles of behavior. They also violate the spirit of the Human Rights Declaration and of the International Institute of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

The brother secretary considered all these arbitrary measures to be part of an aggressive political program pursued by the British Government in collusion with the U.S. Administration against a small peaceful country which is a member of the United Nations.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign liaison drew the attention of the UN secretary general and the international community to the gravity of this premeditated escalation of aggression by the British Government against the Libyan Arab people — a matter which constitutes a clear premediated violation of the principles of the United Nations, the UNESCO, and the principles of human rights.

The brother secretary requested the circulation of this note as a document of the UN General Assembly under the article pertaining to human rights and scientific and technical development.

Canada To Accept Students

NC301330 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Canada has announced that it accepts without reservation the Libyan Arab students of aeronautics who were forcibly deported by the Thatcher government and prevented from continuing their studies in Britain. A spokesman for the Canadian Federal Immigration Authority stressed that no obstacles will be placed in the way of Libyan Arab students who wish to study in Canada.

MAURITANIA

Ould Minnih Leaves for Arab Ministers Conference

AB302043 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Nouakchott yesterday evening for Morocco to attend the Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to take place at Fes. The meeting is expected to prepare the extraordinary summit of Arab heads of state upon the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah following the U.S. air raid on Libya. The extraordinary summit is expected to take place on 3 May at Fes, Morocco.

SUDAN

Libyan Praises April Uprising, Affirms Aid Role

JN291835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — Bashir (Huwayyij), secretary of the vocational popular congresses affairs in the Jamahiriyah, has said that the Sudanese people's April uprising has given momentum to the pan-Arab struggle. He noted that this uprising was able to uproot the agent Numayri regime, proving that the masses can seize power. The head of the Libyan delegation now visiting the country added that the delegation is visiting Sudan to represent the fraternal Libyan people in the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and to attend the next session of the Assembly on 6 May.

On the brutal U.S. raid on the Jamahiriyah, the head of the visiting Libyan delegation said that the raid endangers peace in the entire world and may cause a third world war. He added that U.S. strike at civilians and children is considered terrorism. He said the raid expressed imperialism's rancor against the whole Arab nation, and not against the Jamahiriyah alone.

His excellency affirmed that the Libyan military support for Sudan falls within the framework of the military agreement reached between the two countries to develop defensive capabilities against imperialism and colonialism, and not to wage a war in the south.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Delegation

JN301527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — The delegation of the Libyan General People's Congress Secretariat General has praised the heroic stand of the Sudanese people toward the U.S. imperialist onslaught against Libya aimed at destroying the Libyan people's militant role. This came during a meeting with Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab this morning. The Libyan delegation conveyed the greetings of the Libyan Basic Popular Congresses to the Sudanese people as well as the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab.

Bashir Huwayyij, secretary of the vocational popular congresses and member of the Secretariat General, touched on the emergency Arab summit in Morocco. He noted that the Jamahiriyah had called for this conference to adopt practical measures to confront that brutal onslaight aimed against the Arab world, to respond to the EEC decisions against the Jamahiriyah, and to face the U.S. economic decisions against the Jamahiriyah.

TUNISIA

Essebsi Says Libya Obstructs Maghreb Construction

LD300413 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Report on the address by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi to the Tunisian House of Representatives in Tunis on 29 April]

[Text] Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs, today addressed the House of Representatives about the march of constructing the Maghreb unity. He pointed out the meeting that took place in Algeria on the anniversary of the Tangiers conference at the level of the Maghreb parties that led the liberation battles in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The Tangiers conference showed the will of the peoples of the regions to achieve the unity of the Arab Maghreb. It opened the door for wide hopes for the Maghreb peoples who hoped, especially after the independence of Algeria, that the march would continue [word indistinct] the joint interests. Unfortunately, the march slowed down, and the countries of the region began a stage of sensitivities, primarily because of the loss of trust and the worsening of the border disputes. He pointed out that the situation grew worse, especially with the establishment of the Libyan regime in September 1969.

Beji Caid Essebsi pointed out the negative stand adopted by that regime toward the construction of the Arab Maghreb. Since its beginning, the Libyan regime has hastened to obstruct the work of the Consultative Committee of the Arab Maghreb and the consultations that have taken place among the countries of the region.

The minister of foreign affairs talked about the developments after that period and the crises that shook the region — crises that were mainly incited by the Libyan regime. He pointed out that the situation continued to be tense until the deep change in the Tunisian-Algerian relations took place. He pointed out that the beginning of the era of President Chadli Bendjedid was a new starting point for serious action in the region.

Beji Caid Essebsi recalled the historic visit paid by President Chadli Bendjedid to Tunisia and the summit meeting that took place during that visit between President Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba. He also recalled the subsequent concentrated action [words indistinct] and the signing of the fraternity and concord treaty, which materialized the mutual trust between the leaders of the two countries and the will to cooperate in the interest of the two peoples. He pointed out that the two countries worked toward keeping the treaty open to all the Maghreb countries that would like to join it. It has actually been presented to all the countries of the region, including the Jamahiriyah. Mauritania immediately responded to the treaty (?in order to solve) its border problems with Algeria.

The foreign minister talked about the emergence of the Arab-African Union between Libya and Morocco. He pointed out that the action, in spite of the fact that Tunisia blessed it, created new sensitivities in the region and gave the Arab Maghreb the image of a confused Maghreb in the eyes of international public opinion.

Then he talked about the Tunisian initiative in 1985, when the crisis between Morocco and the Saharans escalated. The initiative called for holding a Maghreb summit to discuss the presented issues. The summit was agreed to be held in Tunisia under the chairmanship of President Habib Bourguiba. Its agenda was agreed. The agenda concentrated on constructing the Arab Maghreb in order to face up to the existing challenges, especially the protectionist policies of the EEC. Because of the special wish to continue the dialogue about the Sahara issue, the summit was postponed. After recalling the difficulties that faced the dialogue, the foreign minister talked about the visit by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Algeria and the subsequent consultations between Tunisia and Algeria. In this regard, the Algerian stand was honorable. He said that the meetings between the Algerian and Libyan sides are continuing. As for Tunisia and Algeria, there is a general agreement that every move in the region should be within the framework of the fraternity and concord treaty.

The foreign minister said that the issue of constructing the Arab Maghreb today is seriously presented. The achievement of this aspiration requires overcoming the problem of the Western Sahara and changing the policies adopted by the Libyan regime in the region, which constitute a negative factor in construction the Arab Maghreb.

Concerning the issue of the Western Sahara, the minister of foreign affairs pointed out the efforts of the UN secretary general, with the cooperation of the OAU, to achieve an agreement between Morocco and the Polisario about the conditions of the referendum on that issue. He stressed that Tunisia blesses these positive efforts to limit the tension in the region and to contribute to the achievement of a relaxation of the situation.

The minister of foreign affairs talked about the Tunisian-Libyan relations. He pointed out the severance of these relations when the current government was formed as a result of the Gafsa operation. He added that that government, the constants of whose policies include the construction of the Great Arab Maghreb, called for clarifying the atmosphere between Tunisia and Libya and introduced a new momentum into its relations with Libya and with the various countries of the region. Therefore it drew up with the Libyan side conditions for bilateral cooperation. Several agreements were contracted, including an agreement signed in Tunisia on 31 December 1984. The Libyan side, however, after 24 hours went back on what was agreed in the commercial and social sectors. From [word indistinct] of that year, the situation developed as the Libyan regime started to expel the Tunisian workers in a concentrated and [word indistinct] way and under inhuman conditions. This was followed by the Libyan threats to Tunisia, in addition to addressing letter bombs to the men of the media. This rapid and grave development compelled Tunisia again to sever relations with the Libyan regime.

It is noteworthy that one of the Libyan regime's criticisms of Tunisia is the fact that Tunisia established relations with the United States. It goes without saying, in this concern, that Tunisia will not allow anyone to interfere in its affairs, and that Tunisia does not interfere in the affairs of the others.

The minister recalled the mediation efforts exerted by some sides between the two countries. He stressed that the Tunisian rediness to restore its normal relations with Libya will remain subject to the conditions that confidence in the Libyan authorities is restored and that these authorities will agree to compensate Tunisia for the various damages that have resulted from the aggressions of the Libyan regimes, including freeing the assets of the Tunisian organizations in Libya.

Beji Caid es-Sebsi said that the Libyan regime considers itself to be a revolutionary regime with the heavenly mission of achieving unlimited revolution and spreading it in the region and everywhere in the world. He stressed that Tunisia does not interfere in such matters and cannot at all be asked to adopt a stand towards an issue which ahs nothing to do with it and about which it was not consulted in advance.

The minister recalled the results of the Yalta Agreement, which was contracted after WW II between the Soviet Union and the United States, for dividing the world into spheres of influence. This is a fact that still exists and every politician should take it into consideration. Now the armed clash that took place between the United States and Libya was over the waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The U.S. side considers them to be international waters, as does the Soviet Union, that should be open to everyone. The international law of the high seas specifies that any gulf whose width exceeds 24 nautical miles cannot be considered an internal gulf. He pointed out that the Libyan authorities specified the width of the Gulf of Sidra as 300 miles, which was rejected by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union, together with Libya, have refused to consider the Gulf of Sadiz, whose width exceeds 24 miles, as an internal gulf.

This dispute between Libya and the United States led to the recent events Libya witnessed, especially after the Libyan announcement that the maritime line between Tripoli and Banghazi is a line of death and after it obtained the advanced SAM-5 Soviet missiles and deployed them on the coast.

After the Libyan-U.S. military clash, which took place in an atmosphere characterized by the deterioration of the Tunisian-Libyan relations and the tension that resulted from terrorist operations in some areas of the world, Tunisia joined the Arab and Islamic group in calling for protecting the region from reflections of the East-West conflict. The minister recalled the Tunisian stand toward the economic blockade of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that Tunisia, during the recent meeting of the Arab League council, stressed its condemnation of the military threats and its solidarity with an Arab country exposed to an armed aggression. When we were asked to help in imposing an economic blockade on the United States, we rejected this request, however, because we are [word indistinct] and because we are the victims of an economic blockade imposed on us by Libya itself.

When the first military conflict occured, Tunisia hastened to issue a statement in which it condemned that operation. When Tunisia was exposed to an Israeli aggression at the beginning of last October, however, the Libyan stand was represented by calling on the Tunisia Army to rebel against its government.

When U.S. Vice President George Bush recently visited us, we received him within the framework of Tunisian sovereignty, exactly the same as we received the chairman of the Supreme Soviet. The Libyan regime addressed a critical memorandum to us, in which it described our reception of the U.S. vice president as an aggressive action and stressed that Tunisia will be considered a party to any clash between the Jamahiriyah and the United States.

The Libyan authorities continued in that direction and accused Tunisia, in the recent military operaiton, of enabling the United States to use Tunisian airspace for its military operations against the Jamahiriyah. This was officially and firmly denied by Tunisia.

Within the framework of the Bourguiban official and wise policies, we decided that the Tunisian stand toward the U.S.-Libyan military conflict should be silence, and to make reason prevail over sentiment. We did not issue a statement (?condemning) or condoning the aggression. We believe that this is the best stand; there are many factors that make this silence of ours a positive stand.

The minister expressed his hopes that the Libyan regime will return to [word indistinct] in its relations with Tunisia so that the efforts will gather to face up to the march of constructing the Arab Maghreb, which is the only [word indistinct] for winning the battle of development and progress and for facing up to the internal and external challenges in front of the region. This will not be achieved unless there is trust between the leaders of the countries of the region, and when the policies of its leaders are based on the following established points: respect for the sovereignty and security of the territories and borders of each country;

nonintervention in the internal affairs of the others; and relations of fraternity and mutual respect. This is a goal that is not too difficult if there is the will and good intentions.

Essebsi Received by Bourguiba; Departs for Fes

LD302243 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1209 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi in the presence of Mohamed Mzali and Mansour Skhiri. Beji Caid Essebsi was given the president's instructions before his departure today for Morocco to attend the preparatory conference of Arab foreign ministers and the agenda of the Arab summit which is due to be held next Saturday in Fes. President Habib Bourguiba entrusted Beji Caid Essebsi with a written message for King Hassan II of Morocco. Beji Caid Essebsi this morning left Tunis for Morocco.

Opposition Leader Given Conditional Release

LD302249 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In Tunisia, one of the opposition leaders, Ahmed Mestiri, was today given a conditional discharge on health grounds. The general secretary of the Socialist Democrats' Movement, MDS, was sentenced on 22 April for having organized a demonstration against the U.S. raid on Libya. His release may contribute to calming things down in Tunisia while the unrest continues in the country, both in the universities and among the trade union members. the decision to release President Habib Bourguiba's former minister is not, however, a commitment for the future.

Karim Artaoui reports from Tunis: [Begin Artaoui recording] The release is merely temporary. This was decided by the prosecutor's office while awaiting the ruling by the Court of Appeal on 14 May concerning Ahmed Mestiri's appeal. [end recording]

Minister Co-Chairs Economic Talks With Morocco

LD292252 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 29 Apr (TAP) — A Tunisian-Moroccan working meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Tunis which was chaired by Finance Minister Rachid Sfar from the Tunisian side and from the Moroccan side by Minister of Finance and Economy Tahar Sfar [name as received], who arrived in Tunis yesterday leading an important delegation which included in particular Mohamed Balkhiat, the director general of the Moroccan chamber of industrial development and Hassan Abu Aioub, director of external trade.

During the working meeting the two sides agreed to form a joint technical commission which will control the list of joint projects that are possible to establish in the two countries in the context of industrial integration; these projects concern manufacturing spare parts for vehicles, railway carriages and textiles.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses Trade Union Congress Opening

EA302220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that Ethiopian workers are in a situation in which power belongs to the working people so they should prepare themselves for self government through the means won as a result of heavy sacrifices. More than ever before, he said, workers should enhance their historical role in order to build a new society through their trade unions. The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, said this today in a speech opening the third congress of the All Ethiopian Trade Union, AETU, at the WPE Congress Hall.

In his speech, the comrade secretary general pointed out that in order to bring about a people's political system, it is necessary to form a people's democratic government based on the people's interests and wishes. He noted that the current major activities are centered on this. The comrade secretary general stressed that in order to enhance productivity, curb waste, and control production and distribution properly, the trade unions must participate fully, tirelessly, and with care.

He added that when compared to the experience of our country's working class, the responsibility that rests on their shoulders is very great. Our comrade revolutionary leader recalled that since the working class has a historical responsibility to liberate not only its own members but the whole working people, it must struggle very hard to increase its capabilities so as to fulfill its responsibilities. He added that the trade unions need to reactivate the working system for the enhanced implementation of our party's program and the 10-year economic, social, and development plan.

Present during this opening ceremony were: Comrade Fiseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; WPE Central Committee Political Bureau members and candidate members; and WPE Central Committee members and candidate members. In addition to representatives from various sections of the country's workers, those who have distinguished themselves as a result of their special contributions, creative abilities, and model workers are participating in the congress.

Present at the congress are also representatives of trade unions from the USSR, free Germany [GDR], Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Romania, Yugoslavia, South Africa [not further specified], and representatives of the OATUU and World Federation of Trade Unions.

The WPE Central Committee member and chairman of AETU, Comrade Tadese Tamirat, presented a report on the general activities carried out in strengthening the AETU and preparing for this congress.

23 'Enemy' Soldiers Reported Killed 13-21 April

EA261955 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Seven Dergue vehicles were destroyed by landmines planted by the gallant members of the [EPLF] engineering division at various places between 13 and 21 April. Twenty-three enemy soldiers were killed and three others wounded in the incident.

Three of the vehicles were destroyed on the Areza-Mendeferaroad; two were near Tesenei, one was near (?Adi Arkay), and thelast one was near Himbirti Village.

UGANDA

UNLA Attacks Refugee Camps in Sudan; Thousands Flee

EA011050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that last Sunday and Monday remnants of the defeated UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] attacked 17 refugee camps in the eastern flank of the Nile in the Sudan, killing a number of people.

In a statement issued in Kampala today, the Minister of State for Defence Mr Ronald Bata said women were raped, huts burned down, and other property destroyed during the attack. The minister said that the motive of the attack was that the camps are occupied mainly by the Madi and the tribes of Okello's sectarian army, mainly Acholis. (?UNLA) said the Madi collaborated with the NRA [National Revolutionary Army] in their defeat.

By yesterday, 14,000 of these affected people were crossing Nimule in an effort to return home. The UNHCR representative in Juba has offered vehicles for repatriation and the UNHCR representative in Kampala has sent a delegation to Moyo comprising of rehabilitation (?officials) and an NRA officer.

The statement concluded that the Ministry of Defense will keep the public informed of further developments.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Interviewed by Foreign Journalists

AB301910 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The comrade president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara], as we were telling you yesterday — or rather this morning — yesterday hosted a reception at the Presidential Palace for a group of foreign journalists who are presently in our country within the framework of a seminar organized by the United Nations. The journalists, about 20 in number, come from France, the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, and the United States. There are also some Africans from Mali, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and from our country. They were introduced by Mr Roger Gardin, UNDP resident [title as heard] and coordinator of the UN system in Brukina Faso. He said that the visit of this group of journalists falls within the framework of a seminar organized by the United Nations in order to enable foreign journalists to penetrate into the realities of the Sahel, and to gain an awareness of the development efforts made by both the Burkinabe Government, and by the people.

On that occasion, the comrade president spent nearly 3 hours answering the questions of our colleagues. He addressed the issues ofnational policy, desert encroachment, the Third World's indebtedness, and the condition of the Burkinabe woman. In response to a question on the possible creation of a political party in Burkina Faso, the comrade president stressed that one does not create a party just because one wants to do what others are doing. The creation of a political party goes hand-in-hand with the rise in political consciousness, he said. If one does it as a bureacratic measure, one only creates a label . Following are excerpts of this press conference, beginning first of all with Franco-Burkinabe relations.

[Begin recording] [Sankara in French, with consecutive translation into English] Our relations with France, as you have observed yourself, have been through ups and downs. France stood aloof from us, and many things were said against us. But through perseverance we have managed to say our word. And today we realize that even if they do not always agree with what is being said and done, we have at least a point of view which we are defending, and which we are getting others to respect.

We do not known the new government which is in France, and we are waiting for its actions in order to appraise them. If the actions are positive, we will applaud them, but if they are negative, well, then we should not be asked to applaud.

[Unidentified reporter] Formerly, many observers said Burkina Faso was the enfant terrible of West Africa. (?For example) the declarations, they say what they like, they do what they like, and so on and so forth. But now, people (?see) some kind of realism, an improvement in the declarations, the behavior of the Burkinabe authorities. For example, when Libya was attacked, Burkina Faso did not issue a statement, it did not hold a march like Ghana. They sent a telex to Libya and the United States. So, people are now wondering, is Burkina Faso changing a little in its behavior? Does that mean there is a new kind of approach to (?relations) [words indistinct] for example, with the United States?

[Sankara] Well, perhaps it is the others who have changed. It is the others who did not want to accept us in the beginning, and who considered our standpoints as being systematic provocation. Today it is being realized that Burkina Faso, with its revolution, is a normal state like the other states. We have a national anthem, a flag, we are capable of holding cabinet metings, we have a 5-year plan, we have presided over heads of state summits, and so on and so forth. What I want to say is that in the beginning, the others thought that we only got there by accident. And they had thought that by the end of 1 month, we would have disappeared. I ask you to re-read the newspaper *LE MONDE* of 7 August 1983, which however is a very serious newspaper. Well, exactly 3 days after we took over power, this newspaper wrote in black and white that France cannot let this regime to establish itself; it is written. Today, I have been reading some parts of *LE MONDE* which indicate that Burkina Faso is a good example of the fight against desert encroachment.

By that I mean if from the onset the others had accepted our message, our language, as being simply the cries of a people who want to develop, a people who want to fight against their internal and external enemies, of course, we could have understood one another straight away. Unfortunately, in the beginning, they did not even want to receive us. Every week, every month, they foresaw our downfall. They fomented subversion, subversive movements, coups against us. Even witch doctors were consulted for that purpose, against us. But people have ended up by accepting us as an unavoidable reality. We are different, but we do exist. And, because they accept us, we no longer need to raise our tone of voice either, to affirm our totally different standpoints. And many countries, many leaders who had harbored distrust or even hostility toward Burkina Faso, realize today that even if Burkina Faso is different from them, from the point of view of political regime, at least Burkina Faso is, among their partners, one of the countries which keep their word, with dignity and honor. So we have some sort of modus vivendi. [end recording]

GHANA

Diplomatic Missions To Detail Land Acquisitions

AB301900 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Lands Commission has asked all diplomatic missions and personnel to submit to it details of all arrangements regarding their occupation of land in Ghana. Copies of any deeds, conveyances, correspondence of writing affecting such interests should also be produced. A statement by the commission today said this has become necessary because of irregularities in transactions affecting public land against which the commission intends to take remedial steps. The statement said subleases and the assignments of public lands are being affected, especially to foreigners, including diplomatic missions and investor companies without the consent of the Lands Commission. In the case of stool lands [lands belonging to tribal chiefs], the requirements contained in section 47-1 of PNDC [Provisional National Defense

Council] Law 42 of prior consent and concurrences of the Lands Commission for assurances of stool land is being flouted.

The commission is aware that a major reason for failures to notify it of these transactions is to enable illegal foreign exchange dealings in connection with lands to go unchecked. The commission informs the public that failure to seek its consent to certain transactions as required by law entitles the commission to claim nay leases and forfeit any interests a lease may have acquired. The statement said for the protection of their own interests, any persons, who have obtained interests in land without the requisite involvement of the commission, must notify the commission forthwith to remedy the situation.

Rawlings Seeks Compromise for National Budget

AB301458 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called on Ghanaians to come out with reasonable compromises for a sustained national budget. Such compromises should be so formulated as to make conditions tolerable for workers. Chairman Rawlings made this declaration in Kumasi today when he addressed the inaugural meeting of the Ashanti Regional Consultative Council.

Chairman Rawlings said any move which tends to upset the carefully calculated expenditure of the government would undo whatever gains the country has made so far. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings paid tribute to Ghanaian workers on the occasion of May Day, which falls tomorrow, for the way they have been contributing to production and the elimination of waste for the benefit of society and humanity. He said May Day should bring to the fore the desired solidarity among workers and the possibility of securing employment for future generations. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the government has already made considerable sacrifices in terms of increased wages and salaries together with substantial tax concessions. The money to cover this extra expenditure and the reduced revenue from taxes could be used to accelerate development and improve services and thus make a greater impact on the economic recovery program, but because of concern for the welfare of the worker, the government has decided otherwise. He said that this should be a signal for greater effort and not for further demand.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Chadian Foreign Minister

AB302241 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] We deplore the fact that Chadians are fighting among themselves, this was declared this afternoon at 1710 [GMT] at the Palace of the Nation by the head of state, General Lansana Conte, who was thus addressing Brother Gouara Lassou, the Chadian foreign minister. It is imperative that this fratricidal war that has lasted for too long cease and that Chadians work hand-in-hand for the reconstruction of their country.

President Lansana Conte, who welcomed President Hissein Habre's special envoy, stressed the need for national unity in Chad. In this respect, the head of state said that the Guinean Government, which appreciates the positive developments in favor of national peace and reconciliation efforts in Chad, will act with more efficiency to accelerate this process. For this reason, President Lansana Conte again stressed that it is necessary for African countries to strengthen their common front, because they stand to gain by remaining united. Brother Gouara Lassou, who brought a message from President Hissein Habre, was received in the presence of Major Jean Traore, member of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and Major Kerfalla Camara, minister and CMRN permanent secretary.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Discusses Opposition Leader Arrest

MB291001 London PBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The chairman of Liberia's opposition grand coalition, Gabriel Kpoleh, was arrested this weekend and charged with sedition. It is in connection with his recent allegations that Samuel Doe's government was cooking up a fake coup plot to discredit opposition leaders. President Doe set up a special inquiry into the allegations. Kpoleh refused to take part, saying that the judicial process should be used. Well, the inquiry reported that the authorities should basically forgive and forget for the sake of reconciliation or if necessary go to law. Well, they went to law. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Justice Minister Jenkins Scott why they had arrested Kpoleh rather than forgive and forget.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Well, the commission recommendation was in the alternative, either forgive and forget or proceed judicially and I think one has to look at Mr Kpoleh's own position, that he would prefer for it to proceed judicially.

[White] You are not saying that Mr Kpoleh wanted to be arrested?

[Scott] Well, obviously, if one says that he prefers judicial proceedings, he knows what the implications are.

[White] Where is Mr Kpoleh being held?

[Scott] He is being held at the central prison.

[White] Will he definitely be brought for trial?

[Scott] Definitely, as far as I am concerned.

[White] When do you think the trial might start?

[Scott] Well, I hope it should begin within a month.

[White] What would you say to the claim that might be made that basically you are persecuting the opposition?

[Scott] Well, I would say it is unfounded allegations, because clearly Mr Kpoleh as a political leader is not immune under our law from prosecution. The commission cited him on several occasions and he refused to show up and I, minister of justice, feel very strongly that if we allowed these things to become norm, then we are inviting some level of anarchism, we are inviting some situation whereby individuals [words indistinct] will begin to violate the law and expect that nothing will happen to them because they are politically important.

[White] Mr Jenkins Scott, I think you have been urged by the church in Liberia or [are] being urged by the American Government to patch things up and go easy on the opposition. Then you do this kind of thing...

[Scott] Look, the thing is, while we have been urged this does not necessarily mean that we cannot enforce our law. Reconciliation notwithstanding, the law exists and we cannot invite anarchism in our desire to achieve some real reconciliation. Everyone must be seen to be willing to abide by some rule of law. Government has bent backwards to bring about that level of reconciliation. For example, the law was violated, the government set up a commission, but Mr Kpoleh in his position as opposition leader decided not to even obey that approach toward reconciliation. Church members were members of that commission and not only the members themselves appealed to Mr Kpoleh, people outside of that commission, church members as well, went to him and he still refused. So what can we do? Somewhere along the line there has to be some degree of law and order in our society. He cannot (?do it) and get away with it and at the same time expect to me to arrest a common burglar when he violates the law. [end recording]

AFP: 200 Students Arrested Since 18 March Rioting

AB302045 Paris AFP in French 1833 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, 30 Apr (AFP) — Two hundred university and high school students have been arrested in Liberia since the 18 March disturbances, the Liberian National Students Union (LINSU) announced on Wednesday.

It will be recalled that all Liberian schools were closed down following student riots organized in solidarity with the teachers' strike. The schools would have re-opened on 21 April but about 1,000 striking teachers in the capital said they would not resume classes as long as their grievances were not met. Among the grievances were in particular the payment of the salary arrears for December and January and the issue of transport allowance.

Elsewhere, the Electoral Commission has asked the Supreme Court to curtail the political activities of the United People's Party (UPP) until this opposition party obtains legal status, the independent newspaper *STAR* announced on Wednesday. [words indistinct] "detrimental to peace and stability." However, last March, the party resumed its activities, citing provisions of the new Constitution.

MALI

Ministerial Border Talks With Mauritania Conclude

AB301820 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Mali-Mauritania joint ministerial council meeting ended this afternoon at the Ministry of Interior. The closing ceremony was jointly presided by the Malian and Mauritanian ministers of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, and Anna Amadou Babaly. The meeting, which lasted for 3 days, was mainly devoted to problems pertaining to the border between the two countries.

In his speech, Minister Abdourahamane Maiga pointed out that the solid bonds of friendship between Mali and Mauritania should be further strengthened by the efforts made by our two heads of state. Let's listen to Minister Maiga:

[Begin Maiga recording] At the conclusion of 3 days of deliberations devoted to issues on our common border, I am happy to congratulate you for the work accomplished.

Mr Minister and dear brother, the 3 days which this meeting has lasted explains the desire to maintain a healthy climate of good-neighborliness between our two countries; good relations between our brotherly peoples. There is not, and there can never be quarrels between our two countries and that is why we should try to strengthen the sense of brotherhood among the people on both sides of our common border, and should quickly demarcate this common border. [end recording]

On his part, the Mauritanian minister of interior expressed delight over the establishment on our common border of [words indistinct] for the movement of goods as well as trade.

[Begin Babaly recording] This cooperation between our two countries, encouraged by our two heads of state — their excellencies General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic, and Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state — has enabled our peoples (?to live in harmony).

Your Excellency, Mr Minister and dear brother, cooperation between our two governments has enabled us to improve the living standards of our peoples on the border. First of all, considerable progress has been made in the field of security, in the field of movement of people and goods, as well as in many other fields. Our local representatives along the border should maintain close contacts between them [words indistinct]. The concrete measures we have taken for the (?limitation) of conflicts on the border between our two countries, are certainly likely to bring about a still more lasting solution to problems facing our peoples living along the border. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Federal Government Reacts to Botha's Latest Address

AB302133 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal Military Government has called on the racist regime in South Africa to address itself seriously to the crucial issue of apartheid by dismantling the monstrous system so as to allow the blacks to resume their rightful role in that country.

The Federal Government was today reacting to yesterday's address by the president of the racist regime in which he purportedly invited African leaders in South Africa to join hands with his regime in seeking solutions to the problems of the country's economy, particularly, unemployment. It expressed regret that the racist president in his address was silent on political matters.

Nigeria feels that the core of South Africa's problems is the urgent need for the total eradication of apartheid and the full involvement of the blacks in the power structure. A Radio Nigeria correspondent quotes political observers as saying that Mr Botha's latest statement is in many respects similar to his previous political declarations which contained only cosmetic proposals and nothing concrete. These are invariably designed to deceive the international community into believing that the racist regime, afterall, is genuinely making efforts toward political reforms.

Immigration Posts Set Up To Check Alien Influx

AB301558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Immigration posts have been established in all local government areas of the country as part of efforts to control the influx of illegal immigrants. The director of the Immigration Department, Malam Muhammadu Damulak, stated this yesterday at the graduation of a group of immigration officers in Kano.

Malam Muhammadu said that the department had posted honest and competent personel to the borders to ensure that only legal immigrants were allowed into the country. About 240 officers, including assistant superintendents of immigration and senior control officers, graduated at the ceremony.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speech Closes Five-Nation Summit 29 Apr

MB301203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the closing session of the sixth session of heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries in Luanda on 29 April — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen: We have just concluded the proceedings of the sixth summit of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. The wealth as well as the importance of the approved documents now made public and the realism of the programmed actions leave us with no doubt that the objectives of this summit meeting have been achieved in full and correspond to our expectations.

During 2 days of intense work, we carried out a fruitful exchange of experience and information on the building of new societies of justice and social progress in our countries. We assessed our economic cooperation, we made an in-depth examination of the most burning issues affecting international relations and paid due attention to problems affecting our continent, particularly southern Africa.

We concluded that, despite difficulties in the process of national reconstruction facing our young countries, cooperation has been developing at the level of our possibilities both with regard to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, thanks to the traditional spirit of unity, militant solidarity and fraternity existing among our countries. Accordingly, our common institution is bound to play an increasingly important role in our life and in our manner of confronting problems notwithstanding the geographical location of our countries in different subregions.

Our five countries speak a common official language and have set up a common institution. However, there is a sacred foundation that must not be violated, that is, the independence of our actions in fighting the negative external influences and attempts of interference which, for sure, will always be there. Our organization has the noble objective of serving the interests of our five states and peoples, consolidating their independence, intensifying their struggle for economic independence and contributing with creativity and a high sense of responsibility to the peaceful solution of the regional and international problems that concern mankind.

We have achieved progress in the fields of transport, health, information, cadre training, justice and others which enable us to face with optimism the broadening of our cooperation and trade exchange. We are certain that the realism which has once again characterized our deliberations and our pragmatism will convince everyone that our cooperation no longer limits itself simply to declaration of intentions but it slowly but surely projects an exemplary model of South-South cooperation within the framework of our fight for the new international economic order that we so much desire. [applause]

In our understanding, the gradual and traditional implementation of the principle of complementarity for the full utilization of our potentialities and abilities with reciprocal advantages is of paramount importance in fulfilling the plan of action that we have approved for 1986. In fact, it represents a challenge to the imagination and commitment of the organs charged with this task.

Your excellencies, esteemed comrades, invited guests: the identification of our viewponts with regard to the most burning issues presently facing the world, particularly southern Africa, have enabled us to justly and correctly formulate our position on the world's main conflicts.

We cannot remain passive or indifferent when we continue to observe on our continent interferences from foreign powers in the internal affairs of some African countries or when these powers mount maneuvers to hinder peaceful and speedy solution of existing conflicts. What is more, we cannot fail to mention the worsening economic situation of most African countries which are confronted with demands imposed on them by certain financial and monetary institutions — a situation which is worsened further by natural disasters and threatens the survival of million of human beings.

In solving this serious situation, it is our desire to contribute to strengthening the OAU's role in promoting more energetic actions which will enable us to speed up the total political liberation of Africa and ensure the development of the fight for our economic independence. The identity of principles governing the foreign policy of the five Portuguese- speaking African countries lies in our commitment to independence, nonalignment and peaceful coexistence — principles which, in different circumstances have enabled us to actively participate in the adoption of measures of vital importance both at the OAU level and at the level of the Nonaligned Movement. Accordingly, it was within the framework of these principles that the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, held in Luanda last year, reached a consensus to enable Zimbabwe, an African and Frontline State, to host this movement's eighth summit this year. The adoption of this important decision was not only based on geographical position. It was, above all based on great concern in the world and within the movement with regard to the real danger that the apartheid regime represents for regional and international peace and security. The movement's summit in Zambia will certainly mobilize the entire international community toward adopting measures aimed at diplomatically isolating the apartheid regime and applying economic sanctions that would also facilitate the broadening of support for the heroic struggle of the South African people for liberty and democracy.

The just and peaceful solution of the serious situation prevailing in southern Africa where the apartheid regime represents a constant threat to the sovereignty and independence of the countries of the region, must be the principal guiding point of our political and diplomatic action.

Excellencies, comrades, ladies and gentlemen: the summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries has come to an end: its importance as well as its decisions are contained in the final communique, the Luanda Declaration, and in other resolutions.

It is our duty to express our deep appreciation for the joint effort at the levels of the meeting of experts and the meeting of ministers which enabled us to successfully carry out this summit and reach such important decisions for the future of our institution. [applause]

From now on, the People's Republic of Angola has the honor of coordinating cooperation relations among our five countries. We should like, therefore, on behalf of the government of the People's Republic of Angola, to express our total commitment and devotion to the implementation of the approved decisions. We are convinced that the expectations and confidence that our people place in us will once again be a source of inspiration for our success despite the difficult periods we are now going through. I will certainly have the usual support and commitment of the comrade presidents of Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe to enable me to fully and positively carry out the task that was charged me for the strengthening and consolidation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe and our respective countries.

I wish the comrade presidents and your distinguished delegations a good return home and reiterate my wishes for the best of success in your task of leading your respective peoples. Ideclare the sixth summit officially closed.

The struggle continues, victory is certain.

KUP Reaction

MB300903 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 30 Apr (KUP) — The five African countries allied to Moscow have met in Luanda to discuss various issues of interest including what they call diplomatic pressure against UNITA. This is no doubt a Soviet orchestration aimed at concealing the truth. The situation in Angola demands a negotiated solution between the fighting parties, thus making irrelevant the question of diplomatic pressure.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Development of May Day Stayaway

UDF Backs National Action

MB301728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today backed calls for a national stayaway on Thursday in observance of the International Workers Day and warned that reluctance to recognise May Day by the government could "exacerbate the ... chronic conflict situation in the country, especially industry."

"The UDF stands behind the call for a national workers stayaway on May 1 and demands that May Day be declared public holiday with full pay for all the workers," UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe said in a statement tonight. "For the workers of South Africa the 100th anniversary of May Day has a very special significance in the history of the labour movement," he said. "That the South African Government and the business world still show a reluctance to recognise May Day and grant workers full wages is a reflection of the continued reluctance by white capital, in particular, to recognise the major contribution and sacrifice workers made in South Africa. This reluctance will in the long run only serve to exacerbate an already chronic conflict situation in the country and especially industry. The UDF must of course emphasise that the stayaway call is only for May 1 and not longer. We hope that this point would serve to clarify whatever confusion that may be there about the length of the May Day stayaway," said Mr Morobe.

East Rand Meetings Banned

MB301823 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A May Day rally planned for Vosloorus on the east Rand has been banned under the Internal Security Act. All meetings arranged by CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] at Vosloorus or in the Boksburg magisterial district have been banned between 0600 tomorrow morning and 0600 Saturday morning.

COSATU, CUSA Rallies Prohibited

MB301906 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The acting chief magistrate Port Elizabeth, Mr D. Smith, has prohibited a planned meeting of the Council of Unions of South Arica, CUSA, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, that was to have been held at (Korsten) in the city tomorrow.

Le Grange Spokesman Comments on Ban

MB301826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — The banning of countrywide May Day meetings organised by the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] fell within an existing prohibition of all open-air meetings, a spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said today. The spokesman was replying to a request by the general secretary of CUSA, Mr P. Camay, to reconsider the decision to ban the meetings because it "destroyed freedom of assembly and association" Mr Camay said the banning was a serious breach of faith and would increase tension and exacerbate the volatile situation in the townships.

The spokesman for Mr Le Grange said that in terms of an existing prohibition, all open-air gatherings that were not bona fide sports meetings were banned unless prior permission had been obtained. No application for such permission had been received by Mr Le Grange, the spokesman said.

3 Miners Injured

MB010556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0549 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Three mineworkers were injured during unrest at the Libanon gold mine in Westonaria early this morning as thousands of miners in the Transvaal began a legal work stoppage to celebrate May Day.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Marcel Golding, this morning told SAPA that the night shifts at a number of mines had not gone down the shafts in accordance with a union decision to observe May 1 as an international holiday for workers. He said all mines in the Phalaborwa and Carltonville area were affected by the stoppage. Workers at the Grootvlei, Western Deep Levels, Elandsrand and Geduld mines had also gone out by early this morning.

Mr Golding said three NUM members were shot by mine security officials at the Libanon mine in Westonaria. They were not seriously wounded. He also reported that police detained five mineworkers under the Internal Security Act at a mine in Carletonville.

Security forces in the township of Galeshwe near Kimberley were conducting house-to-house searches and "warning people not to stay away from work", he added.

A mine security officer for Goldfields, which owns the Libanon mine, said there was a "minor disturbance last night caused by workers intimidating other workers into not going to work." However he said he had not received any reports of workers being shot. Miss H. Mendes, a spokesman for Goldfields, this morning said she would only be able to comment on the disturbances at the mine after recieving reports from the mine stations.

The NUM has obtained a supreme court ruling allowing its members to stage a legal May Day strike on certain gold and coal mines.

Meanwhile officials of the NUM were involved in a scuffle with police outside the union's offices in Johannesburg in the early hours of this morning. According to Mr Golding, police arrived at the offices soon after midnight to remove a banner proclaiming "May Day Is Workers Day" which union members had strung across the street outside the building. Mr Golding said the police broke down the front door of Lekton House in Wanderers Street, which houses a number of trade unions, in an attempt to enter the NUM offices. The fire brigade was then called in to remove the banner. Union officials and police were involved in a "scuffle" when the police announced they were confiscating the banner, he said.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria this morning said he had not yet received any reports on the alleged incidents in Galeshewe and Johannesburg.

'Biggest' Stayaway Ever Reported

MB011104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — More than a million of black workers and school children today heeded the call for a nationwide May Day stayaway, making it the biggest in the country's history.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) said absentee figures ranged between 70 and 100 percent countrywide. The only areas not significantly affected were urban regions in the Free State. Anglo American Goldmines reported an 83 per cent stayaway — one of the biggest ever. Six of Amcoals coal mines were affected by the stayaway.

Bus, train, and taxi services were disrupted almost country-wide. Black commuters trickled to work on foot or were given lifts by white motorists. Many who risked coming to work arrived late or spent the night in white areas to ensure that they got to work safely.

On the Reef there was an almost 100 per cent stayaway by PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] drivers. ASSOCOM's Mr Vincent Brett said transport difficulties had swelled the number of stayaways. "Without doubt this is the biggest nationwide stayaway ever," said Mr Brett. ASSOCOM has once again appealed to the governemnt to review the country's public holidays.

Apart from businesses, black and many coloured schools were deserted.

Businessmen around the country, except centres in the Free State, reported massive absentee figures but hoped that the situation would return to near normal tomorrow. Anglo American Goldmines had an average 83 per cent absentee rate among morning shift workers — one of the biggest ever. With white miners refusing to do the work of striking black colleagues, production losses were estimated at millions of rand. "At a few shafts, between 60 and 90 per cent of workers reported for duty but at most shafts absenteeism varied between 70 and 96 per cent," an Anglo spokesman said.

Amcoal reported that 9,500 of its 21,000 black mineworkers at collieries did not report for work, crippling six coal mines and reducing production at a seventh.

In contrast, today's stayaway had little effect on the Johannesburg city council. Ony 15 per cent of the city's 13,000 black municipal employees were reported absent from work today, and some were still trickling in later on the day. No essential services were disrupted.

A city which bustled with May Day activity was Durban. Busses and trains converged on the city carrying thousands to two mass rallies — the biggest being the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA at the Kings Park rugby stadium, attended by about 80,000 people.

Several incidents of violence have been reported in the last 24 hours. Police said there had been 140 incidents of unrest overnight — far more than in the last few days.

Miners hurt in unrest at Libanon gold mine in Westonaria were being refused admission to the mine hospital, the National Union of Mineworkers claimed today.

A spokesman for the mine, which is owned by Goldfields, denied the claim. Mr Marcel Golding, a spokesman for NUM, said today 25 workers had been injured since unrest began and last night's shift refused to go underground. He said Libanon mine hospital staff refused to treat the miners, and he tried today to send ambulances to transport them to other hospitals.

A company spokesman denied the injured had been refused admission to the Libanon hospital. Of the 13 miners who were hospitalised, he said, one was in a serious but not critical condition. Five were injured by rubber bullets fired by mine security officials, he said. Eight were hurt in incidents of "intimidation," he added.

There have been reports from the townships of intimidation of workers wishing to go to work.

Six of the sixteen Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) rallies around the country had either been banned or had permission for using certain venues rescinded, according to the national general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo. He said two of the rallies which had to be called off were in Natal, at Emphangeni and Ladysmith. He said these were barred to COSATU affiliates only hours before they were due to start. Three rallies in the eastern Cape, East London, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, had been banned by ministerial decree, he added. A major rally in Pretoria was also stopped, Mr Naidoo said, and members of his organization were being harassed by rival groups. Some of them were being intimidated by a strong police presence in the townships, he claimed.

Rallies in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Newcastle went ahead along with those in Soweto, Secunda, Witbank, Welkom, Kimberley, and other areas.

The independent labour monitoring group reported more than one million workers stayed away in the PWV, [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] constituting more than an 80 per cent absentee rate. In Natal, more than 200,000 workers took the day off accounting for a 70 percent stayaway. Absenteeism in the western Cape was "uneven" and fairly low.

Foreign Minister Discusses Swaziland Talks

MB291526 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town by Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program; introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Landman] Tonight, Network focuses on the events in Swaziland on the weekend. The gathering of a large number of leaders and representatives of governments in that country for the coronation ceremony of King Mswati III provided an opportunity for the state president and Minister Pik Botha to meet and hold talks with some of these people on matters affecting South and southern Africa. Freek Robinson is ready to speak to Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town on the significance of these discussions.

[Robinson] Good evening, Minister Botha, and very welcome to Network. We are happy you were able to arrange your program in order to be with us here, but perhaps I should also say the fact that you are here reflects our powers of persuasion. But, nevertheless, welcome. Minister, at the weekend you were in Swaziland, you and President Botha, and the newspapers speculated on the significance of your particular delegation to Swaziland. What would you say on that?

[Botha] First, it confirms that South Africa is irrevocably and undeniably a part of the southern African region, that the Swazi Government and the Swazi nation not only recognize this, but appreciate it, that this neighbor, South Africa, also means much to them, and that cooperation between the two states brings prosperity and stability to both states. It also confirms the value the Swazis themselves place on their own culture, their own language, and their own specific ways, traditions, and their monarchy, which is a binding factor in their country. What struck me in particular was the spontaneous applause given our president and Mrs Botha, Mrs Elise Botha, throughout, not only from officials, but from thousands and thousands of ordinary Swazis who were standing kilometers deep alongside their vehicle. [as heard] When they recognized the president and his wife they cheered spontaneously. This was not staged. It was not acting. It was spontaneous. It reflects what is in the hearts of those people, in their thoughts. It was all spontaneous.

[Robinson] Mr Botha, we must assume that you also held discussions with the Swazi Government. Would you say that, during these discussions, you found the same positive spirit you are telling us about?

[Botha] I believe so, yes. The discussions I held with President Machel, and the discussions the following day when President Botha was also involved, achieved, in my opinion, very important results, which we will now have to translate into something concrete after further discussions.

[Robinson] You would not like to elaborate? What are these results? Are they related to the problems which surfaced over Nkomati?

[Botha] Yes, of course. We traded accusations over and over again. That is a fact, and it is good that it is so, in the sense that we will have to reestablish a mechanism to delve into these complaints. But the two leaders did not limit themselves to the negative aspects. They also reached certain understandings, which we are now going to implement. And this will mean further talks between the various ministers. And that, to me, is very important.

[Robinson] So the Nkomati Accord still stands firm?

[Botha] As far as I am concerned, the Nkomati Accord is back on the rails. It always was working well, except for a group of enemies of the accord, both on the left and the right. Here in South Africa ... [changes thought] it is very interesting that the people in South Africa who do not want reform are both the communists and a group of rightwing whites.

[Robinson] Minister, earlier I asked you about Swaziland. Did you specifically hold talks with the Swaziland Government, and what was the outcome?

[Botha] I do not need to hold specific talks with the Swaziland Government because I am in constant contact with my friends there. Indeed, I am accepted there as a son of King Sobhuza, late King Sobhuza. I talked with him for many hours during his lifetime. He placed a real trust in me and our government, and this remains the case; the spirit remains the same.

[Robinson] Did you also meet the new king? Were you able to speak with him?

[Botha] Yes, I greeted him briefly, and told him that he should remember that his father was also my father. I told him I was at his disposal, to stand by him in any way, should he need any form of assistance. But I cannot force this on him, and I will not do so. He will have to take advantage of the offer voluntarily.

[Robinson] Minister, there was some speculation that both you and President Botha also made contact with other leaders, such as President Masire of Botswana and possibly also [Zambian-]President Kenneth Kaunda. Was that the case?

[Botha] Yes. The president sat for hours in the stadium, naturally. He sat beside President Machel and alongside President Machel was President Masire, and after a while these statesmen began to talk with each other. I do not want to say what they spoke about, but it was useful and promising.

[Robinson] But would you say, generally, following your contacts at the weekend with the various heads of state in Swaziland, would you say there is now a better, more positive spirit between the South African Government and the different countries of southern Africa?

[Botha] As far as Mozambique is concerned, this meeting was very useful to us. I am expecting considerable positive results to come from that. As regards the others, I cannot say. Time will have to provide answers as to whether the discussions and the good attitude shown can be developed further. In my view, it will have to be a process. The leaders of soutehrn Africa should long ago have got together. They do not need burials or coronations in order to meet each other. I regret that they only meet at such occasions. We ought to have had structures long ago through which we could discuss the problems of development, of peace, of ending terrorism.

[Robinson] So nothing definite was decided, between yourself and other governments, perhaps like Botswana, to meet again?

[Botha] Well, look, I cannot go ahead tonight here in public and tell of everything we discussed behinds the scenes.

[Robinson] Very well, minister. I understand. But there was one negative note, if one could put it like that, in the whole of the weekend celebrations, and that was the withdrawal of President Moi of Kenya. How do you see that?

[Botha] President Moi was looking for an excuse not to come because he has internal problems in Kenya, and he knows it. And it is time that he faced up to the truth and admitted it. He should not think we are too stupid to see the truth. He was desperately looking for an excuse to stay away, and the Swazis told him that he, Moi, was not going to dictate to the Swazis who they should invite. And I think it was a bold, a very great action, by the Swazis, and I respect them for it.

[Robinson] Minister, there were also reports that President Kenneth Kaunda was fairly negative towards South Africa's presence, and that he said, inter alia, that the things South Africa is busy with domestically, the reforms, really mean nothing. Are you aware of that? And do you want to say anything about it?

[Botha] Yes. I am aware of that. But that is his old habit. As you know, anything which does not suit him 100 percent, he denigrates. He himself has a full packet of problems in his country. He had made a mess of his administration, and the sooner he admits this, the better. And the sooner someone told him that, the better. And I am saying it tonight. Perhaps he could hear about it through the medium of this television program. The days are long gone when they could hide their own shortcomings behind dramatic and hysterical gestures. President Kaunda should give his attention to the upliftment of his own people, and he should leave South Africa alone. The government here has announced its program for progress in this region. We have said apartheid is dead. We have said we are going to get rid of it. We have said we are going to share power with all communities up to the highest level. What President Kaunda wants is a one party state. He thinks that is the solution to all problems.

[Robinson] Even in South Africa?

[Botha] Even in South Africa. Because, as he sees things, that is his solution. And it solved nothing in his country. In fact, the situation has deteriorated there. I am not annoyed with him. I know him well. We have often met. Just let me tell you, though, that if I had tried to arrange a meeting there between him and our president, then I can tell you right now that he would have refused, and leaked it to the press. So, because we did not try to arrange a meeting, he told the press [switches to English] no effort has been made to contact me. [reverts to Afrikaans) But I have learned to know them. They cannot bluff me any longer. This country is on a new path, and the sooner our neighbors accept this, as has Swaziland — and I appreciate their stand — that a new South Africa is dawning for us all, the better.

[Robinson] But do you then want to say, minister, that South Africa is not interested in good relations with Zambia or with President Kaunda?

[Botha] No, no, no, no. We are very keen on good relations, and we will continue to assist him by taking care his imports and his exports, and helping him in that way. And we will continue to assist him in many respects, and get him out of difficulties, as we have so often in the past. We are keen to do so. But I do not like being shouted at, from morning to night, by an African leader who ought to know better. If he would like us to accept his sincerity, then I demand of him now, too, that he also accept our sincerity. Our president has made full announcements on the reforms in this country, which can be accepted by any reasonable African leader.

[Robinson] Is it your feeling that they have accepted the president's announcements? Did you, for example, use the opportunity to explain what is taking place, and do the black leaders accept what is taking place in this country?

[Botha] I have taken the trouble to personally go and tell a number of black leaders around us what we are doing, and when we are alone, in private, they express understanding and appreciation, because they know our circumstances. But I am sorry to tell you that the ANC headquarters is in Lusaka, and they are stuffing Dr Kaunda's head with piffle.

[Robinson] But, in the light of that, would it not have been a good thing to have got into a discussion with President Kaunda about this matter, since he is also the chairman of the Frontline States?

[Botha] There is no need to discuss the matter with him, Mr Robinson. In the past 2 years, I have been to Zambia four or five times. And I personally told the president there what we are planning. And he expressed satisfaction at what we told him. And I went into much more detail than I had planned to. All he should do is, he should understand the reality and the extent of the reform which this government has begun, and he should stop lending his ear to this bunch of communists.

[Robinson] Minister, earlier on you said that in private some leaders have told you they understand and appreciate what is taking place in this country. Do you perhaps want to say who they are?

[Botha] No, no, no.

[Robinson] Or the names of the countries?

[Botha] No, no. Because then these diabolical forces will swoop down on them again and flay them. I do not want to get my friends in trouble.

[Robinson] And which are these diabolical forces you mention?

[Botha] The communist elements in the ANC, and an element in the West, in Washington, on the Hill, and in Europe, and in Britain, who see only salvation and good in everything the communist elements in the ANC does. They are being hoodwinked. They use apartheid and the negative elements in apartheid to persuade Western governments to do the work of Moscow at this time. And this is a very serious problem we are facing, but we should not shy away. We should continue trying to persuade the reasonable elements in Europe and America of our sincerity.

[Robinson] Minister, at the weekend there was speculation that the discussions held in Swaziland were also related to the efforts of the Commonwealth's so-called Eminent Persons Group [EPG], and that one of the aspects being worked on is that South Africa some time will eventually speak with the ANC, provided the ANC, under pressure from Europe wherever, ends its violence. Is that the case?

[Botha] Look, let me explain the situation very clearly. The president and the government of this country have stated very clearly: we will speak to any leader or party which rejects violence in achieving political goals. This principle was not created in order to make things difficult for the ANC or for Mandela. This principle applies to all the people in this country. Whites too. Whites on the right, the rightwing radical side. Those who use violence to gain power are doomed to govern with violence too. Please, let us accept this reality. All this government has said, is that if the ANC, or any organization, or leader, stops violence, then they are obviously welcome to sit around the conference table with us.

[Robinson] Minister, you are reaffirming the principle which the government has stated time and again. But my question was specifically about the Commonwealth group, and the fact that the negotiations with them are at a delicate stage and, as you are aware yourself, they are meeting again this week in London. My question is about their actions and South Africa's actions, and the ANC as a partner in dialogue.

[Botha] No, you are wrong. Not only the ANC as partner in dialogue. Our discussions with these prominent persons from the commonwealth, as they are known — and among them are persons of real eminence — have up to this stage gone well, and as the president himself said, a delicate stage has been reached. What do we mean by that? They reported to us. We have now answered. We are awaiting further ifnormation, further reaction, from their side. I personally believe that this group — and the president has permitted me to say this — can play a useful role. The stage is delicate in the sense that at this stage we cannot reveal in public what has taken place between us, because then we would be breaking a relationship with them which we have reached, namely, that we would not do our negotiations in public. But, as far as I am concerned, there is very good hope, and there is very good reason to expect that this group can play a useful role to promote dialogue and to help end violence as a means of achieving political goals, Now, whether this will happen, I cannot say. But nothing has happened to cancel the potentially useful role of this group. I think that is the stage we hase now reached and I believe it is a very postive and promising stage.

[Robinson] Is that more or less the message you got during your recent visit to Europe, that there is a spirit in Europe which makes it possible to move ahead?

[Botha] No. The Europeans are in a different position. Their problem is that they do not have among them a black person like General Obasanjo, who knows Africa and Africa's realities. That is their problem. They live in a vacuum. Some of the European nations were themselves the most brutal colonial oppressors the world ever knew, and we are still paying part of that price today. But the EPG group, what is important about them is that they include a number of prominent — you could say, leaders — who, in their time, fulfilled important roles. And I have accepted that these people will not want to deliberately destroy the reputations they have built up over the years simply by resorting to irresponsible actions. And we found a reasonably realistic approach, an objective approach, among this group to the problems of Africa. And they are trying to put us in this context, the context of Africa, while Europe and these do-gooders in America never see us in the context of Africa, but in the context of Europe and America.

[Robinson] Speaking about America, minister. During the weekend you also met the daughter of President Reagan. Was that something substantial, or was it simply a pleasant friendly meeting?

[Botha] No. You must not underestimate that lady. She has a will of her own, and she is her father's daughter.

[Robinson] But do the daughter and her father discuss matters?

[Botha] I believe she is very close to her father. You can see that she is concerned about the pressure which is being applied on President Reagan as a result of the actions in the Congress and Senate.

[Robinson] Specifically over South Africa?

[Botha] Specifically over South Africa. She is concerned about this, and, while I would not like to reveal the whole discussion, I believe the president really took the trouble to brief her very fully what he stands for, what our problems are, our dilemma, and also asked her to judge this. He told her, you are now in Swaziland. Judge for yourself how these hated white racists of Pretoria are received in black state. I believe we had a particularly useful meeting. Our president has invited her to South Africa for 2 weeks. She is a very busy lady. She is very interested in political matters in America. And I hope she will be able to come. I hope she will be able to visit us for 14 days, then we can give her even more attention.

[Robinson] But the questions I actually wanted to ask, minister, is, following the discussions with you, can she return to America and take a specific message to her father or other government leaders back home, and carry the point home?

[Botha] I hope so. I really hope so. We spoke very fully with her. Of course, you will realize that given only an hour, there are limitations. But substantially we spoke in depth. As far as I am concerned, it was a good meeting. And there should be follow-up discussions. But of course this is not our only contact. The president as you can imagine has his own contact with President Reagan, very regularly.

[Robinson] Minister, let us move to the internal situation. You all had the opportunity in Swaziland to speak to King Zwelithini of Zululand. What was the significance? Could it have any significance to further developments inside South Africa?

[Botha] Yes. Let me say, as a fellow South African, I was pleased that the Zulu king was invited. It think it is a feather in the cap for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. There was a time, let me say quite honestly, with the Ingwavuma issue, when we were negotiating with the Swazis, and the Swazis wanted very dearly to have Ingwavuma incorporated into Swaziland. At the time relations between us and KwaZulu, on this matter, had reached a very low point. The KwaZulu government at the time made harsh statements.

[Robinson] And now, after your discussions with the king?

[Botha] I believe it was very good that he was there himself, that he was invited. In fact, he was given head-of-state treatment. If you could have seen the arrangement of the seating, he was in fact sitting alongside the new Swazi king and the queen mother.

[Robinson] But my question, minister, is on the relations between Zululand and South Africa. After all, it is known that there is little agreement between Chief Buthelezi and the South African Government. Was this cleared up during your meeting now in Swaziland?

[Botha] I cannot give you a categorical answer. But the good will and friendliness we showed each other must necessarily, I am sure, extend to Chief Buthelezi. And I have no doubt that as time passes a greater understanding will come about, because the South African Government sincerely means that in this country real power-sharing must take place.

[Robinson] On that point, minister, let me make a little political capital on that point. It would appear that the South African government, and especially Deputy Minister Louis Nel, do not like the kind of statement you have just made, and that the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is not very happy about the goals you have outlined.

[Botha] Earlier I said that there are two main elements in this country who do not want change or reform. One is the white right; the other is on the left. Not necessarily black, because they also have white, colored, and Asian elements, these communists. They have always been like that. But the outcome of all these attitudes necessarily leads to the destruction of the freedom of the individual and the community in southern Africa. And the message we have to get across to our people, both black and white, colored and Asian, is that there is only one way in which stability, progress, and peace can come to this country, and that is for the different communities to trust in each other, and to come to agreement on how to share power in a manner which will maintain self-determination for the various communities. Because then you would have power-sharing in the most democratic manner possible. What is very important — and I am glad you asked the question — is this: Oour friends in the AWB must ask themselves only one question — and they must at least show that responsibility to the public — where is their policy and direction going to lead this country? The South African Government ... [changes thought] we are permanently on the edge of total boycotts and sanctions and isolation, on the edge of total isolation regarding scientific knowledge, our exports, the products of our farmers, our minerals. Our mines face having to close down. What answer do they have? They will not be able to eat all the oranges produced. They will not be able to export the corn. They will not be able to process the minerals.

[Robinson] But, sir, are they not gaining support in the country?

[Botha] I cannot say if they are gaining support. But let me say to you, it is false support. False in the sense that if our people know what is happening, if we can get the message across, surely there must be very few whites in this country who could be so stupid as to dig their own graves in this manner.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, minister, for taking part in this Network program. We appreciate it. Unfortunately, we have to end now. We have reached the end of our program. Thanks once again.

Applications for New ID Books Taken 1 May

MB3016[illegible]2 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — All people who are legally resident in South Africa can apply for the new uniform ID book from tomorrow, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria today. Applications may be lodged at the department's regional or district offices (formerly the "commissioner's office"), or magistrate's offices.

ANC Denies 'Communist' Movement Charges

MB301431 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The ANC has rejected President P.W. Botha's claim that it is a communist organization. This week, Mr Botha, speaking in Parliament, appealed to what he called nationalists in the ANC to return to South Africa and become part of the reform process. Howard Barrell reports from Harare.

[Barrell] Lusaka-based ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said today that Mr Botha's allegations that the ANC was a communist organization was an attempt to distract from the fact that apartheid was responsible for the chaos confronting South Africans. Mr Botha was applying warped concepts to classify South Africans, he said. We regard all people who give their lives for our freedom, said Sebina, as patriots and nationals above all else. The ANC, he added, is not a communist movement, but a bulwark movement which has always accommodated people from a wide spectrum of the society, without any distinction based on the ideologies they may profess.

ANC Secretary General Discusses Mandela Release

MB281707 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Excerpts] The United Nations recently adopted a resolution calling on the South African Government to end violence against black people and to release all imprisoned political prisoners. One of the prisoners is the internationally known South African leader, Nelson Mandela. Today, Indaba looks at the issue of the release of Nelson Mandela. Here is the secretary general of the African National Congress, Thomas Nkobi.

[Begin Nkobi recording] Rumors are widespread because of the utterances of the South African regime. Botha, when he opened Parliament last year, mentioned that he was prepared to release Mandela provided Comrade Mandela would renounce violence. He said again when he opened Parliament this year that he could release Mandela on humanitarian grounds provided certain conditions are met. For example, if the Soviets would release Shcharanskiy and Sakharov and a South African military bandit who has been captured in Angola, trying to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda.

The release of Comrade Mandela has remained a current topic for more than a year because of these kinds of verbal provocations by the South African regime. Whether Mandela is about to be released or not, the South African regime is in a dilemma. If they don't release Mandela and anything happens to him in jail they will have to answer.

It is absolutely impossible for Comrade Mandela to renounce violence. Violence, particularly in South Africa, came about as a result of legalized state violence. That is why the African National Congress in 1961 took to arms after 50 years of nonviolence, but during these peaceful years the state legalized violence was something and therefore it is absolutely unfair for the South African regime, the perpetrators of violence against innocent people, to ask Mandela to relinquish violence. He is not violent at all. It is the regime which is violent. [end recording]

PFP Member Says Police Behind Alexandra Violence

MB301917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 30, SAPA — Mr Dave Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) said today that there was overwhelming evidence that the latest round of violence in Alexandra township was planned and executed by policemen and their friends. Speaking during the debate on the law and order budget vote, he said policemen had set up roadblocks at the entrances to the township north of Johannesburg on April 22 and sealed it off. He alleged that:

— Three teams attacked selected targets;
— Some teams were supported by Hippo riot vehicles;
— The teams were dressed in civilian clothes but some members wore police blue shirts and trousers;
— They assaulted the wife of the Civic Association Chairman, Mrs Rebecca Beea, who identified police uniforms;
— When she could not tell them where her husband was, they assaulted her children too and burnt their house down;
— Witnesses had seen several blacks in blue uniforms emerge from behind a Hippo with guns and pangas in front of the house of a Youth Congress member, Mr Colin Ntola. When he tried to run, he was shot dead;
— A witness attending a "peoples court" dealing with a matrimonial matter, when it was attacked and several occupants shot or wounded.

"Alexandra looks today like a scene from the movie "The Killing Fields." "A leadership vacuum exists as every known leader has fled, fearing death at the hands of the police," Mr Dalling said.

The minister, Mr Louis le Grange, asked him whether he would supply the names of these leaders. "Certainly, I have them all," Mr Dalling replied. "Houses belonging to leaders have been gutted, burnt out cars litter the streets. The pall of death hangs over that community. What has happened there is nothing short of madness. There is overwhelming evidence that the latest round of violence and killing was planned and executed by policemen and their friends."

"Unless this insanity is stopped, and quickly, Alexandra will experience a new dark era," he said. The police should withdraw as a matter of urgency and call off "the military occupation of the town." Normality had to be restored and leaders should be allowed to return to their homes in safety. "This cannot happen while the police behave in this manner," Mr Dalling said. It was time the minister stopped making excuses and exercised his authority without delay. "The perpetrators of arson, murder and violence, no matter what the provocation, must be brought to book," he said.

Mr Jurie Mentz (NP [National Party] Vryheid) said Mr Dalling was the enemy of peace, or law and order in South Africa, because he accused the police of causing the unrest. "He and the member for Houghton (Mrs Helen Suzman) sit safely in their rich palaces but if a bomb should be hurled at them, they will be the first to call the police. But these things do not touch their own skins," Mr Mentz said.

SAAWU Organizer Found Dead in Transvaal

MB301605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 30, SAPA — An organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) has been found dead after he and another official were allegedly kidnapped and severely assaulted by three white men in Lichtenburg on April 14. A SAWU spokesman said the organiser, Mr William Olifant, was found dead on a farm in Koster, in the western Transvaal. His colleague, Miss Dorothy Morobe, was discharged from Leratong Hospital yesterday. She was admitted to hospital after being assaulted and thrown from a moving vehicle.

The union spokesman said at the time of the alleged kidnapping both Mr Olifant and Miss Morobe were key figures in SAWU's efforts to gain recognition at the Lichtenburg firm where they were employed.

Police comment was not available.

Two Petrol Bomb Caches Uncovered in Durban

MB010926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Police in Durban today confiscated two hauls of petrol bombs — one of which was found in a bus parked near the venue for the Congress of South African Trade Unions May Day rally. A police spokesman said that a total of 24 petrol bombs and five litres of petrol were confiscated. Early this morning police stopped a car in Kwamashu and found 19 petrol bombs. Five people were arrested. In an empty bus at the Warwick Avenue bus terminus near Curries Fountain, near Venue for COSATU rally, police found five petrol bombs and five litres of petrol. No one was arrested.

Two people had been arrested in Chesterville for intimidation, police added. It was alleged they were trying to stop people going to work.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Report 30 April

MB301820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — The following is today's 7pm unrest report as issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Mbekweni, near Paarl, at 7am this morning, police arrested 25 black men over 18, two black women, 12 youths and one female youth for public violence.

"Twenty-eight black youths and 19 black men over 18 years have been arrested at Mohlakeng, Randfontein, in connection with unrest. Eighteen petrol bombs plus four rounds of 9mm ammunition were confiscated.

"During police action at the stoning of a house in Wattville, near Benoni, at 12.15pm yesterday, two black men, over 18 years, were wounded by the police.

"A black youth has been arrested in Kwamashu, Durban, after about 50 youths stoned a police vehicle.

"A member of the police was slightly injured when black youths — the number unknown — stoned a police vehicle at Kabokweni, near Nelspruit.

"Blacks stoned taxis in Atteridgeville near Pretoria at about 2pm today. A black man has been arrested.

"At Sabelo Township, near Middelburg, Cape Province, 200 blacks stoned an SAP vehicle. Police had to use tearsmoke and their duty pistols. Two black men were slightly injured and arrested. Another two black men and one youth were arrested.

"At Tumahole township, near Parys, two members of the Development Board and four of the community council followed a suspect in an arson case. One member of the Development Board fired one round of birdshot in the direction of the suspect, wounding one black girl, 6, fatally. Her name is Vivian Thati of 807 Tladi Street. One black female was slightly injured. The suspect was arrested.

"In Guguletu, western Cape, a number of blacks stoned a bus during which a coloured female was slightly injured. The police were not present.

"In another incident in the Cape at Eblhar Township about 150 coloured youths gathered and rioted. The police had to use tearsmoke to disperse the mob. There were no arrests or injuries."

Report ends.

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB270735 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25 April-1 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions:**

According to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] Report) since April 1 there were:

April 1: Joel Phoshoko, 28, of Mabophane. He died in the HF Verwoerd Hospital a few hours after presenting himself to Pretoria Central Police. He was a trade unionist working for Cawusa (Catering and Allied Workers Union of S.A.)
April 6: Lucky Kutumela, 25, died in the police cells at Mahwelereng, Lebowa, near Potgietersus. He died within a day of his detention by Lebowa Police. Kutumela was a journalist, a member of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and Mwasa (Media Workers Association of SA.)
April 11: Peter Nchabeleng, 59, died in Schoonoord Police Station a few hours after being taken from his home in Apel by Lebowa Police. Nchabeleng was UDF [United Democratic Front] president for the Northern Transvaal region.
April 12: Eric Ngomane was 22, from the Nelspruit area died in Hazyview Police Station three weeks after being arrested by the South African police. Ngomane was a high school pupil.
April 19: Johannes Mashego, 26, of Tumahole, Parys. He died at Parys police station a few hours after his arrest by South African police. His employment situation was not stated.
The total number of known deaths in security detention since 1983, according to DPSC figures, is 61. This does not include 18 more deaths in police custody and political detentions over the past 18 months. In a written reply to Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order said a total of 150 persons had died in police custody in 1985. Of these 81 died from injuries sustained before and during arrest, six from assaults by fellow prisoners, 33 were suicides and 30 died of natural causes.

Detainees Hospitalised:

A total of 40 detainees were hospitalised in 1985 with various illnesses, including gunshot wounds and mental disturbances, Le Grange said in reply to questions by Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown).

Cases Brought Against Minister:

A total of 137 lawsuits, of which one case succeeded with a counterclaim and 88 were settled out of court, were brought against the Minister of Law and Order, Le Grange said. Of these, 68 related to damage to vehicles, 29 to unlawful arrest, 29 to assault, four to shooting incidents, three to being bitten by police dogs, one each to loss of maintenance, confiscation of a vehicle, damage to property due to police action and loss of prisoners' property while in police custody. Le Grange added he had not paid out any money as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him, but had paid out R146, 668 in out-of-court settlements, of which R111, 379 was for damage resulting from motor accidents.

Firearms and Community Councillors:

The state has provided firearms to black community councillors on an ongoing basis since 1984. Of the 1,227 community councillors representing 194 community councils, 245 councillors from 55 councils have been issued with 9mm parabellum pistols and in a few cases .25 .32 and .38 calibre pistols or revolvers, Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

Land Allocated to Non-Independent Homelands:

(As at the end of last year) as released by Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.

KwaZulu: 3,188,295 ha
Lebowa : 2,212,897 ha
Gazankulu: 744,570 ha
KaNgwane: 385,337 ha
Kwandebele: 103,370 ha
Qwa Qwa: 62,000 ha

Employment in Public Service:

As at September 30 last year the total number of people employed in the public service was, according to figures by Eli Louw, minister for administration and economic advisory services:

Whites: 140,199
Blacks: 94,842
Coloureds: 35,653
Indians: 6,104

SADF (Official Figures):

The White Paper tabled in Parliament this week by Magnus Malan, minister of defence, states that at present the full-time force of the SADF comprises 76 percent whites, 12 percent blacks, 11 percent coloureds and one percent Indians.

Religious Objectors:

Between July 1985 and the end of February 1986, 116 people classified as religious objectors were placed in the employment of state and parastatal bodies said Minister of Manpower Piet du Plessis.

Removals (Official Figures):

No decision has as yet been made about the removal of 64 of the 67 "black spots" in SA because they are likely to be affected by the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, said Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis. According to his figures about 60,000 blacks have been "assisted" to movE since the Department of Cooperation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (April 18 - April 25):

Since the above date it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following: Pamphlets: "We Salute the ANC" (not stated); "A Tribute to Our Comrades Who Were Killed Monday 1986/03/03;" "These Boers Will Never Do It Again" (both by CAYCO [Cape Youth Congress]). Publications: *South Africa: the Road to Revolution* (by Alex Callinicos); *Umsebenzi* [Work] No 3, 1985 (by South African Communist

Party).

Since the above dates it is an offence to possess the following "undesirable" publications: "Congress Review No 4" (not stated); "Azania Frontline No 11, September 1985" (by Azanian Liberation Support Committee, London); "SOYA Bulletin No 3" (by Students of Young Azania, Salt River).

Publications which have been declared not undesirable by the Directorate of Publications are: *The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa* (by Steve Biko); *The Teachings of Karl Marx* (by V I Lenin); *Labour: Forced Or Free?* CFMAG [expansion unknown] Topics No 1 and *Women of the Revolution*, CFMAG topics No 3 (both by Committee for Freedom, London); *Wereldraad van Kerken en die Vrijheidsbewegingen in Zuidelijk Afrika [World Council of Churches and the Freedom Movements in Southern Africa]* (by persons unknown).

Prisoner of Conscience — Chris Maake:

Chris Maake, 28, was detained in the Pietersburg area on August 16 last year. He is being held at Hannesburg Prison, near Pietersburg, Northern TVL [Transvaal], under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Maake was on the SRC [Student Representative Council] at Turfloop University and was publicity secretary for AZASO [Azanian Students Organization] in the area at the time of his being detained. A formal request for visits to the detainee by his wife and family has been refused.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] Eglin Meets Fabius

David Braun reports from Cape Town on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 April that "the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] told former French Prime Minister Mr Laurent Fabius yesterday that external pressures which damaged the South African economy were unlikely to be helpful in resolving the country's problems." PFP leader Colin Eglin and MP Mrs Helen Suzman met with Mr Fabius and former French Culture Minister Jack Lang. Eglin said: " 'We expressed our view of the seriousness of the situation and the need for constitutional reconstruction. We said the abolition of the pass laws was going to be helpful in creating a better climate, but that so far the gap between rising black expectations and the rate of change of the Government in the constitutional field was still dangerously wide. Our view is that South Africa is going to change from inside and that external pressures which damage the economy are unlikely to be helpful.' "

Nelspruit Boycott

The paper reports on page 3 that a consumer boycott called for by Nelspruit and White River people calling themselves the "comrades" has failed. The boycotters asked blacks not to buy from white-owned businesses. However, all day yesterday, the day the boycott was to begin, business was normal. Pamphlets were distributed in Kabokwenin and Kanyamazane calling for a boycott and making the following demands: Withdrawal of SADF from townships, release of detained students, and reemployment of all those fired during the last stayaway. It threatened that the "comrades" would note those not observing the boycott.

Desperate Farmers

"In an unprecedented move, Transvaal farmers have appealed for a two-year moratorium on thier debts to avoid financial collapse," the paper reports on the same page. The recent rains have come too late and extraordinary emergency aid is needed to save the agricultural sector, they say.

Minister on May Day

David Braun reports from Cape Town on page 3 that "Home Affairs Minister Mr Botha has not had any formal approaches for May 1 to be declared a public holiday, his office said yesterday." This was the first reaction to reports that momentum is building for a national holdiay to be declared.

Hendrickse Request 'Evaded'

"The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has evaded a request from the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to serve on the State Security Council," the political staff reports from Parliament on page 4. Mr Hendrickse said that as a member of Parliament, "I must serve on the security council. We must know what is going on." Botha said he had invited Hendrickse to "share with him" on the security council many times.

Catholics Against Disinvestment

On page 6, the paper reports the results of a survey conducted among Catholic groups after the walk out at Victory Park in opposition to the Catholic proposal to back disinvestment. In the survey, "many parish spokesman said there had been such a dealy in the papers reaching them that they had not had time to formulate adequate replies. But the general feeling was that the country's problems would not be solved by disinvestment."

Pick'n'Pay Strike

Another page 6 report says that thousands of Pick'n'Pay workers in key jobs in 76 supermarkets were poised to go on strike on 2 May and the chairman, Raymond Ackerman, said "this was one of the most serious situations the supermarket chain had ever experienced." He said no emergency plans had been formulated and he hoped that talks would avert the strike.

EPG as Mediator

"The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] will discuss reports tomorrow that it might be called on to mediate between South Africa's white and black nationalists," *THE STAR*'s bureau reports from London. However, a spokesman refused to speculate and said that the EPG was determined to maintain a low profile. The Commonwealth Secretariat is hopeful that Pretoria has accepted some of the EPG's offers, "notably to act as intermediaries until proper dialogue can be arranged."

RSC Rethinking Urged

In its editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* says that it shares the PFP's misgivings about the regional services council [RSC] system, both practical aspects and political. Local ratepayers will have far less control over these bodies and they will likely become ponderous, self-protecting machines. Blacks are unlikely to buy the idea. The paper agrees with the PFP that apartheid is the foundation of the RSC but says "things have changed since then, even in the Government's own thinking. If it is still in the mood for bold changes then we appeal: let's spend another year working on a fairer system of regional and local government. This time, bring in everybody."

Call for General Election

Roger Hulley, PFP MP for Constantia, writes on the same page that had the new constitution not been introduced, the government would have been forced to call a general election before now. Although it is legal to postpone one, "I don't believe it is honourable or democratic." He has heard the argument that it is too soon after the colored and Indian elections and that the government won a "yes" vote in the 1983 referendum, both of which he rejects. He says that the president's extension of his 1981 mandate is "adrift down the slippery slopes of dictatorial rule" and believes that as a matter of principle an election should be called.

Buti Interview

The paper reports on page 28 on an interview reporters Colleen Ryan and Mike Cadman had with the former mayor of Alexandra, Sam Buti, who says he remains committed "to upgrading the poverty stricken township despite his resignation from the town council." He told the paper he was going to concentrate on his work as a minister. " 'I am not a politician — I am a minister of religion — a minister involved in issues that cannot be divorced from politics.' " He confirmed he had met with Nelson Mandela but was "not willing to say whether this discussion prompted his resignation."

CITIZEN on Brain Drain

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 29 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "there is a growing executive-middle management-professional brain drain from South Africa" composed of people who are convinced that South Africa is " 'finished.' " It is no good berating them for "black unrest has reached a peak of savagery which has stunned the country." "Yet saner counsel asks: Is this country really finished?" The government is genuinely on the road of reform but it must "end the violence that is tearing South Africa apart and give the country a better perception of where it is going and where it will be in, say, five years." "When confidence is restored, those who are afraid will stay to play their part in the brave new South Africa that is developing."

NP Denies Newspaper Report

Brian Stuart reports on page 8 that the National Party has described as " 'utter hogwash' " a *SUNDAY STAR* report that there is a move within the party to kick out some of its more liberal members of parliament. A Nationalist MP asked *THE CITIZEN* how any journalist could believe that a party committed to reform would evict from membership those members committed to reform. Chris Rencken, National Party chief of information, told *THE CITIZEN* that " 'this story is so farfetched that it hardly warrants comment.' " Members of other political parties, in off-the-record conversations, also dismissed the report.

Editorial on 'Mixed Signals'

Public opinion abroad is confused by the mixed signals emanating from the Botha government, the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English says in an editorial on page 8. "On the one hand, there is the admirable decision to scrap the pass laws. On the same day, however, a bill is published giving the minister of law and order permanent emergency powers to proclaim certain areas as unrest areas where sweeping police powers will be applicable by proclamation." "The good impression of one measure is wiped out by the other." Many blue-chip American companies have already pulled out of South Africa, the editorial notes, and many more are reviewing their positions. "Perceptions in America and elsewhere would change rapidly for the better if negotiation with representative blacks was seen to be getting underway, leading to a new non-racial constitution and paliamentary rights for all. What is needed is for negotiations to replace violence and counter violence as the central theme of South African politics."

SOWETAN on Police Role in Violence

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 29 April comments on page 4 that "now that it is becoming clear that some policemen, even unoffically, have been involved in revenge attacks on communities, the Government should take action as this is leading to the breakdown of law and order." When communities believe members of the security forces "apply law an order selectively, this leads to anarchy." "We are loathe to criticise the police," the editorial says, "for even if we might not agree with them all the time, we believe, to be effective, they need our support." However, the thinking, rightly or wrongly, "is that the police only react when one of their members or somebody supportive of the government is hit. That selective justice, if it is true, has led to the present cycle of violence."

Labor Disputes

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on pages 1 and 2 aof Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 29 April that wage talks in the metal industry broke down when 3 of the 15 unions participating in the talks walked out of a meeting in protest over an offer by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa. Pickard-Cambridge also notes that 259 workers at Foschini stores are staging a legal strike, according to a company spokesman while a spokesman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union claimed that almost all of the company's 5,000 employees were on strike. The strike was called over the retrenchment of workers.

UCASA To Seek Overseas Loan

"The Urban Councils Association of SA (UCASA) is to apeal overseas for a loan of R500 for the upgrading of black townships," Thelma Tuch reports on page 2. UCASA president Steve Kgame "said appalling conditions faced the blacks in townships" and criticized the government for "pumping money into the homelands instead of providing money for debt-ridden councils."

'Economic Siege' To Continue

"South Africans will remain under economic siege this year, says the latest issue of Economic Prospects of the Bureau for Economic Research (BER)," John Tilston reports on page 3. Consumer spending is expected to drop by 1 percent and spending on durable goods is expected to fall by 9.4 percent this year. "The personal savings ratio (personal savings as percentage of disposable income) should fall to 3.7 percent in the last quarter from the first quarter's 6.9 percent" and "fixed investment should continue in the doldrums."

Black Tax Returns 'Normal'

"GST [General Sales Tax] returns from black traders were normal, Inland Revenue's chief director Schalk Albertyn told *BUSINESS DAY* in Pretoria yesterday," Gerald Reilly and Chris Cairncross report on the same page. Albertyn said that unrest in the townships "had not caused any dramatic decrase in general sales tax payments." He also denied "millions of rands were being lost because inspectors were being prevented from entering townships."

SATS Unions Protest

"The Department of Transport is turning SA Transport Services [SATS] into a second-rate organization with an uncertain future, Federation of SATS Trade Unions chairman Jimmy Zurich said last night," Gerald Reilly reports on page 5. "He said that while the federation accepted that personnel at SATS had to be cut by 50,000 they never expected that workers would be forced to retire or that personnel would be cut by a further 25,000 people." Zurich also dismissed the recently announced 10 percent pay raise for SATS employees as a " 'hand-out.' "

Dairybelle Interdict

"An order interdicting striking Dairybelle workers from intimidating and assaulting other employees, destroying property, interfering with deliveries or preventing entry to and exit from the company's premises in Midrand has been confirmed in the Pretoria Supreme Court," the paper reports on the same page.

BUSINESS DAY Editorial

"The evidence accumulates week by week that economic recovery is likely to be painfully slow and, probably, much delayed. To say that confidence is lacking is to state the obvious; to hope that the international climate will improve before the internal political climate is to indulge in self-deception," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. The "tepid" reaction to the abolition of influx control shows that "there is little the government can realistically be expected to do to bring the crisis to an end." "Yet there is a kind of bitter consolation to be found in the fact that the country, willy-nilly, is adjusting to the reality from which the white ruling class has tried for a generation to hide As the more bizarre aspects of apartheid are peeled away, we come closer and closer to the core problem: the management of the country as a whole has for most of this century been simply inappropriate." The government has "squandered capital resources," "protected fat and lazy industries," and "imported skills when we might has trained our own people." "For most South Africans, even most whites, emigration is not a realistic possibility. So, sooner or later, the country will have to recover its nerve, learn to cut its cloth, and find the ingenuity to make innovative solutionss."

RAPPORT on Urbanization

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 27 April says in an editorial on page 10 that "those who reagrd the scrapping of influx control as the biggest step to reform this decade have reason to believe this." The end of influx control is one thing, but what follows, the handling of the complex urbanization process, is another matter. It is one of the greatest challenges, not only for the government and private enterprise but for the people as well. The purposefulness, motives, and common sense with which urbanization is to be tackled is not only in the interest of blacks but of the country as well.

DIE TRANSVALER on White Radicals

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 28 April says in an editorial on page 16 that "the ugly face of white radicalism at its most brutal has emerged at a National Party meeting in Brits." On the one hand it is good that the scandalous rightist action was revealed in public. But on the other hand it is regrettable that white politics has sunk to such a low level and sad that such action was perpetrated in the name of Afrikanerdom. "We regret that manner in which black radicals are forcing those in authority to silence, and we equally reject those white radicals." Concluding, it says the question which unavoidably comes up is: "Why do these people want to shout down the message of the National Party?"

BEELD on Friendship With Africa

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "Swaziland's coronation ceremony was an object lesson for South Africa as well of how white South Africans, despite everything, can reach out to Africa." President Botha has shown that it is not impossible to offer the hand of friendship to Africa. If it was destined that white and black in South Africa should live in continued conflict, then President Botha would have had difficulty communicating with African leaders. The answer to the South African problem lies in black and white attitudes. Concluding, it says: "If we overlook the Swaziland lesson regarding attitudes in South Africa, then everyone should ask himself the question if he is not really his own biggest enemy."

Editorial on New Youth Group

BEELD says in another editorial on page 8 that "young people have a significant role to play in building anew South Africa." Therefore, the establishment of a multiracial organization such as Jeugkrag South Africa [Youth Power South Africa] is being welcomed as a necessity in the present transitional period in South Africa. The establishement of Jeugkrag South Arica comes at a time when the energy of misguided youth under the wing of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is being directed in a misplaced manner. Jeugkrag South Africa should be afforded an opportunity of showing the youth of all races that they can contribute constructively without having to burn, murder, or fight.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MAY 1986

Postponement of Arab Summit

The Arab foreign minister's failure to set a date, venue, and agenda for a summit conference is a "terrible failure" which expresses the Arab states' inability to confront the United States, Tripoli radio asserted 2 May. The Libyan comment followed Rabat radio's announcement the previous evening that the foreign ministers would attempt to fix the date and agenda for a summit at another meeting in Morocco after Ramadan, which ends 8 June. A communique broadcast by the radio said the decision was made after it became clear that subjects for the summit agenda are in need of "more study, close examination, preparation, consultation, and exchange of views."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz denied reports attributed to the UN secretary general that Iraq and Iran have agreed to begin direct negotiations to end the war, according to Amman radio. The Iraqi denial, which has not thus far been mentioned by monitored Iraqi sources, followed a Rabat radio report on the UN secretary general's announcement that Iran and Iraq have "provisionally accepted" an eight-point agenda for direct negotiations though they have failed to agree on cease-fire arrangements.

As for the military situation, military communiques cited by IRNA reported further Iranian air strikes on Iraqi positions in the Faqqeh region, inside Iran's Khuzestan Province. Iraqi planes raided Iranian oil-pumping stations at Ahvaz, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Regarding the situation in the Al-Faw area, Iraq's VII Army Corps commander asserted at a news conference reported by INA that his troops "completely destroyed" an Iranian offensive west of Al-Mamlahah 28-29 April.

In the Gulf, an unidentified aircraft fired missiles at a Saudi tanker 1 May, killing the captain and two sailors, and injuring six others, according to an official source in Abu Dhabi cited by WAM.

Bahrain-Qatar Dispute

Saudi King Fahd has succeeded in containing the Bahraini-Qatari maritime border dispute in a way that "preserves the interests of the two fraternal countries as a first step," a Saudi spokesman disclosed in an official statement transmitted by SPA. He said the Kingdom will also seek to establish a joint agreement between the two countries covering other disputed issues.

Iranian Delegation's Tour

A joint statement at the end of the Iranian delegation's visit to Libya warned the United States that Libya, Iran, and the "Islamic masses" will resist any "new aggression" against the Jamahiriyah. The statement, which was carried by JANA, also urged European countries to cancel their "aggressive measures" against Libya, rejected accusations of Libyan and Iranian involvement in terrorism, and urged Muslims worldwide to "kindle their jihad fervor" to confront the "10th crusade" being led by the United States.

The Iranian delegation held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials in Damascus 1 May, IRNA noted.

Syrian Internal Differences

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Major General 'Ali Haydar is under house arrest following his "open criticism" of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's policy on Lebanon. The radio spoke of "tension and rebellion" in the special units which Haydar commands.

Southern Lebanon

The army of southern Lebanon (ASL) commander has ordered a reinforcement of ASL positions on the border of Israel's security zone following a "large terrorist attack" on an ASL position 1 May, Jerusalem radio reported. IDF radio noted that three ASL soldiers were kidnapped, five were wounded, and one terrorist was killed in the attack, which occurred in the southwestern Al-Biqa' area. The Islamic Resistance claimed credit for attacking ASL positions in the area in a statement cited by Beirut radio.

PLO

A PLO delegation headed by Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed FLN officials in Algiers of the PLO Executive Committee's "unanimous" agreement to the Algerian president's proposal for a "comprehensive dialogue" among all Palestinian revolution factions at a conference aimed at "closing the Palestinian ranks," Algiers radio reported.

Egypt

Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman is one of 56 members of an "extremist Muslim group" who were arrested in connection with the attempt to "storm" a mosque in Aswan 29 April, MENA reported. Al-Rahman, who was described by MENA as a professor at the Foundations of Islam College in Asyut, has been arrested on several previous occasions because of his links with Muslim fundamentalist groups.

Afghanistan

DRA Revolutionary Council President Babrak Karmal returned home 1 May after medical check-ups in the Soviet Union, Kabul radio reported, adding that Karmal was welcomed at Kabul Airport by PDPA and Soviet officials.

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Emergency Arab Summit Conference Postponed

JN011937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1929 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Fes, 1 May (INA) — The Arab foreign ministers have decided to postpone the emergency Arab summit until after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. They agreed the summit should be preceded by a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to prepare an agenda and fix a date for the summit. The Libyan and Syrian foreign ministers expressed reservations over the decision.

Ministers To Meet After Ramadan

LD012139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2027 GMT 1 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement: apparent final statement of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Rabat 30 April-1 May — monitored in progress]

[Text] [The Arab foreign ministers] met on 30 April and 1 May 1986 to prepare the agenda of the emergency Arab summit. Following the discussions, which were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and brotherhood, and after reviewing [words indistinct] and the challenges currently confronting the Arab nation, it was determined that these subjects are still in need of further study, close examination, consultation, and the preparation and exchange of views. Therefore, the foreign ministers have decided [passage indistinct] The upcoming Arab foreign ministers conference will be held after the month of Ramadan [Ramadan is 11 May — 8 June this year] on the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Communique: 'More Study' Needed

LD012357 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Arab countries' foreign ministers have decided, at the end of their work this evening in Fes, to hold their next conference in the Kingdom of Morocco after the holy month of Ramadan. The Arab League secretary general will fix the date of the conference after consultations with the member countries to arrange the agenda and fix the date for the Arab summit. This was stated in the final communique of the conference after 2 days of meetings. Following is the text of the communique:

The Arab countries' foreign ministers held a meeting in Fes 30 April-1 May 1986 to prepare the agenda for the emergency Arab summit. After the discussions which were carried out in an atmosphere of frankness and fraternity and after reviewing all of the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation at the present circumstances, it became clear that these subjects are in need of more study, close examination, preparation, consultation and exchange of views. Therefore the foreign ministers have decided to hold another meeting in the Kingdom of Morocco, the date of which will be fixed by the secretary general in consultation with the member countries to lay down the agenda and fix the date for the Arab summit conference.

Iraq Asks League To Rethink Libya, Syria Membership

LD021338 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] London, May 2 (MAP) — Iraq has officially requested the Arab League to reexamine the membership of Libya and Syria in the Arab organization, revealed here the news bulletin of the Iraqi Embassy in London. The news bulletin quoted Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Tariq 'Aziz as saying in a statement to the Iraqi daily *Al-THAWRAH* that "this question has become urgent and any delay might contribute to the split of the Arab League".

"In backing Iran in its occupation of the Iraqi territory, the two regimes have violated in a blatant manner the charter of the Arab League and the Arab treaty of common defense", Mr. 'Aziz said.

On the other hand, Libya and Iran Thursday [1 May] cautioned Europe to "cancel the aggressive measures taken against Libya" otherwise "it will have to support the consequences, which will also affect the whole of the industrailized world".

In a press release after the visit of the Iranian delegation to Tripoli, published by the Jamahiriyah news agency JANA, the two countries affirm their solidarity and warn the United States and the European countries against the consequences of the new tension created by America, Europe and the Zionist enemy against Islam and the Moslems

PLO Executive Committee Meets in Baghdad

JN011006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee met here late last night under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Executive Committee reviewed during its meeting the latest developments of the Arab state of affairs and developments in the Palestinian arena. The executive committee also discussed the convocation of the proposed Arab summit and the need for this summit to discuss all current Arab issues and the means for confronting the perils of the aggression against the Arab homeland.

'Text' of Statement

JN011747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT 1 May 86

["Text" of statement issued by PLO Central Council at conclusion of meetings in Baghdad on 1 May 1986]

[Text] Meetings of the PLO Central Council were held in Baghdad 29-30 April 1986 under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and in the presence of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. At the beginning of its meetings, the Council heard the 4-hour report by the brother chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In it he reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the Arab and the international situation and their reflection on the Palestine question. Following discussion and debate, the Council expressed its full support for the Executive Committee statement issued on

7 March 1986 which contains the PLO stand on all current topics mentioned in the statement.

The Council also affirmed the PLO stand on Security Council Resolution 242 which was declared by various PNC sessions and which affirmed adherence to the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, foremost of which are their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their to establish their independent state on their national soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Council held a lengthy discussion on U.S.-Zionist designs aimed at striking at the Palestinian people's unity and attempts to attack Palestinian legitimacy, represented by the PLO, with the aim of imposing capitulatory settlements and separate deals. The Council entrusted the Executive Committee with the task of following up this serious subject and adopting the necessary and appropriate measures to confront these issues. The Council calls on our Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied homeland and the Arab masses to firmly and decisively confront these new aggressive designs.

The Council hails our Palestinian people's heroic and magnificent resistance against the abhorent Zionist occupation, which has confirmed its power and effectiveness following the glorious escalation of armed struggle. The Council affirms the importance of continuing this struggle using all means.

The PLO Central Council, which is proud of our Palestinian masses' steadfastness, heroic struggle and their rallying around the PLO and its legitimate leadership, calls on all factions to respond immediately to President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative so as to reinforce Palestinian national unity in order to confront the new hostile designs. The Council entrusts the PLO Executive Committee and the Council chairmanship to follow up this issue with the Algerian brothers in order to make this important initiative succeed.

The PLO Central Council strongly condemns the organized U.S.-Israeli terrorism against the Arab nation in general, and against the Palestinian people in particular, which is represented by the continuing repressive Israeli practices against our Palestinian and Arab people who are under Zionist occupation, the settlement policy, the confiscation of land, the attacks on liberties, the attempts to alter geographic and demographic characteristics, the descration of holy places, the obliteration of the Palestinian identity, the attacks against Palestinian refugee camps and the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the barbaric, aggressive U.S. raids on Libyan cities and the fraternal Libyan people, the U.S.-Israeli threats to launch new aggressive attacks against other Arab countries, and the U.S. and Israeli air piracy against Egyptian and Libyan planes.

The PLO Central Council hails the fraternal Lebanese mmasses and their national and Islamic forces which are valiantly confronting the partitioning conspiracy and confronting and resisting the Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and which support our kinfolk in the Palestinian refugee camps against the Israeli aggression and its agents. The Council also hails the magnificent resistance by the Lebanese and Palestinian masses against Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. The Council affirms its firm support for Lebanon's Arabism, its unity and the unity of its people and institutions, its stability, security, and sovereignty.

The PLO Central Council reviewed the Iraq-Iran war and its adverse impact on the Arab and Islamic nations and on the Palestine question in particular. It affirmed the need to exert all efforts to end this war peacefully. In this regard, the Council praises fraternal Iraq's stand which calls for ending this destructive war and hails the officers and fighters of the valiant Iraqi Army who are bravely defending the eastern flank of the Arab nation.

The PLO Central Council regards the aggressions directed against the Arab nation as related links of the same chain aimed at subjugating the Arab nation and imposing capitulation on it. It regards the latest Israeli-U.S. escalation as a serious threat and declares that Arab efforts must be united to confront it. Therefore, the PLO Central Council seriously calls for abandoning Arab differences and convening an Arab summit to confront these challenges and adopt the necessary measures to face the new danger.

The PLO Central Council reviewed the PLO's international relations following the visits by official Palestinian delegations to friendly countries and their participation in international conference and meetings. The Council held a lengthy review of the important meetings in Berlin between PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and GDR Chairman Erich Honecker and the important topics discussed during these meetings. The PLO Central Council praised the principled Soviet stands in supporting the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, in their just, legitimate struggle to achieve their legitimate rights and establish their independent state in accordance with international legitimacy and resolutions.

The PLO Central Council appreciates the stands of the friendly PRC and the stands of other socialist countries. The PLO Central Council hails the stands of Islamic, African, and nonaligned countries in supporting the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's just struggle. This support and backing represent strong pillars of our people's struggle.

The PLO Central Council affirms that the only way to acheive a peaceful, just, and permanent settlement in the Middle East is to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and convene an effective international conference under UN auspicies in which all permanent members of the Security Council and all sides to conflict, including the PLO, will participate on an equal basis.

The PLO Central Council condemns the U.S.-Israeli role which hampers the implementation of international resolutions on the Palestine question and which paralyzes the international will to establish just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

As it concludes this session of meetings in Baghdad, the PLO Central Council extends gratitude, greetings, and appreciation to militant President Saddam Husayn for Iraq's great support for the PLO at a time when Iraq is waging its great battle on behalf of the Arab nation. The PLO Central Council extends its greetings and appreciation to our heroic Palestinian people under occupation and in the diaspora and urges them to intensify their struggle to confront and defeat the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

Long live the unity of our people inside and outside the occupied land. Long live the struggle of our militant masses. Glory and immortality to our pure martyrs. Revolution until victory!
[Issued in] Baghdad, 1 May 1986

U.S. PLO Envoy on Move To Close Information Office

LD020902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 2 May 86

["Margo Nahhul Dispatch" — KUNA byline]

[Text] Washington, 2 May (KUNA) — Hasan 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO representative in the United States, last night [as received] issued a strong warning about moves in the United States to close the PLO's Information Office and to bring to trial any person connected with it, even if only a sympathizer.

'Abd al-Rahman told a press conference here that Congress, the U.S. Administration and Jewish organizations have launched an intensive campaign "to strip the PLO of its legitimate character and to deprive its institutions and staff of such legitimacy, and consequently to deal with it as a terroristic organization in the United States." He called for a discussion of this campaign and an explanation of its dimensions at the forthcoming Arab summit confernence. He said he acquainted the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Washington with the dimensions of this question during its meeting last Tuesday [29 April].

'Abd al-Rahman told KUNA that the campaign has been in existence a long time but "this is the first time it has acquired such concentration and intensity." He pointed out that while in the past statements were made attacking the PLO in the United States, there are now attempts to bestow a character of legitimacy and legality on such attacks.

"Abd al-Rahman said that during a Senate Judicial Committee meeting on 23 April, numerous discussions took place on the issue of "the combat of terrorism." Some participants in the debate called for the promulgation of laws under which the PLO could be described as a "terrorist organization," and consequently create pretexts to close down the Palestinian Information Office in Washington and terminate the PLO's mission to the United Nations in New York.

He warned against the attempts taking place in this regard which involve the possibility of asking him to appear before the courts in his capacity as a representative of a "terrorist" organization. The same would apply to the rest of the staff of the Palestine Information office.

He said that the discussions at the Senate Judicial Committee revealed the existence of a tendency for calling for investigation into the political activities of those working in the United States for Arab causes, and in particular the Palestine question.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Forces

JN011859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces attacked a Zionist military patrol in the occupied border strip at dawn today. A statement by the Joint Forces said that its men used automatic weapons in a clash with Zionist soldiers. Three Zionist soldiers were wounded. A Zionist military source admitted the attack and the wounding of three members of the patrols.

The joint forces fired mortar shells at a Zionist-agent position in southern Lebanon yesterday. Enemy artillery shelled two towns in the area.

The joint forces fired mortar shells at a position belonging to the occupation forces and Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-Luwayzah in Al-Rayhan yesterday morning. A communique by the joint forces said that the position sustained direct hits and that enemy ambulances were seen rushing to the scene of the attack and quickly leaving for the Marj 'Uyun hospital in the occupied border zone. Following the attack, Zionist forces and agent militias shelled 'Arab Salim and Hawmin al-Fawqah in Iqlim al-Tuffah using tanks and 155mm field artillery.

The occupation forces' artillery positioned in Tallat al-Sujjad and Jabal Safi in the Jazzin area yesterday shelled Jarju' west of Al-Luwayzah, wounding 15 citizens and causing grave damage to houses and property.

VOP Details Operations in Tel Aviv 29 Apr

GF020405 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces stated the following:

Our heroes of the Martyr George Khalid Abu Hadid group operating inside the occupied homeland planted a remote-controlled explosive charge in front of an enemy intelligence center in the center of Tel Aviv. The charge exploded at 0900 on 29 April, setting the center on fire. All contents were burned. A number of the enemy intelligence personnel were injured and a number of cars parked near the center were destroyed.

Our revolutionaries from the Martyr Abu Muhammad (Idayh) group operating inside the occupied homeland on the evening of 29 April attacked an enemy soldier patrolling in northern city of Acre. He sustained fatal injuries. His side arm was confiscated. The group eluded capture successfully according to plan. Immediately the enemy forces closed all roads leading to the city of Acre and arrested tens of Palestinian citizens allegedly connected with the operation.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces also stated the following:

At 2250 on 29 April, a Zionist Border Guard patrol tried to confront the Martyr Bassam Shahrur group operating inside the occupied homeland while on its way to carry out combat operations assigned to it in [name indistinct] District in Tel Aviv. The group attacked the patrol vehicle with hand grenades and injured a number of its members. The group left the area safely. Immediately a large force of the Zionist security personnel and policemen extensively combed the area searching for our revolutionaries after closing the district for more than 7 hours.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister on Status of Iraqi Gas Pipeline

GF011708 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 1 May (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said in a press statement today that final measures for the Iraqi gas pipeline project will be implemented soon.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH*, Shaykh 'Ali said that the first stage of the gas pipeline project will be under way next May. He added that the initial load capacity of the pipeline will reach 200 million square feet per day.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly endorsed an agreement on the supply of Iraqi natural gas to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti Santa Fe Brown Company was assigned consultancy work on the project.

Kuwait and Iraq have signed an agreement in Baghdad on November last year, according to which 400 million square feet of Iraqi natural gas will be transported daily to Kuwait.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Morocco Meetings

GF020727 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, returned home early today from the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco after participating in the meeting of Arab foreign ministers, which concluded in Fes last night.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General's May Day Address

GF020830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0557 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, YSP Central Committee secretary general, on the occasion of 1 May Labor Day celebration — live]

[Excerpts] This year the centennial celebrations of the international day of the working class in our country have great importance and vitality, particularly as they come after the foiling of one of the most serious plots to which the power of the workers and peasants in the PDRY have been subjected — the bloody 13 January conspiracy planned by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique designed to strike at the YSP and turn it into a nominal facade to void the power of the toilers of its class and progressive content, and to lacerate the people's national unity by organizing brutal massacres, which included the revolution's historical leaders and the founders of the YSP, and numerous experienced cadres. Nonetheless, our party, the YSP, emerged from this conspiracy, stronger and tougher, by virtue of the deep-rooted revolutionary, national, and class traditions in the consciousness and life of our party's struggle and our country's toilers. These traditions were deepened and consolidated in various stages of our people's glorious national history and through various stages of the birth and development of our Yemeni revolutionary movement, and its organized vanguard, the YSP — the party of the working class and the toilers.

Comrades, our celebrations of the international day of the working class should be a new incentive for us to continue our struggle to implement the party's class policy, remove the traces of the 13 January bloody plot, and strengthen efforts along the road of socialism. In this direction, the issue of achieving the people's national unity and healing wounds takes priority in the great efforts our party and people are making to remove the traces of this vile plot. The general amnesty decree embodies a national and humanitarian meaning for these efforts. A great number of the misled have returned to their families and (?homes). A great number of detainees have also been released. A high committee has been formed to implement the general amnesty decree.

Out of our confidence in our brothers and out of our national responsibility toward our people and country, we renew our welcome to the return of all who were misled by the plotters and who were included in the general amnesty decree so that they can contribute toward the active efforts to reconstruct the homeland. Comrade, the next stage will witness incessant and ceaseless efforts by all party members and masses to realize the tasks defined by the party.

Comrades, by celebrating the international day of the working class, we embody our loyalty and sincerity toward national, pan-Arab, and international causes for which the Yemeni working class is fighting. Our recent national history has bright examples of the struggle by the Yemeni working class for the victory of our national, pan-Arab, and international causes. It continues its struggle along this path by allying itself with all toilers.

Reachieving national unity of the Yemeni land and people on peaceful and democratic bases and strengthening the struggle cohesion with all Arab and international revolutionary forces is to receive the utmost attention in the struggle of our Yemeni working class on all national, pan-Arab and international levels. Along this path, we will continue joint efforts with our brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland to strengthen peaceful unity efforts to achieve the great goal of our people — reestablishing the unity of the Yemeni homeland through peaceful and democratic means by making efforts to improve all unity achievements accomplished in the Yemeni arena since the signing of the 1979 Kuwaiti agreement and the following agreements and unity successes.

We are determined to continue serious efforts with our brother leaders of the national part of the homeland to achieve more concrete unity and measures to establish more bases for political coordination, economic integration, and trade exchanges, and to facilitate communications and transport and the movement of citizens between the two parts of the homeland and remove all obstacles and difficulties obstructing this.

In this connection, we will continue our struggle in the service of the just causes of our Arab people, foremost being the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle, led by their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, to achieve their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

Considering the critical and serious current situation in the Arab arena, we emphasize the need to mobilize all Arab efforts and energies and employ them to rise to the level of the conspiratorial designs and aggressive challenges against our Arab people by forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance which are aggravating [words indistinct] and taking various forms of aggression, the most recent of which was the U.S. armed aggression against Libya. Our country has expressed its condemnation of this aggression and expressed support for Libya [words indistinct]. We believe that the current circumstances still require a decisive Arab stand toward the imperialist military presence in the Arab region. This presence is considered part of the strategy of aggression by imperialist forces designed to impose hegemony on the Arab region, control the destiny and resources of the Arab people, and disavow our just rights and causes.

Comrades, the struggle of our party and people, the Arab people, and all factions of the Arab revolutionary movement is closely linked to the struggle by the international revolutionary movement to achieve victory for the causes of the world's socialism and freedom and preserve and strengthen world peace.

Along this road, we will continue to strengthen and develop our struggle alliance with all forces of the world's revolutionary movement which oppose world imperialism. The foremost of these forces is the USSR and the socialist bloc countries. We seize this glorious occasion to applaud the great and eminent role the USSR plays on the international level to support the legitimate causes of all world peoples and countries which struggle against the policies of neo-colonialism and conspiratorial and aggressive designs by world imperialism. We would also like to praise the great contribution the USSR makes toward curbing the aggressive tendencies of imperialist circles and averting for humanity the threat of the militarization of space and a devastating nuclear war.

Chairman on Arab Summit, Relations with GCC

GF011740 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Manama, 1 May (WAKH) — South Yemeni President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said his country was keen to establish good relations with GCC states.

In interviews with Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* and UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, President al-'Attas described the visit to the Gulf states by S. Yemeni Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali as positive.

"The Gulf states understand the situation in my country and expressed readiness to help in reconstruction that was destroyed in last January's events," he said.

President al-'Attas disclosed that S. Yemen suffered $120 million as the result of the January battles.

On S. Yemen's response to the call for holding the emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid on Libya, he said "we agreed on holding the summit ... [elipses as received] but we do not want the summit to come out without positive results."

He said his country wants the summit to focus on the U.S. aggression on Libya because there are many issues and many Arab differences and there are other fields to discuss these issues. [sentence as received]

Al-'Attas denied any skirmishes at the borders with North Yemen.

"Our relations with brothers in North Yemen are good and they understand the situation and will not allow the superpowers of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to work against South Yemen," he added.

QATAR

'Kidnapped' Foreigners Reportedly Safe in Doha

NC012147 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 1 (AFP) — The 30 [as received] employees of a Dutch firm kidnapped Saturday by Qatar in a Gulf islet dispute with Bahrain are "in good health and well treated," a Dutch Government envoy told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday.

Cornelius Van Hese, consul at the Dutch Embassy in Kuwait, said he had met Thursday with the only Dutch member of the crew lifted off the construction site on the Fasht al-Dibal islet.

He added that the British ambassador to Qatar, Julian Walker, was able to meet the two British crew members on Thursday. All three Europeans were allowed to speak to their wives living in Bahrain, diplomatic sources said.

A total of 25 Filipinos and two Thais were also kidnapped on the islet.

"I think all of them will be freed soon," Mr. Van Hese said, without disclosing where he had met them. A spokesman for the Bahrain-based Dutch construction company, Ballast Nedam, said the crew members were being housed in hotels in Doha, the Qatar capital.

The members of the construction team were building a Bahraini defence post on the islet when they were lifted off by four Qatar Army helicopters. Mr. Van Hese said they were not hurt during the operation.

The Qatari Army then landed on the islet, which is located some 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) east of Bahrain and north of Qatar, and apparently reinforced its positions there. Qatar stated Wednesday night it had reaffirmed "its sovereignty" on the islet.

The 10-square kilometer (four square miles) islet is part of zones disputed between the two countries. These include the larger island of Hawar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Alleges Crown Prince Shoots Defense Minister

GF021458 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] French press reports have revealed that Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was the target of an assassination attempt inside the royal court early last week and that he is now being treated at a special hospital 25 km from Geneva, Switzerland, as he had sustained injuries.

The Paris weekly *(?OUI AFRIE)*, citing reports from Riyadh, says that it was Prince 'Abdallah, commander of the National Guard, brother of King Fahd, and Saudi crown prince, who carried out the attempt. The weekly says that the Saudi Government had officially announced that Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was admitted to a very luxurious clinic in Switzerland for treatment from extreme obesity. According to the reports, clinic workers said that they do not know the reasons the Saudi prince was admitted to the clinic.

The Paris weekly notes that shooting and assassination attempts among members of the Saudi family is usual and is not new in view of the rivalry and internal opposition to the ruling family in that country.

King Fahd Reportedly Contains Bahrain-Qatar Dispute

GF011942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 1 May (SPA) — An official source in the Kingdom made the following statement to SPA:

Out of the constructive role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring closer the views of the brothers — in accordance with the official authorization which the Kingdom's government accepted from the governments of the two fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain to bring about a suitable solution to the maritime border issue between them — and owing to the recent events which have resulted in an intensification of the atmosphere between the brothers in the two countries, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has exerted intensive and unstinting efforts and good offices to contain the transient differences through cordial and desirable methods.

With God's help and due to the appreciated and positive response of his brothers the ruler of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and the ruler of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz succeeded in containing this dispute in such a way that preserves the interests of the two fraternal countries as a first step.

As for other issues, the completion of which requires some time due to their procedural nature, the Kingdom will continue to endeavor to establish the bases for a desired joint agreement which is in the interest of everybody.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying that while the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its deep appreciation for the genuine Arab positive spirit demonstrated by the brothers in the states of Qatar and Bahrain, it expresses thanks and gratitude for the efforts exerted by the brother leaders of the GCC countries in this direction. May the good will proceed, God willing, toward attaining that which is hoped for.

Interior Minister Begins 4-Day Visit to FRG

For coverage of the visit to the FRG by Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, including his meetings with FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UAE

Appeals Issued to Qatar, Bahrain To End Dispute

GF020518 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The UAE has appealed to fraternal Bahrain and Qatar to resolve the dispute between them by making the supreme Arab interest rise above it and by referring to principles of fraternity and good neighborliness.

An official source has made a statement to WAM. He said: The UAE has followed with concern the developments which took place between the two fraternal countries a few days ago. The source added: The bonds linking fraternal Qatar and Bahrain are far stronger than any justification for a dispute or misunderstanding.

In conclusion, the source expressed the UAE's confidence in the wisdom of officials in the two countries and in their eagerness to make all possible efforts to avoid what could lead to a crisis between them and to make efforts to end the dispute which only benefits the enemy, who is laying in wait for the Arab nation.

President Mubarak Delivers May Day Address

NC011316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0937 GMT 1 May 86

[Address delivered by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a celebration held at the Institute of Social Labor in Shubra al-Khaymah on the occasion of May Day — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Before delivering my speech, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate all of our brothers on the approach of the great blessed month of Ramadan; Many happy returns. I also take the opportunity to congratulate our Christian brothers on their [Easter] holiday, which begins next week, and to offer them many happy returns, as well. [applause]

Dear brothers and sisters, good workers of Egypt: Our noble people celebrated their great day of victory a few days ago. It was on this day that our people achieved their most glorious victories and greatest accomplishments in a splendid epic of struggle in which every Egyptian, male and female, participated. You were in the forefront, preparing for the great historic crossing. You stood with your brothers, the valiant sons of the armed forces, [applause] in the trenches, setting up the barricades and fortifications. In the meantime, you also turned the wheels of production and comprised a solid domestic front upon which our armed forces relied when dealing the crushing blow with which they reversed the balance of power in the region and changed the course of history. Thus, you were partners in the achievement of a clear victory. [applause]

You again led the ranks in the battle for peace, which was no less ferocious and important than those of war. Egypt was able, through you, to face all challenges with an iron will and to prepare its requirements, in terms of human and energy resources, for each successive stage. You realized from the very beginning that construction is the most important step toward liberation. The liberation of our land and return of our independence cannot be rendered visible, tangible facts, that ensure our present and future needs unless each generation works to translate them into farms, workshops, factories, and centers for developed services that are capable of changing the way of life in the pure land of Egypt, driving it torward the threshhold of the 21st century and securing the benefits of the contemporary technological revolution.

Today we are celebrating Labor Day, which embodies the most noble human values, honored by God's laws and entrenched by the prophets and the traditions of the first caliphs. These laws and traditions placed work on the same level as worship of the Almighty Creator and defined it as the means of proving man's worthiness to undertake his mission and duty in the temporal world and to build civilization.

We have promised to turn our meeting on this day each year into an occasion for frank and sincere discussion. This promise reflects my devotion to Egypt and my faith that you will continue to constitute our strikeforce in the battles for development and reconstruction, holding the keys to the future in your good hands.

The first element of the dialogue is the great question which must be on the minds of us all: Where are we now and where are we going in terms of the questions affecting the homeland? Here we find that the major issue occupying our serious attention is that of production. It is the core of work and development at this decisive point in our lives. We do not want our talk of increased production to be nothing more than a repetitious discourse that loses its substance and value from overrepetition.

I have promised both you and the people to report the facts frankly and to disclose everything openly. We do not work in the dark and will never do so. The road of work will always be that of light and of honest strugglers.

I tell you honestly and without any bias or reserve that Egypt is proud of its labor force at home and abroad. [applause] Throughout all the grave events we have faced, Egyptian workers have shown themselves to be loyal men and vivid symbols of commitment to national issues. This commitment subsumes faith, strength, and positive work marked by honesty and devotion.

The country has witnessed grave events on many occasions. Egypt has passed through dangerous and decisive hours several times, during which our manhood, patriotism, and character as Egyptians were tested. Egyptian workers never faltered. Their conscience and creed were unshaken, and their hearts remained strong. None of them resorted to the sin of taking advantage of an opportunity for excessive gain. They always proved, and this is testimony before history, that they are equal to the highest level of responsibility. It is with patriotism that they view the preservation of Egypt's security, safety, and stability as a supreme duty which all, regardless of creed or idea, must perform.

During the recent riots, which were the work of a minority, we saw how Egypt's heroic laborers were the watchful eyes that protected factories and public property and kept the wheel of production turning without letup or interruption. They even doubled their output in several instances while the curfew was in force. History will undoubtedly record the stands taken by this faithful group of Egypt's sons. It is testimony to the deep consciousness of Egypt's working class which, by protecting the factories and tools of production, defends its own gains, rights, and basic interests. Thanks to you, o brothers and sons, from the bottom of our hearts. [applause]

All who fought in the immortal October war know the great sacrifices made by Egyptian workers, who accepted self-sacrifice and martyrdom. Much of the equipment used by the Armed Forces in the great crossing [of the Suez Canal] was manufactured by Egyptian workers. Before, during, and after the war, the output of Egyptian factories was the safety valve for all the needs of the domestic front and all the requirements of the battlefront. This is the real status of Egyptian workers. They are the ramparts of the fortress, and are first in courage and daring. They are like the good son of a united family. [applause] I say this in recognition of right for those who deserve it. No one denies the positive role that Egyptian workers have played and continue to play throughout the Arab world in terms of construction and development.

Brothers and Sisters; Following this greeting, I return to the great question we asked earlier: Where do we now stand with regard to national issues and where are we going?

Briefly speaking, I say that we are facing a decisive year of construction. We are waging a difficult and bitter battle because of a shortfall in foreign revenues for reasons beyond our control. We are required not only to offset this deficit but also to make broader strides in the economic and social development plan. This means that investment in production and services must be expanded.

In essence, workers' day is a day for human work. Human work means producing material things as well as spiritual values that give quality to life. This is the key to civilization and progress for individuals and nations.

Civilization and progress would have no meaning or future in any society if they were only the province of a limited group in society. Attempts to monopolize them can be thwarted only by the exercise of freedom, by intellectual creativity, and by ensuring justice in a stable and secure society.

In the 19th century, Rifa'ah al-Tahtawi, the leader of our modern cultural renaissance, counselled us to make the homeland a place for general happiness by building it on freedom, intellect, and factories. Al-Tahtawi's advice still shines with wisdom and truth. Nevertheless, from my position of responsibility and commitment, I wish to add social justice to freedom, intellect, and factories [applause] in building the homeland in the eighties.

Social justice does not simply mean that we must observe good conduct or call on all to be generous and pious; it primarily means making a sociopolitical choice about the kind of foundations on which a democratic system and a productive society should be established.

It is abhorrent for an individual to build his happiness on the misery of others or on the misfortune of the community; the social order would be threatened and the homeland destabilized if citizens were unable to enjoy the fruit of their labor and sweat; if differences in living conditions were to widen and give rise to hate among the people. This situation can no longer be acceptable in any society in our contemporary world irrespective of the society's system, because such a situation would prevent the marshalling of enormous human resources to produce and make progress, and to continue the process of development and advancement. Such a situation would also greatly narrow the role of society in national issues and kill the hope of every citizen to develop his potential, to attain self-realization, and to improve his standard of living through legitimate work, commitment to responsibility, and affiliation to the homeland. This would eventually bring about adventurism and engender individual and collective violence.

Therefore, social justice is important on the grounds that it is morally, politically, socially, and economically necessary. It is an imperative factor to ensure the continuation of democracy, development, and progress and achieve security for both the nation and the citizenry. It is our destiny to wage a hard battle and traverse a difficult path to build and to achieve social justice. We do not want our society to be divided into two classes: an affluent class that has much more than it needs and that lives unaffected by others' worries and pains, and a poor class, which constitutes the majority, that cannot make ends meet and that feels that the other class has divorced itself from its worries and pains.

Our society welcomes those who work, earn money, and possess a surplus as long as they honestly honor their obligations to the state, as long as they create work opportunities for honest workers, and as long as they produce for their country whatever it takes to realize its goals. We encourage these citizens and offer them the prospects of expansion in work and production and we wish them more progress. However, we would also like every family in Egypt to have a decent standard of living.

This can be achieved through a collective belief in the integration and cohesiveness of sons belonging to the same society. In this way we can work to ensure that the life of every citizen will meet the basic standards. No isolation or separation should exist between a financially capable group and one which does not have such resources. There is a safety valve and a source of security for this large single family; namely, the achievement of social justice. Without this kind of justice, balances will be upset, ties will be loosened, conflicts will arise, and hatreds will grow. A penetrating look at the essence of social justice shows that we must encourage the capable and care for and protect those who are not capable. No class can have ascendancy over another. There can be no distinction between one citizen and another except for the efforts which he makes to enrich society and the fruits these efforts provide for all. The democracy in our lives allows us to think, to debate, and to choose the best and most correct course of action to achieve social justice based on clear and sound logic. The heavenly messages urge us to take the correct course. Toward this end, the state is shouldering huge burdens to provide food, education, health, transport and communications, energy, housing, and so forth.The recent economic decisions we have made seek to achieve this. We were careful to take into consideration that such decisions should not affect the incomes of the poor. Yes, we have taken this into consideration very accurately. As you have noticed, a number of lengthy meetings have been held. Every decision was studied in detail and from every angle in order to ensure that it would not affect the incomes of the poor. We thank God that these decisions have been unanimously supported.

On this occasion, I would like to praise the great efforts made by the ministerial council during the past months, both with regard to decisions on economic reform and confronting an increasing deficit in the monetary budget and on the formulation of next year's general budget and the preparation of the second 5-year development plan. This would not have been achieved had we not agreed on the correct priorities.

Our greatest issue, then, is production that will achieve an increase in resources, as well as an increase in services and social justice. This in turn will allow us to realize the philosophy of integration and cohesiveness among sons belonging to the same society and to guarantee the continuation of stability and social peace. It was no easy task to decide that economic and social development should be made within the context of precise planning that will successfully and justly exploit available resources in a way that compensates for much of what has been lost and achieves fair distribution. To discern the facts, we must look back at the world and local economic conditions which existed prior to the first 5-year plan. Oil prices were high, and interest on loans rose. The price of finished products imported by developing countries also rose. At the same time, the price of raw materials exported by developing countries dropped. The only exception was oil. This created a drop in the world's development rate. The debts of developing countries reached $109 billion in 1977. Six years later, in 1983, this debt rose to $810 billion. The interest on the developing countries' debts and installments, which was $16 billion in 1977, rose to $100 billion in 1983. [all figures as heard]

This was the situation which existed in the world and from which all developing countries suffered. Some industrial countries, where the rate of unemployment had risen to frightening figures, were also affected.

What was our internal situation like? In 1971, we imported 1.7 million tons of foodstuffs at $185 million. This figure jumped to 7.4 million tons at a cost of $1.9 billion in 1981. The volume of foreign debts, which was $1.4 billion in 1971, rose to $18.6 billion in 1982; that is, a ninefold increase. The overall deficit reached approximately 6 billion pounds in 1981, while the net defict was 2.2 billion pounds. This was coupled with a weakness in resources: Electricity, trained manpower, construction, land reclamation, the opening of roads, and the building of factories.

Therefore, the mainstays of the first development plan rested on five objectives:

1. Achieving growth rates in agriculture, industry, and energy higher than that of the increase in population.

2. Employing idle resources and conserving existing ones.

3. Increasing exports, rationalizing imports, and correcting our borrowing policy.

4. Completing unfinished projects and replacing and refurbishing old machinery.

5. Attracting investment.

Our achievements here should be a source of pride. Rates of production have increased. Investment in the public and private sectors reached 20.8 billion pounds. The net budget deficit was trimmed from 2.2 to 1.3 billion pounds. The balance of payments deficit also fell.

Yes, these are praiseworthy accomplishments. I do not want to burden you with too many figures, but I will give you some examples:

As far as the sewerage system is concerned, most of the services are in a state of semi-collapse. I think the brother governors and ministers are present and can hear me. There is no end to their demands. Naturally, we began to see these priorities as part of the plan. A total of 9575 million pounds have been spent thus far on sewerage and water projects in the development year ending in June of next year. I do not want to give you any details, as these sewerage projects have not been completed. This figure does not mean that the sewerage and water projects have been completed. They are still being implemented under the current plan and will be included in the coming one as well. There are sewerage plans for Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, and other cities. Our brothers the governors know about them.

Transport and communications: From the time that telephones were introduced in Egypt until the beginning of the plan, we had 540,000 lines. That was all. I think you know what the condition of our telephones was. You could not talk with another person over the telephone in Cairo. You had to take a car in order to speak with someone or convey a message. Foreign investors used to go to Beirut, make a telephone call from there, and then return to Cairo. A total of 710,000 lines were added during the 5-year development plan. This is one and a half times more than we had since telephones were introduced in Egypt. This is in addition to the improvement of cables and communications.

The entire Sinai is now covered by a telephone network that allows you to call any country in the world. Before the plan, only eight Egyptian towns were connected by an automatic dialing system. Sometimes it was even difficult to make a phone call. Now we can reach 92 countries directly. The number of telex machines rose from 3,200 to 8,600. There would have been no foreign investment or projects if we had failed to repair these services. A total of 890 million pounds were spent in these areas in 4 years.

Railroads were also expanded, with a total of 1,200 million pounds expended in 4 years. Our railroads were a shambles. The rolling stock and engines were overhauled, and the lines were renovated. A tremendous amount of work was done in this field.

More than 4,200 km of new roads were paved, and many more must still be opened. We have many demands before us, but this depends on our capabilities and the availability of loans, both foreign and local. We face a long march, and have another 5-year development plan in front of us. However, we work on the basis of priorities.

And now we come to housing. Some 778,000 homes were built in the 20 years before the plan. I speak clearly and on the basis of documents. In the 20 years before the plan, 778,000 housing units were put up. This means 39,000 units a year.

In 4 years, that is, from the beginning of the plan until 30 June, 675,000 units have been built at an annual rate of 168,000 housing units. We still have a pressing housing shortage. I tell you that we alone cannot end this crisis in 1 or 2 years. Around 185,000 units are scheduled to be built during the 5th year of the plan. We have spent 6.5 billion pounds on this. The figures are in the thousands and hundreds of millions.

Electricity: If we had not paid interest on the services I have mentioned, then no factory would have operated, no investor would have come, no cities would have been built, and no projects would have been set up on this land. God only knows what our situation would have been. Our electricity production from 1905 until 1981 reached 18.4 billion kilowatts per hour; that is, from the day electricity was introduced to Egypt until 1981. In these 76 years, the overall investment was 1,374,000,000 pounds; this was in 76 years and not in 76 months or 76 days. Our electricity production will increase from 18.4 billion to 37 billion kilowatts per hour by the end of the plan in July, with an overall investment of 2,825,000,000 pounds. This takes care of the electricity sector.

Agriculture and land reclamation: During the 4 years of the plan 1,619,000,000 pounds were spent. The goal in the 5th year is 656 million pounds. Thus the overall investment we are making in agriculture and land reclamation during the 5-year plan is 2,275,000,000 pounds.

I want to remind you of something so that we can know what our situation is. How much our income is. How much our expenditure is. What our situation will be next year. This is so that all of us may know things as they stand and so that no one will say that the president is painting a grey or black picture. No. We must all know and understand our situation. We must know. You must know as I do. [cheers] God willing. There is no cause for despair. This is an incentive for us to do more, to be more united, to preserve our country, to increase production, and to work hard.

The estimated budget for 1987 is 12,728,000,000 pounds. This is the projected income. I would rather not say how much the income tax is. The expenditures are 12,535,000,000 pounds. There will be a surplus of 193 million pounds. Mr President, how about a bonus? No, wait. What bonus? [laughter] We have local commitments, bank loan installments. These expenditures do not include a single cent for construction, development, roads, telephones — nothing at all. These expenditures include approximately 3.9 billion for wages and 1 billion for wage subsidies; that is, 5 billion; 1,746,000,000 pounds in commodity subsidies; 4,119,000,000 for all state service organization expenditures; and 1,849,000,000 for interests on loans which we take out for the needs of our telephones and railways. We make these loans abroad so as to develop our services, to develop our country. Debt is no shame. The entire world obtains loans but what is important is to be able to pay our debts. Our income is spent on, let us see, five articles. What is left is 183 million [figure as heard]. There are the installments for domestic bank loans. There are deficits in organizations; some companies continue to operate at a loss. There are cases such as the railway which we have to subsidize. There are many things. Naturally, 183 million will not be enough. I do not want to go into this any further. I only want to tell you: This is our situation and our income. We are going to have a huge deficit in hard currency this year. We use the hard currency we get from oil, tourism, and from some Egyptians, to bring in food and production equipment. You must know that we will be facing one of the most difficult years. We must cope.

We will try as much as possible to meet the basic needs of the people but everyone must cooperate. We have a shortfall of $1.2 billion from oil. Some say that the state failed to anticipate it, but no one in the world expected the price of oil to drop from $28 to $9. A drop of $1 costs us $70 million. That is, when the price of oil drops from 28 to 27, we lose 70 million, and we lose 700 million when it drops by $10. We were able to overcome the difficulty last year because it was a matter of only 4, 5, or 6 months. But from the beginning of this year, if the price remains as it is, it will be one of the most difficult years. We will overcome it but we must keep production up. This is necessary; otherwise, we will lag behind. The matter is not difficult but we must cope until we pass this phase. God willing, the hope is great and may God grant us success in this. [applause]

From all this I conclude the following facts: The achievements of the first 4 years represent 82 percent of the objectives set forth in the general plan. This means that by the end of this year we will have achieved 82 percent of the plan's objectives. This is very good.

What has been accomplished during the 4-year period ending on 30 July is equivalent to 86 percent of what was achieved during the 20-year period from 1960 to 1979 prior to this plan. A comparison will prove the extent of the work accomplished during these 4 years: 86 percent of what was achieved from 1960 to 1979!

I believe this to be a great achievement. The housing investments provided for in the plan are approximately 4.6 billion pounds. During the last 4 years, 3.7 billion pounds have been spent. An additional 1.2 billion pounds has been targeted for expenditure this year. By the end of the fifth year, what is being spent on potable water and sewage will be almost four times the amount spent during the 20 years preceding the plan. This is just to show you what our services were like. We cannot skimp. We must establish complete and long-lasting systems for the generations to come.

Another example concerns education. The number of classes which were established during the first 4 years totaled 10,600. This is the equivalent of 30 to 35 classes per day.

The facts pertaining to the industrial sector in general are as follows: For the 1982-1986 period, the plan allotted a sum of 6,369,000,000 pounds for industrial investment. This included the establishment of new plants and the renewal of existing ones. In this area, 1,726,000,000 pounds are needed for investments in the fifth year of the plan.

Compared with the preceding year, the average production development in the industrial sector increased by 20 percent in 1984. In 1983, it amounted to 5,395,000,000; in 1984 it was 6,448,000,000 pounds.

The profits realized by 83 companies have been valued at 363.9 million pounds, while the losses incurred by 34 companies reached a total of 141.5 million pounds. It is estimated that the number of companies working at a loss will decrease to 20 during the current 1985-1986 year. The losses themselves are expected to decrease from 141 million pounds to 85 million pounds.

Regarding workers and wages, the number of workers in industrial companies reached 600,000 during the 1984-1985 year period. Their wages increased from 1,091,000,000 pounds in 1983-1984 to 1,275,000,000 pounds in 1984-1985. This is an increase of 184 million pounds, or 17 percent. Wages are expected to increase by 20 percent during the 1985-1986 period. The average annual wages of the industrial worker increased from 1,794 pounds in 1983-84 to 2,118 pounds in 1984-85. This is an increase of approximately 324 pounds, or 18 percent.

Brothers and sisters, these are all good steps forward and along the right track. However, are these steps enough? I tell you clearly, and I believe that you will agree with me, that they are not enough. Why? The average profit made by public sector companies does not exceed 4.5 percent. We are not saying that we should pull down the public sector. No, we should improve it. The price of loans has reached 12 percent. An end must be put to the existence of companies in the public sector which are working at a loss, regardless of the causes for this loss. The reasons for this are clear. They are represented in lower profits as compared with expenditure, the fact that 50 percent of raw material is imported, an increase in the percentage of write-offs due to a rise in the prices of machinery [as heard], and loans and the interest paid on them.

I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made during the past 4 years. However, we want to eliminate loss for good. Our aim is not to reduce loss but to achieve profit, a profit which is commensurate with production output stimulated by conditions of quick growth.

We have two choices before us: Either we creep or we leap. I believe that we only have one choice, and that is to leap with the longest jumps and with the maximum human effort. We can no longer accept repetitious talk about improving administration and freeing it of restrictions. The talk must turn into great and decisive deeds. There is no room for accepting any excuses. The responsibility for this rests squarely on everyone: Those in administration, workers, and technicians.

We want firm and long-term solutions. For example, we must take the stage of manufacturing machines by storm with good planning and to the extent that our capabilities will allow. Our limited experiments in certain factories have been crowned with success. Why don't we proceed along this path? Through discipline and serious endeavor, we must create the maximum output possible during working hours. I do not want to indulge in a discourse about leave time and high rates of absenteeism. I leave such matters to your conscience and to your awareness of national responsibility.

With total resolve and insistence, we must seek to achieve perfection in quality and workmanship. By doing so, we not only respect the right of the consumer but we will also be opening wider scope for export competition. If the worker or the manager does not feel perfection in production to be a reflection of his dignity more than his duty, then we will not achieve the desired goals. I do not think that Egyptian workers, technicians, and managers are unable to achieve this objective. They have proved their distinction and proficiency when they work abroad, attaining marvelous achievements by their efforts.

The demands made by life and high prices require that they be balanced by an increase in income. Here, we have a solution before us: More output means greater profit and greater profit means higher wages. Therefore, let workers, managers, and technicians cooperate, and let the competitors compete. [applause]

There are some facts which I would like to submit to you so that they will be in our minds while we put our house in order. Wages in the government and the public sector have more than doubled in 5 years. This is due to an increase in the number of workers, an increase in the number of job opportunities available as a result of the population growth, and an increase in the wage average. We need to create 400,000 new jobs annually.

The number of workers in the government sector has reached 3.1 million people. This figure cannot be increased without creating grave dangers to the national economy.

Our only answer is to increase productivity, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and to achieve more profit. It will then be possible to increase the wages of workers and enable them to face rising prices.

If we now turn from public sector investments and discuss private sector investments in industry, then we will see that we must increase the available facilities and open several closed doors. There are still great prospects for private investment in Egypt. This fact is proved by absolute figures and confirmed by the Egyptian market's need for more goods manufactured in Egypt by the hands of Egyptian workers.

The number of applications for investments in new towns reached a total of 425 during the first 3 months of this year. Approval has been given for the establishment of 208 projects costing 227 million pounds. It is estimated that these projects will create jobs for about 10,000 employees or workers. This is a practical indication of a growing confidence in Egypt, something which we hope will increase daily.

Perhaps it is opportune to refer in particular to the huge prospects available for investment in the tourism and industry sectors. The state has cut down on the procedures necessary to discuss investment projects in fields which benefit the Egyptian economy.

We visited several areas in liberated Sinai a few days ago and saw for ourselves the opportunities available for the proliferation of medium and small industries and for the establishment of tourist projects all along the Egyptian shores of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. We can benefit from the unique amenities which these areas offer to visitors, whether they be local citizens or foreigners.

Brothers and sisters, the specter of a fearsome growth in population threatens us every year. The population is expected to increase by a minimum 7 million people at the end of the next 5-year plan; that is, by June 1992. The existing communities cannot possibly absorb more than 2 to 3 million people. The new communities, therefore, will have to absorb 4 to 5 million people. In essence, this means that we will need 20 new communities each of which must absorb between 200,000 and 250,000 people. Such communities cannot begin as cities. We must start by relying on different development projects undertaken in accordance with the needs of a particular location. This necessitates a horizontal expansion in agriculture alonside the current vertical expansion which is being achieved at an astonishing rate. It also requires increased housing and the establishment of an infrastructure such as roads, ports, communications, electricity, sewers, and drinking water. You can appreciate the magnitude of this burden and its challenge.

We must provide food, clothing, housing, health care, education, and then work for every newborn child. Can the state alone bear all these burdens? The answer is no. [shouts of God is great; may you live for us, o Mubarak]

Can the various departments of the state succeed in family planning alone without the full cooperation of the citizens and without a complete awareness of the enormity and seriousness of the problem we are facing? I say again that the answer is no. Personal efforts and individual initiative are indispensable if we are fully convinced of the goals of social cohesiveness and justice.

The truth is that during my recent visits to certain provinces, I did indeed notice a great awareness and realization of the importance of the people's cooperation with the government in providing basic services and in raising their standard.

For example, I visited the Al-Daqahliyah, Al-Sharqiyah, and Dumyat Governorates. [Mubarak is interrupted by a question from someone in the audience] Yes, I will visit Sawhaj, God willing, and Port Sa'id as well. Then you will be able to see what is imported and what is produced locally. [laughter] I went to Dumyat and to Al-Daqahliyah. I saw the new communities and the productive families there. I saw what the villages are doing, villages which are so active that they seem to be private factories. What they are producing is in the public interest. In Dumyat I saw...[Mubarak changes thought] The natives there are obese. [laughter]

We have a problem. For example, dialysis machines are expensive and the state cannot provide them to every area. In the city of Damietta, people collected money and bought six such machines, bringing the total there to nine. They then distributed these machines to hospitals. They did not ask for anything from the government. Whoever can contribute must do so. Whoever is capable of cooperating must do so. Personal efforts must be made to help the state, for the state means all of us. Such efforts will see us through difficult times in the field of development.

[Words indistinct] every family goes to the pharmacy to buy a box of aspirin. When factories reduce the number of (Vistal) pills in the box, people complain. Does this matter so much? Are you going to use all the pills? Of course not, because you are going to throw the rest away.

However, the brothers in Damietta go around and collect all the surplus medicines in their homes. They volunteer to contribute all this surplus medicine to those that need it instead of throwing it away. They note the date of expiry so that this medicine can be given to the needy to use. I salute all personal efforts made in this field. [applause]

I was pleased with that. No one can imagine how happy I was when I saw this in Damietta and when I saw other such examples in Al-Daqahliyah and in Al-Sharqiyah. I wish that these efforts would spread to the other state governorates. These are the personal efforts with which we can help each other. This is the inter-reliance we want so as not to have a society with hatred, tension, violence, and the like. This spirit should exist in all the governorates. Each governorate must benefit from the experiences of others in accordance with its circumstances. Those financially able should realize that they are strengthening society's security and safety by sharing their services with all. The richest capitalist countries depend on their own efforts to build institutions and universities — not the socialist countries. No. The capitalist countries cooperate and take action. They build universities, schools, institutes, and engage in various other activities. I always shy away from making comparisons with the major countries because their circumstances are different from those of the developing countries. But in the self-help area, we must look to these countries, which are extremely rich with natural and industrial resources. Despite the immense income from production activities, individuals and private companies in these countries contribute and give to society because they see in this help protection for the entire society. There can be no happiness at the expense of the misery of others. Gluttony is fatal if at the expense of empty stomachs. [applause]

In socialist societies, he who does not work does not eat even when he reaches a ripe old age. In capitalist societies, there are many areas with poverty, disease, and slums. But, various groups in society are always there to work persistently to help those not financially able. Though the ills of individualism have prevailed in materialistic societies, we, in Egypt, live in a human society that believes in family ties and the inter-reliance of generations.

I will give an example but I do not want you to think I am making excuses. No. I have met many people and officials from very rich capitalist countries. I do not want to mention the names of these countries or of those people who told me, but these are facts and they were senior officials. I was telling one person about a reduction in our poverty level and that we are a developing country. He replied by saying: Mr President, if you think you have poor people, then come to our big industrial country and see the poverty in this European country. Come and see our poverty. We have terrible poverty. There are Egyptians who have travelled to European countries — I do not want to give their names — and saw people searching for food in garbage cans. This is not to excuse us. No. What I am saying is that the rich countries have this kind of poverty. But we must work. We have principles and values that make the difference. We must help each other and there must be inter-reliance. The financially able must help those who are not, so that the process may go on.

Brothers and sisters. Let no one misinterpret my words. [cheers] Be careful if someone tells you: The president is moving to the left or... [Mubarak pauses] No. No. No. [applause] I am telling you frankly — and those who like headlines — I am one Egyptian citizen looking out for the interest of the helpless Egyptian citizen. [applause]. No one should ask me: What kind of economy is it? Leftist or rightist? Our economy is middle-of-the-road and in our own interest. I take from here and I take from there. It is an Egyptian economy. Our circumstances differ from those of others. [cheers]

Brothers and Sisters, because I speak of justice and inter-reliance, they will say: Aha, he is moving left; he is moving right. [cheers]

Brothers and sisters, while our population increase at such a frightening rate is one of the difficult challenges facing us, we are also faced with a large number of other challenges, and at a time when we are on the threshhold of our second 5-year plan. We are confronted by the challenge of food. We import 5 to 6 million tons of wheat per annum, which amounts to 5 percent of the world's wheat surplus. While our population does not exceed 1 percent of the world population, we consume 5 percent of the surplus. Though our population is increasing, we will never be able to find more than the 5 percent of the world surplus that we now bring in. Therefore, we will have to manage somehow. How can we manage? How can we handle this deficit if our agricultural land has increased by only a million feddans from 1909 to 1986? From 1909 — before you were all born — to 1986, our agricultural land has increased by only 1 million feddans, giving us 6 million feddans in all. Meanwhile, our population during the same period grew from 9 million to 50 million.

We are also facing the challenge of dealing with the decrease in the price of oil. A $1.00 drop in the price of a barrel of oil means a decline in our income of $70 million.

We are confronted with the challenge of maintaining our development growth rate at a level of 7.8 percent; this must be done. And this means that we are in need of 50 billion pounds for the second 5-year plan, which begins in July 1987, God willing. Investment in the first 5-year plan amounted to 35 billion pounds. Electricity production alone requires investments of $4 billion at current prices.

We are facing the challenge of prices versus incomes. Actual government employees currently comprise some 3.2 million, while there are 1.6 million additional workers in the public sector, giving us 4.8 million in all. If the average family comprises 5 to 6 persons, this means that over 24 million citizens depend upon the government and other public sector facilities for their incomes.

We must face all of these challenges at the same time, in a way that prevents an adverse impact on development efforts in the various domains and does not require that we resort to loans from abroad. In other words, we must do so by depending upon ourselves, finding new sources of production, limiting overconsumption, and putting a stop to losses of all kinds.

I call upon the ministries concerned, as well as the universities and specialized research centers, to draft a plan of action for a broad national project that would seek to achieve a tangible increase of no less than half a million feddans of agricultural land in the next 5 years. This means half a million feddans, at the very least. If we could come up with 1 million feddans, it would be a great achievement. We have no alternative but to work in this direction, seeking to approach self-sufficiency in essential crops. This horizontal expansion in agricultural production should accompany the vertical increase that has been achieved in the last few years. This project must be given priority, and obstacles must be eliminated. Land has to be reclaimed, so let's find a solution.

I would prefer that the state not bear the burden of implementing this project alone. The role of the relevant executive bodies should be limited to the provision of the basic infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation and drainage equipment, and electricity. If there are good private institutions that can contribute, so much the better. The land will then be offered to private companies and cooperatives that are capable of reclaiming and cultivating additional land, placing it in the service of the people.

I do not want to see anything similar to the groups on the northern coast, where each person had reserved something for a tourist project. As a result, nothing has happened since 1974. Each person is sitting on his land, leaving it undeveloped. When will it be developed? Will it be developed only after 100 years have passed? No one knows how to build a tourist project, and so no one wants to do anything. There is land and there is water. In contrast, the foreign ministry has developed a project there. The ministry has provided electricity, water, all of the necessary resources and services. It has brought companies in for that purpose. I believe that they use the land for some portion of the year and then rent it to the people. They bring tourists in, etc. This is a self-operating process.

There is also land in the Nile valley, some 250,000 feddans of acreage in all. It has been given to small farmers, after being reclaimed and prepared for cultivation. I agreed to give them possession, which will be done in the next 3 months. We hope that this will lead to more production and work, for the sake of Egypt.

The Egyptian people struggled prior to the 1950's for liberation and independence. During the fifties, we began our struggle for social justice, which continues today. In the seventies and early eighties our struggle was for democracy. As of today, let us struggle for true economic liberation; let us struggle to provide food through our will, our hands, our sweat, our resolute determination, and our unwavering, overflowing national enthusiasm. [applause]

Our young people are pinning all of their resources and hopes on the new land. Citizens who are returning from abroad with deep feelings and yearnings for the good earth are seeking to build in the desert, to turn sand into green farms and gardens that revive hope in their souls. Those who want to invest are turning to the new land with all of their ambitions and expertise.

The sons of Egypt, who crushed the rocks, built the high dam, and diverted the flow of the great river, will find no difficulty at all, adding hundreds of thousands of feddans to their homeland in a few years, creating new societies and bringing prosperity to every family in this noble homeland.

We all know that true freedom means not to be threatened by a shortage of food. True democracy is that which changes the lives of people for the better, providing them freedom from the pressures of livelihood. We have no more room for traditional solutions. Bold action is our only course; there is no other way. The race against time is our destiny. We must confront and challenge. While saying that there is no time to be lost, we must also say, as of today, that there is no land to be lost. The people need every grain of wheat we plant; and only our sweat will produce that grain of wheat. [applause]

So then, a brief reply to the question I posed, which was: Where are we now and where are we going? The answer is that we are capable of securing victory, if we truly wish to do so. We must not simply start on the road today; we must walk its entire length. Our achievements of the past 4 years are the best herald of our coming achievements, which require that we redouble our efforts and make up for lost time, regardless of obstacles. This is the great awakening in the most splendid sense of the word.

Brothers and sisters, I have drawn a realistic picture of our internal situation for you, and have given you a practical view of the steps that must be taken in working toward a new dawn. They are steps that are filled with hope and that can be achieved through action. I have presented you a bright picture of an experience that is unique among the developing countries, which have shown great interest in following up on its development and success, amid the bitter challenges that confront all of us in the developing world.

Before moving from our domestic policy to our foreign policy, I'd like to make two observations. I ask our brothers who are journalists to be precise in presenting their facts. We are in a stage in which we cannot afford to play with fire. We must all unite; all Egyptians must unite. For example, when we heard about the subway project — and I experienced this myself, as vice president — a great number of articles were written, saying that we were delaying the project. An article would come out every day, to the point where I said to myself that this project must be a very good idea, indeed. But then as soon as the subway was built, they all said: Oh, it wasn't properly studied; it has not been properly planned; it was not the right time for it; why did they build it?

Later, various articles expressed the view that all of this talk of land reclamation and horizontal expansion is ridiculous, and simply means throwing money out the window. But the truth is, we should expand horizontally. I would answer: Let the agricultural experts have their say; we have many of them in our country. Our population is constantly increasing; are we going to pile our people one on top of the other? If things were so simple, we wouldn't be in such a quandary.

There have even been a great number of articles on the subject of garages, the multilevel parking garages. What are you waiting for, they asked, there is no longer any room to park. Then the garages were built, and up came a man who said: These garages were completely unnecessary. They've added 66 million pounds to the state debt. When I went to inaugurate the garages, I asked: How much did we pay for these garages in Al-'Atabah and ...[Mubarak changes thought], and they answered: 11.7 million pounds. They also pointed out that the office areas adjoining them have already been leased for I don't know how many years at a price of 22 million pounds. This is pure gain, over and above the cost of the garages. There is a good deal of such criticism. Still, how am I to satisfy all of these demands? Where am I to obtain the necessary resources for all of these projects? Do I have a magic wand? You know very well how much money we have.

I beg of you, do not play these games. Ours are a simple people; we must give them correct information. No one is seeking personal gain, neither myself for anyone else. Should we start tearing at each other's clothes? In the final analysis, it is our people who must pay the price for our personal squabbles.

There is one more subject to which I'd like to refer. I'm not defending anyone. I just want to stress certain facts. The late president Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir is deceased and is now a part of history. President Anwar al-Sadat, too, is deceased and is a part of history. No one now living can judge either of these leaders. Some of us were harmed, others benefited. Let us leave the judgement of these leaders to future generations. Theirs will be a fairer assessment.

I will move on to another point, and again I hope that no one will assume that I am trying to defend anything. I want to talk about Al-Ma'murah. I just want to mention some facts, nothing more. Some say that the Al-Ma'murah hamlet [haram] is 400 feddans. I will tell you the exact figures on the basis of documents. The entire area of Al-Ma'murah, including the town and the land, is 607 feddans. The town alone stretches across 229 feddans. This is based on documents, and not on my own calculations. Behind this land, where the rest houses of former presidents were located, there is an area of 53 feddans planted with fruit trees. To speak the truth, I would like to tell you that some people came to me after the death of President al-Sadat and asked me for five or six feddans. They wanted to uproot the trees in order to cultivate the land. They wanted to buy it from the Finance Ministry. I rejected the idea of uprooting even a single tree. Do we want to uproot trees in order to build a second town? I say that I will not allow a tree to be chopped down or agricultural land to be destroyed for any reason.

The rest of the land in this area consists of 57 feddans where the Agriculture Ministry has an experimental station. The 53 feddans behind the wall, which they call the hamlet, is a garden. The Agriculture Ministry is responsible for selling the produce from this garden which is worth 50,000 pounds. The remaining 238 feddans have been leased by the land reclamation authority to 85 families in Al-Ma'murah village. They live off this land. They produce vegetables which they also send to Alexandria. The 25 to 30 remaining feddans encompass the rest houses, the administrative offices, and so forth. I am just mentioning these figures so no one will say that some people have taken 400 or 500 feddans. This is just to establish the facts and not in defense of anything.

On this occasion, I want to ask the government to do something. I want the government to promptly discuss and develop the work system at the general investment authority and the free zones so that approvals will not take more than a week. I want the goverment to review the work of the import rationalization committees to provide clear guidelines as to what can and cannot be imported. The requirements of production should be taken off the rationalization lists so that the operation will keep rolling along. I want these things to be done as soon as possible. I want the government to revamp the work at the customs authority, because, as I see it, there are many problems in the customs authority. We want flexibility by easing and simplifying procedures and ending the controversy about fixing the prices of imported goods as a basis for customs.

Regarding land reclamation, a new office for land reclamation investment should be established so that the investor can secure the necessary approvals from this office within 1 week. If we want to cultivate more than half a million feddans, then we must facilitate this process as much as possible. Investors should no longer have to contact this or that person and to be told to come tomorrow or the day after. If this is going to be the case, nothing will be done, this country will not find food to eat, and in a matter of years we will reach an unfavorable situation.

I want the government to consolidate the 11 property taxation laws and find a solution. There should be a single, simple, and clear law. I ask the government to do these things as soon as possible. Decisions should be made on these things before 30 June. [applause] We now move to foreign policy. I am not going to keep you long; say, for another 2 hours. [applause, laughter] We predicate our relations with all international forces, regardless of their creeds and political and economic policies, upon the same clear foundations. These foundations do not change or vacillate, because they derive from principles reflecting our pride in our freedom and dignity. Furthermore, these foundations also derive from our concept of the factors which are necessary to the defense of our vital interests and strategic security.

As do all other developing countries, we believe that the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on arms every year lacks ethical or practical justification. Such expenditures are taking place at a time when the Third World countries need every cent to ensure their supply of food; build needed schools, factories and hospitals; and protect themselves from the dangers of drought and famine. It suffices to recall that the developing countries' debts amounted to $1 trillion [figure as heard] at the end of last year. Experts estimate that 60 percent of these debts need to be rescheduled or that additional grace periods should be extended, so that they may be repaid in subsequent years.

The developing countries will have many opportunities to discuss these problems this year, during the 22d African summit on 28 July in Addis Ababa and the nonaligned summit conference on 28 August in Harari. The nonaligned summit will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, which plays an active international role in serving peace, freedom, and progress and in opposing colonialism, exploitation and backwardness.

As we are eager to defend peace throughout the world, and particularly in our region, we call for sincere and honest work to effect a peaceful resolution of the problems that are menacing security and stability. In this context, we can mention the Iraq-Iran war, which is still raging despite its denunciation by the international community. It behooves all of us to take practical steps to contribute toward bringing this destructive war to an end. We should not submit to despair, frustration, and impotence simply because one of the two sides insists on continuing the war, in an effort to achieve objectives that we neither accept nor understand.

We must also focus our attention on the Palestinian problem. We cannot allow this problem to be frozen or dropped from the international community's concerns, regardless of excuses. We believe that a just settlement of this problem is a necessary key to peace and stability in the region.

We also reject arguments declaring that it is impossible for the Arabs to achieve an agreement among themselves on the basic components of an acceptable solution to the problem. Therefore, we are in constant contact on this issue with our Arab brothers, who are directly concerned with the peace process.

I call upon the United States and Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to eliminate this obstacle on the road to peace, particularly as the PLO and Jordan have now agreed on a formula by which to guide their future relations. [applause]

This step, particularly if taken by Israel, would constitute unequivocal evidence of its good intentions and sincere desire to reach a historic and comprehensive peace [musalahah] with the Arabs. Such a peace would eliminate the vestiges and afflictions of the past.

Neither can we ignore the issue of South Africa and the need for the international community to bring firm and coordinated pressure to bear on the racist regime in Pretoria, persuading it to respect the rights of the majority, who own the land and have right on their side; to stop its attempts to obstruct Namibia's independence; and to cease its aggression against the confrontation states, which are playing their national role in supporting the fraternal African people's struggle for freedom, independence, and dignity. [applause]

Meanwhile, we believe that it is possible for the international community to achieve an adequate formula for resolving the issue of Afghanistan and the dispute over Cambodia, for these two issues throw dark shadows on the situation in Asia and relations among the combatant forces through the entire world.

Dear brothers, in my speech before the European Council's parliamentary committee in Strasbourg on 28 January I proposed that an international conference be convened under UN auspices in an effort to combat terrorism. The goal of the conference would be to bridge the gap that detracts from the international community's confrontation of this dangerous phenomenon, and to secure a broad international consensus on the means of fighting it. Recent events have proven that all parties must work together to confront this danger, which theatens humanity and renders it unable to secure the rights of peoples to freedom and security.

Therefore, the enthusiasm for convening this conference has increased in the past few days. The world has seen several moves in support of its earliest possible convocation and attempts to provide what it needs to succeed.

This, brothers and sisters, prompts me to speak about Arab relations, although the issue requires no explanation or clarification. Every Egyptian follows conditions in the Arab world with pain, sorrow, and bitterness. Each morning that shines on the Arab nation brings with it the darkness of a frightful sunset. Despite this, some remain unable to see the events and calamities occurring around them, or perhaps they do not want to see clearly and watch the masks and veils fall. I do not know what fog shrouds the eyes of these leaders, and hides the ugliness of this deterioration, which is of their making. I do not know what misguided notion keeps them ignorant of the dangers posed by the horrible abyss into which the Arabs' destiny is falling. The garment is in shreds and the body is torn apart. The blows are bloody and fatal. The hands are amputated and the feet are paralyzed and crippled. However, those who sit at the summit of power are oblivious to all this. They are drowning in a sea of error and are fighting and fumbling in the land of disability and darkness. We have issued warnings and drawn attention, but to no avail. The truly momentous events and the ugliest tribulations have caught us unawares, but the ears remained deaf, the eyes shut, and the hearts frozen in the molds of rejection and indifference. Minds have become introverted by ambitions that are both passing and selfish. Policies have turned into maneuvers and plots, some of which are reflected in a suspicious and shivering silence, and others in thoughtless moves that spill Arab blood and destroy the Arab family. No one, myself included, knows how things will turn out.

Were I to speak about the attitude of certain Arab leaders toward Egypt, I would describe it as representing two policies. The first is a policy of frank hostility, which boasts of plots against the Egyptian people based on terror spawned by murder and sabotage. It brags about its intent to destroy the Egyptian economy. The second is a policy of silent hostility, which whispers encouragement in the corridors of closed palaces. These Arab leaders have resorted to their public justification, which has become the butt of jokes. This is the Camp David accord. God knows that deep in their hearts, they wish they had the courage of the will for peace, which has liberated the land of Egypt. After 7 years of alleged leadership and purported ability to make peace, they are still standing by their positions, running around in vicious circles, and going from one failure to the next, and from division to deterioration. Egypt, by comparison and with praise for God, is building, sweating, resisting, establishing industries, developing the land, balancing its economy, and offering the weapons of knowledge and work to millions of its sons. Thanks be to God, Egypt enjoys security, stability, and international confidence. [applause and cheers]

How could this happen without dignified Egypt extending its hand to beg? How does the Egyptian giant stand on firm feet and with his head held high? They thought that depriving Egypt of Arab economic aid would make the proud and raised head bow. Their objective, which is clear to every Egyptian, is to cut Egypt down to size, to twist its arm, and to gloat over Egypt, which has made peace and is advancing victoriously in the battle of reconstruction.

No, gentlemen. Egypt is continuing on this difficult road in full nobility and strength. Egypt, with its men, is stronger than all treasures. [applause] Egypt, with its great awakening, is stronger than those who are ignorant, those who waver, and those who plot evil or maintain indifferent silence. Egypt, which is capable of striking back twice for each blow struck against it, will not retreat, be shaken, collapse, or weaken. Egypt is giving you sincere advice: Wake up from this sleep; beware, or the winds of collapse and extinction will rise in a storm and sweep away all those who refuse to rise to the level of their historic responsibility. The day will come when regret will be useless, and heaps of gold will not help when the will of men is lost.

This is the attitude of some Arab leaders toward Egypt, and this is Egypt's response. I do not need to explain further.

As to the situation in Lebanon, I appeal mightily to those who have found in Lebanon a milieu for their regional ambitions and a place to try to divert the attention of their people from their own causes and real problems: Take your hands off beloved Lebanon. Stop attacking with Arab weapons the struggling Lebanese people with all their sects. You would do better to use these weapons for the liberation of the land, not to occupy Arab land. [applause]

The people of Lebanon, with all their sects, are capable of coming together and establishing national unity; they are capable of rebuilding what was destroyed so that Lebanon can again become a beacon for democracy, civilization, and progress.

Those who make deals in the dark with those who pretend to be hostile to Lebanon must know that their cards are visible; they must stop playing with Lebanon's card. I warn that Egypt can expose all the cards.

Regarding what is happening in the Gulf, I say that our support for fraternal Iraq is based on the fact that Iraq has sued for peace and is defending its territory in face of Iranian aggression and occupation. The Arab leaders who are talking about the joint defense pact must ask themselves why this deception. What kind of pact is this that permits Syria and Libya to stand in the same trench with the aggressors and to participate in supplying weapons to strike at another Arab state, Arab army, and Arab people?

What does the aggression against Lebanon, the aggression against Iraq, the threat against the Arab Gulf states mean other than a big conspiracy with foreign dimensions?

Here we must ask: In whose interest is all this indifference? After all this, they talk about an Arab summit. Is it a conference at which those who called for it want to give legitimacy to the big conspiracy? Is it a conference to exchange further vituperation, to make disputes worse, and to point spears at the mangled body? Is it a conference by which we are meant to declare to the world again that we are a nation destined to endure the age of collapse and extinction?

I do not hide the fact that some Arab brothers have contacted us to hear what we think about the convening of a summit conference under these circumstances. Our opinion was that there is no point in holding a conference without a pan-Arab and principled commitment to close ranks and unify our positions on all Arab issues — provided there is a sincere and serious intention to turn over a new leaf.

Brothers and Sisters: I conclude my speech on this memorable day by expressing what I feel deep in my heart, amid all the surrounding circumstances, and with all the challenges we are facing. Whatever the effort entailed by my office, whatever the burden of responsibility, whatever my concerns about being responsible for every citizen of Egypt, even if these concerns are exhausting and cruel, I am dealing with the present and looking to the future with optimism, relief, and hope. If I take inspiration from the distant past, I see Egypt victorious over those who approached it with evil intent; I see the men of Egypt able to face calamity and hardship; I see Egyptian youths as heros of battles and holders of banners; I see Egyptian women honoring sacred obligations, and respecting ideals and ethical values. Yes, I see historical events reafirming that the parades of altruism and sacrifice are always marching forward, toward the highest aspirations, victorious in the battles for freedom, justice, and dignity. Our weapon has been the Egyptian individual who has been protected by his heritage, rich with civilization, strong with great hopes, pure with virtues of religion, and courageous with solid will. Whatever the effects of social change, with all its negative and positive aspects, the healthy body retains its strength and ability to regenerate and reform and take the right steps to the straight course. God the Almighty has blessed the sons of this great people with sensitivity and deep understanding. This made them differentiate right from wrong, true from false, and candor from deceit. It is a people who respect those who are honest and rejects those who take their individuality and destiny lightly, or undermine their intelligence and abilities. Thank God, we only say what is right and true. The conscious response of the people always asserts that the people are the strongest, because they are the leaders and the teachers. This is the spontaneous response of the people who encourage and provide momentum, generate will and power, and protect all the noble and glorious assets. The people protect public finance because they are the masters and the owners. The people protect their freedom because it represents their individuality and existance. The people demand seriousness and objectivity because they are fed up with maneuvers and vituperations. The people denounce frivoulous indulgence and interference with their problems because they want a renaissance and they reject those who cry over the ruins of the past. The people trust those who trust them because they are proud of their intellect, aware of their value, intent upon discrediting those who tamper with their values and destinies. The people want life now that they have broken their fetters and ties. The people adhere to their Constitution and laws because they want justice, they want to rise above greed; and they aspire to equality, both in duties and rights.

With all the enormous energy of the people, the unified parade marches toward one goal. The ultimate goal is a good life that respects humanity, secures man's present and future, and enriches his existence with love and brotherhood.

This is the pulse of the people that we feel and revere. We endeavor to make our actions a true reflection of their aspirations, motivated by their minds, and cheered by their hearts. It is for this that people work relentlessly and with all persistance and hope. We sacrifice with all modesty. We tell the truth, and fulfill our promises with sincerity and purity. We listen to every groan of pain, sympathize with every complaint of injustice, andreach out to help and share their suffering until we reach thebroad horizons in which there is only room for one whole and unified people who build a good life, protect rather than betray, gather rather than divide, and build and rise to the challenge; a people who protects Egypt, the minaret of the world, Egypt of the honest working people, Egypt of the poor and rich, Egypt the mother for all her sons.

We pledge to maintain our vigilance and awareness. It is an oath of sincerity and loyalty, an oath of pride and dignity. We pledge to keep the oath and fulfill the promise. Our course is one of work, sweat, and action. May God guide us to success. May God's peace and mercy be on you.

Mubarak Issues Decree on NDP Appointments

NC020513 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, NDP chairman, issued a decree today in which he made the following appointments: Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and NDP information secretary, to be NDP assistant secretary general; NDP organizational secretary Kamal al-Shadhli to be assistant secretary general of the Party; and Dr Ahmad Salamah, head of the NDP Educational Committee, to be assistant secretary general of the party.

It is well known that Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, member of the NDP General Secretariat, is currently assistant secretary general of the party.

The appointments were announced by Dr Yusuf Wali, NDP secretary general.

Cambodian Official Ends Visit, Departs Cairo

NC020529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — Khieu Samphan, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, left Cairo this evening at the end of a 6-day visit.

During his stay, the Cambodian official was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He delivered greetings from the Cambodian president to his excellency, and expressed the appreciation of the Cambodian Government and people for Egypt's stand and role in supporting their struggle.

The Cambodian official also held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the latest developments in Democratic Kampuchea, as well as on bilateral relations and ways to promote them. Recent events in the Middle East were also discussed.

Tariq 'Aziz Denies Reports on War Negotiations

JN012015 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Rabat — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has denied reports attributed to the UN secretary general that Iraq and Iran had agreed to initiate direct negotiations to end the Iraq-Iran war. Tariq 'Aziz was answering a question by correspondents in Rabat who are covering the Arab foreign ministers conference currently being held in Fes.

Returns From Fes Meeting

JN020944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here at noon today after attending the Arab foreign ministers meeting which concluded in Fes last night.

In a communique issued following the meeting, the Arab foreign ministers decided to postpone the emergency Arab summit until after the blessed 'Ud al-Fitr on condition that it is preceded by an Arab foreign ministers meeting to prepare the summit agenda and its date. The Arab foreign ministers unanimously agreed to this decision with the exception of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, which expressed reservations about it.

VII Army Commander on Recent Iranian Offensive

JN011913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The southern sector, 1 May (INA) — VII Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid has said that Iraqi soldiers of the VII Army Corps completely destroyed an Iranian offensive on the nights of 28-29 April. He added that the enemy's offensive at the strategic axis west of Al-Mamlahah was aimed at approaching formations of our 29th Division in an attempt to reach the Basra-Umm Qasr road.

At a press conference here today attended by Arab and foreign journalists and news agency correspondents, the commander said that the Iraqi forces surprised the Iranian forces and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment. The commander added that the Iranian enemy was attempting to find a way out of the stifling situation, not only in Al-Faw triangle, but also on all operational sectors and fronts.

Earlier, the VII Army Corps Command organized a field tour for journalists who met with the commanders of the 48th and 42d Brigades. The commanders stressed the firmness of the two brigades' fighters against the Iranian offensive. Iranian forces claimed that they had besieged the two brigades.

Communique No 2,210 Reports Latest Operations

JN011646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Communique No 2,210 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces congratulate our people and nation on Labor Day, the day of the working class, from which our Army derives its strength. Our Armed Forces pledge to the masses and their leader to continue their glorious defense of our territory and dignity. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In order to continue our strikes against the regime of charlatans in Iran because of its continuous aggression on our country and rejection of peace calls, our powerful Air Force has continued its raids, killing enemy remnants and destroying their equipment, resources, and vital installations. Our brave pilots flew 95 combat missions. Our planes also raided the oil pumping stations at Ahvaz at 1100 [0700 GMT] today, setting them ablaze. After carrying out all their missions, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, protected by God.

2. The brave men of our helicopter gunships raided enemy men, equipment, and weaponry, scoring direct hits in 29 combat missions. Our helicopter gunship men returned safely to base.

3. Our brave forces in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps seized the following weapons in addition to those that were mentioned in our previous communiques: four GC rifles, two radio sets, one GC machinegun, one (PKC) machinegun, a great quantity of ammunition of various calibers, and four truckloads of ammunition including Syrian-made types.

We have ascertained that in the same sector on 28 and 29 April, the enemy suffered 124 men killed in front of one of our formations.

4. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front have continued to direct heavy fire from their artillery and other guns against enemy positions in front of them. They destroyed 6 armored personnel carriers, killing a number of their occupants; 10 ammunition dumps; 5 infantry positions; 1 vehicle; and 1 boat. Another vehicle was damaged.

5. One of our heroic patrols in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, captured a radio set and returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed eight infantry positions, killing a number of their occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our forces also destroyed two vehicles, one boat, one sniping position, three machinegun emplacements, and one (PKC) machinegun.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Khanaqin's suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 May 1986

Karami on Tripartite Agreement, Damascus Talks

NC011755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who returned from Damascus yesterday evening, made a statement today. He noted that the tripartite agreement remains the only integrated solution that has been proposed to deliver Lebanon from its ordeal and to lift the heavy burden from the hearts of all its people.

After receiving a delegation from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] led by Dr 'Abdallah Sa'adah at his home in Miryatah, Prime Minister Karami said: Unless the others present an alternative that we accept and is based on fraternity, cooperation, and our mutual interests with fraternal Syria, I feel there is no room for any additional maneuvers to gain time. Time has become a pressing factor for every group in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Karami declared: What I found in Damascus gives me cause to be optimistic about the future. If the political solution we are looking for is not forthcoming, we must search for any other solution that will make the country's salvation our top priority.

Prime Minister Karami disclosed that he and the Syrian officials had reviewed developments in Lebanon on the basis of the common, hopes, interests, history, and views that inevitably make the two countries interested in anything that would put our march on the proper path.

Prime Minister Karami added: In accordance with the public's desire to do away with all the roadblocks that have been put up in our area, the SSNP is prepared to remove its barricade on the Tripoli Road. This will facilitate our people's affairs and consolidate the unity of the North.

Dr 'Abdallah Sa'adah then commented on Prime Minister Karami's statement by saying that the roadblock in Al-Mudfun would be dismantled in the next few days.

Al-Jumayyil Accepts Invitation To Visit Tunisia

NC011821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Official sources have confirmed that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has received an official invitation from President Habib Bourguiba to visit Tunisia. It has also been learned that President al-Jumayyil has accepted this invitation. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

Israeli Planes Fly Reconnaissance Over South

NC011633 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Israeli jets flew reconnaissance sorties over the south at 1340 today.

Hizballah, Syrian Army Clash in Ba'labakk

Casualties on Both Sides

NC011737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Extreme tension continues to prevail in Ba'labakk following a clash between members of Hizballah and the Syrian Army today. Bazookas and machineguns were used during the fight, which lasted from 1230 to 1600.

According to reports, Hizballah suffered six casualties and the Syrian Army four. Several kidnappings also took place in the streets of the town.

Curfew After Clash

NC020605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] There has been marked tension in Ba'labakk all day yesterday. Syrian roadblocks were set up in and around the town and the presence of Hizballah gunmen was particularly noted in front of the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks. A curfew was imposed there as of 1600 yesterday.

Action Aimed at Foreign Hostages

NC021233 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Will Syria seek to free the foreign hostages in Lebanon? This question has been raised by political and diplomatic circles following an armed confrontation between the Syrians and Hizballah in Ba'labakk. This impression has been strengthened by reports from our correspondent in Paris that the United States has firmly asked Damascus to end terrorism originating in areas under the control of the Syrian Army in Lebanon.

Syrian sources have said that Syrian officials intend to free the foreign hostages from Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in the Al-Biqa' before the conclusion of the industrial summit in Tokyo.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that intensive contacts were held in the past 24 hours between the Libyan and Iranian embassies in Damascus with a view to stopping the release of the foreign hostages held in the Ba'labakk area and to strengthening the guard around them to prevent Syrian attempts to secure their release.

It has also been learned that Hizballah recently has been given Syrian clarification about incidents in Ba'labakk, indicating that the Syrian measures were not designed to secure the release of the hostages. Correspondents reported from Ba'labakk that Syrian forces today besieged the city after clashes that took place between the Syrian Army and the pro-Iranian Hizballah Muslim fundamentalists. The Syrian Army set up roadblocks in and around the city and imposed strict security measures, preventing entry or exit from Ba'labakk. Correspondents noted that the Syrian-Hizballah clashes reflect the deterioration of relations between the two sides. The past few hours witnessed clashes in

Ba'labakk between the Syrian forces and Hizballah members. These clashes claimed 10 wounded from both sides. Meanwhile, Hizballah kidnapped two Syrian officers. The Syrians responded by kidnapping a number of Hizballah members and demanded the release of their officers. Hizballah submitted to the ultimatum and released the officers at around midnight last night. The Syrian forces then released the Hizballah detainees this morning. A Hizballah official explained that the strict security measures they adopted in the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks area were a precaution against possible action to secure the release of the foreign hostages in the area.

Reportage on Resistance Attacks Against Lahd

Resistance Kills Seven

C011843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Islamic resistance has announced that it launched two attacks on agent Lahd positions in the towns of Lusi and Al-Surayri in western Al-Biqa' at midnight last night. The position in Lusi was completely destroyed. Seven of the personnel manning it were killed and three others were captured. The resistance members also destroyed the Al-Surayri position, but the number of casualties sustained by the agents manning it could not be determined. Two engineering groups belonging to the Islamic resistance had paved the way for the attacking group, which returned safely to its base.

Bomb Detonates Under Lahd Truck

NC021319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] National Resistance men detonated an explosive device at noon today when a patrol in a military truck belonging to agent Lahd passed along the Al-Qantarah-al-Tayyibah road. The truck overturned, caught fire, and its passengers were killed or injured.

Imminent Government Resignation Reported 'Likely'

PM301322 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Damascus: Economic and Government Crisis"]

[Text] A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the [Lebanese] Chamber of Deputies has said that according to information available to him, President Hafiz al-Asad has decided to call upon all those responsible for state institutions to pursue a new policy of cutting expenditure by 20 to 25 percent in relation to last year's budget.

He said that Syria, according to Al-Asad's instructions, is now experiencing austerity unprecedented in its history. The measures, which began to be put into effect a few weeks ago, have caused a topsy-turvy situation in the state institutions and was the reason for the considerable drop in the citizens' purchasing power.

He said that according to information available to him the economic crisis has began playing a major role in influencing the state's general policy and in compelling the government to go back to reality. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's flying visit to Libya during the Sidra crisis between Al-Qadhdhafi and the Americans was an indication of the Syrian regime's shift from a policy of confrontation to one of accepting existing reality.

The economic crisis, he added, was behind the oft-expressed wish by [Prime Minister] 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm that his government's resignation be accepted, but Al-Asad called upon him to remain in office "for the time being." The committee member said it is difficult to delve into the specifics of the economic crisis in Syria, but certain data indicate that the extraordinary expenses resulting from the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon is among the reasons. The reasons also include the general financial recession in the Gulf states, the Syrian regime's increasing expenditure in the past years, and the subsequent rise in foreign debts to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and some Western companies. Sources close to the Syrian regime speak of foreign debts totaling 16 billion dollars, but Western diplomats in Beirut estimate these debts between 25 and 30 billion dollars.

He said that the crisis with the Iranian regime is also affecting the economic crisis, especially after the Iranians stopped supplying Syria with the necessary quantities of oil and even began demanding payment of amounts due. He said that the U.S. Government is playing the economic crisis card in bringing pressure to bear on the Syrian regime with the aim of compelling it to make concessions regarding the negotiations between King Husayn and Shim'on Peres. He said that according to information available to him, the economic crisis has put Al-Kasm's government in a crisis and, therefore, its resignation is likely to take place at any moment, depending on the Syrian's president's decision.

Special Units Commander Under 'House Arrest'

NC011717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Information from Damascus indicates that a state of tension and rebellion now prevails within the special units. This follows confirmation of reports to the effect that Major General 'Ali Haydar, commander of these units, is under house arrest. Travelers from Damascus have cited informed Syrian sources as saying that the reason for Haydar's confinement is his opposition to the Syrian policy being pursued in Lebanon by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as well as his sympathy with Dr Rif'at al-Asad. According to these travelers, 'Ali Haydar's open criticism of Khaddam forced President al-Asad to place him under house arrest.

Al-Asad Reportedly Requests MIG-29's, 30's From USSR

WA021500 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Informed circles in London have reported that the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, recently made a secret visit to Moscow at the head of an important military delegation. He requested that the Soviet officials supply him with modern MIG-29's and MIG-30's "with the utmost speed possible" as well as anti-aircraft missile batteries.

These circles added that the Soviet officials had promised to supply the Syrian president with MIG-29 aircraft within the next year, but that he is now attempting to advance this schedule to no avail.

Al-Asad, Delegation Return From SFRY Visit

JN301743 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this evening after an official visit to the SFRY. The delegation accompanying the president, which comprises Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command assistant secretary; Safwan al-Qudsi, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command; Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of interior; Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of higher education; and Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; returned with the president.

A joint communique on the president's visit will be broadcast in Damascus and Belgrade tomorrow.

Al-Asad, Zhivkov Messages on Treaty Anniversary

JN300640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

['Text' of congratulatory messages exchanged between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman of Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov on the 1st anniversary of the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria — date not given]

[Text] The following is President Hafiz al-Asad's message to President Todor Zhivkov:

Venerable Comrade. On the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria, it pleases me to send to you and to the friendly Bulgarian people my sincerest congratulations and warmest greetings in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people. The Cooperation and Friendship Treaty which we signed in Damascus at the end of your visit last year, during which we were pleased to meet with you and welcome you, has given the firm Syrian- Bulgarian relations new impetus and promoted them to a higher qualitative stage because it is a treaty whose objective is to achieve the mutual interests of the Syrian and Bulgarian peoples, to contribute to achieving in the Balkan region the constituents of a just peace in the Middle East, and also to contribute to achieving world peace and understanding among peoples.

I must say that the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria comes at a time when our region is facing a new and serious escalation of the imperialist-Zionist policy of aggression and threats —an escalation which aims at foiling the prospects of a just peace in the region and at imposing capitulation on the Arabs. This escalation exposes world peace to grave dangers. In light of these circumstances, the Syrian-Bulgarian cooperation will reinforce our confrontation of these dangers. We in Syria appreciate Bulgaria's support for our just struggle. We also support the Bulgarian initiative to turn the Balkan region into a zone free from nuclear weapons. It pleases me to seize this opportunity to praise the great achievements achieved by the friendly Bulgarian people under the BCP under your leadership, and to congratulate you on the resolutions of the BCP 13th congress. I wish you success in implementing these resolutions in the interest of achieving the friendly Bulgarian people's objectives of further progress and prosperity, and of serving the issue of peace.

Concluding, I hope that you will, venerable comrade, accept my best wishes of continued good health and happiness.

Following is the text of the message to President Hafiz al-Asad from President Todor Zhivkov on this occasion:

Venerable Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. In my own name and on behalf of the State Council and the BCP, I extend best and sincere greetings to you and to the friendly Syrian people on the occasion of 30 April, the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria. The signing of this treaty was the beginning of a new higher stage of promoting the relations of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between our two countries and peoples. At the same time, the signing of this treaty extends an important service to peoples' struggle against imperialism and for achieving their rights to free and independent progress within the framework of a just peace. The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the policy of progressive changes you adopt in all fields and in uniting the national and progressive forces in a progressive national front. We express our support for Syria's principled course of confronting the U.S.-Israeli expansionist and hostile policy and their schemes which are aimed at imposing separate capitulatory deals on the Arab peoples. We also highly appreciate the Syrian Arab Republic's role in bolstering solidarity among the Arab states and the Arab nationalist and progressive forces and to their struggle for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. We greet the Syrian Party and Government approach toward promoting the ties of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist bloc states, the good allies which sincerely defend the Arab peoples' interests. Once again, it pleases me to stress to you that Bulgaria will exert all efforts in the future to further promote the friendship relations with Syria based on the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty in the interest of the two friendly peoples and the militant solidarity against the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces, and in the interest of their struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Leaves for Fes Meetings

JN011144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus this morning to lead the Syrian delegation to the preparatory Arab foreign ministers conference that is currently being held in the Moroccan city of Fes.

Criticizes Meeting Proceedings

JN020602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Fes — At the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes yesterday evening, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stressed that Syria had agreed from the beginning to hold an emergency Arab summit anywhere and anytime. He added: It is natural for kings and presidents to discuss any topic they deem fit during the summit. However, the consultations and contacts which were held have shown that some made remarks and set conditions on the agenda or raised obstacles to convening this summit. Al-Shar' wondered: What can we say to the Arab nation if we meet and emerge from this meeting having decided to postpone the discussion of a serious issue such as the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah?

At the end of the deliberations it was decided, within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming meeting, to undertake urgent consultations among Arab kings and presidents to prepare for the forthcoming summit in a manner that would guarantee its success.

Faruq al-Shar' met with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Ahmad Kamil al-Mansur, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, in Fes yesterday afternoon and discussed the Arab summit with them.

Reportage on Visit by Iran's Velayati

Arrives 1 May

LD010708 Tehran IRNA in English 0704 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 1, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Valayati and his accompanying delegation concluded a four-day visit to Libya and arrived in Damascus, Syria, Thursday morning.

The Iranian delegation, also comprising minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust, will hold talks with Syrian official in the framework of friendly relations between the two countries.

Velayati, heading the Iranian delegation, arrived in Tripoli last Monday to reiterate Iran's support for Libya vis-a-vis U.S. aggressions and to hold talks on bilateral ties.

Received by Al-Asad

JN011138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian Minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiq Dust, and the accompanying delegation at 1215 today. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting. Talks revolved around relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the recent developments in the region, including the situation arising from the threats of the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

'Isam al-Na'ib received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the accompaying delegation this morning. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and the latest developments, particularly the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Talks also touched on the cordial relations between Syria and Iran and ways to promote them.

Dr Velayati arrived in Damascus this morning leading a delegation on a visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were the minister of state for foreign affairs, the chief of the protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Makes Statement on Departure

JN020605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Damascus last night at the end of a visit to Syria during which he delivered a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Dr Velayati was seen off by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Foreign Ministry protocol director.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Velayati said: We always benefit from our visits to Damascus to exchange viewpoints and consult our Syrian brothers on various political matters.

Khaddam Confers With Lebanon's Karami

JN301317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon.

Karami Departs Damascus

JN301550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus for Lebanon at 1500 today following a 1-day visit to Syria.

Reportage on PFLP-GC General Congress in Damascus

29 Apr Opening Ceremony

N300701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — A celebration was held on the opening of the PFLP-GC 6th General Congress in Al-Yarmuk camp this evening. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general; Khalid al-Fahum, [former] PNC speaker; 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the National Syrian Social Party; the leaders of the Palestinian revolution factions, the representatives of the Palestinian popular organization, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Arab and international liberation movements in Syria, and the representatives of the socialist states' embassies in Syria, and a crowd of participants in the congress. The celebrations began with a 1-minute silence in honor of the Arab nation's martyrs. The band then played the Palestinian and Syrian national anthems.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar delivered a speech in which he conveyed comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to the participants in the congress. Al-Ahmar said: Your congress is being held under very delicate circumstances and a time when the U.S.-Zionist onslaught is escalating against our Arab nation. This escalation is aimed at imposing hegemony and control and at enabling the Zionist movement to entrench its occupation of the Arab land and to implement its plan to establish greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Al-Ahmar added: The recent aggression against fraternal Libya is a prelude for the premeditated U.S. aggression to initimidate peoples and to destroy our cause and the fortress of Arab steadfastness, Syria. Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad consider the Palestine question as our party's major cause that the Ba'th Party is Palestine's party, and that the Palestine question is Syria's cause.

Front Leaders To Hold Summit

JN300703 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril, who returned to Damascus last night from Tripoli, announced at the opening session of the Front's 6th congress that a mini Arab summit embracing the heads of state of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front might meet in Tripoli with the participation of other active forces in the Arab arena headed by the Palestinian National Forces, as he said.

Talas Favors Balance With Israel Before Conference

AU251223 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Damascus/Vienna — Syria is striving for a strategic balance with Israel and as soon as this is established Syria is ready to participate in an international Middle East conference. This was stated by Syria's defense minister, Mustafa Talas, on Wednesday evening [23 April] at a reception for Austrian Army Commander General Hannes Philip and his entourage, who are currently in Syria.

Preconditions for such a Middle East conference are the implementation of the UN Middle East resolution, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied areas, and the observance of the rights of the Palestinians, Talas said. Syria is not considering a war with Israel on the Golan Heights; it is simply a matter of increasing its armed forces' defense capacity, he stated.

The representatives of the Palestinians who are to participate in Middle East conference should be people loyal to the national cause and not lackeys of the United States. Yasir 'Arafat would not be accepted as a representative. He has much money in banks all over the world — Talas mentioned the sum of $1 billion. With such a wealth there is hardly any interest in national concerns; 'Arafat only wants to enjoy life, Talas added. According to the minister, Syria supports the "left wing" of the Palestinian movement, but he did not define this. Syria does not want to cooperate with people who make radio speeches but do not take up arms.

Talas described the situation on the Golan Heights as quiet and he paid tribute to the work of Austria's UN soldiers. In southern Lebanon there are, however, clashes between the local population and Israel that also claim casualties. Talas remains convinced that at some time or other Israel will have to withdraw from southern Lebanon under the pressue of the local population. He harshly criticized the U.S. air raid on Libya; Libya enjoys Syria's full solidarity. Talas praised military cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Talas said that his country is against terrorism. Only a few days ago 73 casualties occurred in terrorist acts in northern Syria. These attacks had been supported by the Israeli secret service Mosad and by Lebanese Phalangists, and had been organized by the U.S. Secret Service CIA.

Talas also referred to the Abu Nidal group. If Abu Nidal were to act against Israel he could be sure of Syria's support. If, however, he carries out terrorist attacks against countries which have friendly relations with Syria — Talas expressly mentioned Austria in this connection — then he will not be supported by Syria because such terrorist acts would then damage Syria's friendship with these countries. In general, Syria favors armed struggle in the areas occupied by Israel, but not against countries friendly with Syria, Talas said.

TISHRIN Comments on Arab Summit in Libya

JN011017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 May (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that the hostile trend of the United States and Israel in the region is being countered by the positive trend represented by the solid relations and friendship between Syria and each of the world liberation movement and socialist bloc countries, chief among which is the USSR.

Under the headline "Syria's Friendships and Its Commitments" the paper says that President al-Asad's SFRY visit, his interview on Soviet television, and the cables of congratulations exchanged between President al-Asad and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Zhivkov confirm the strong friendship which exists between Syria and the world liberation movement.

TISHRIN adds that President al-Asad has emphasized the importance of the Soviet proposals and Syria's support for them, given that they are in harmony with Arab proposals adopted by the Fes summit. The paper says that there are no inconsistencies between Arab summit resolutions and Syria's public commitments. When Syria affirmed that the Fes summit resolutions are the acceptable minimum level, it did not evade these resolutions as some Arabs are doing. Peace is not an operation of artful persuasion as some Arabs believe.

TISHRIN concludes by saying that Syria does not want unanimous Arab resolutions to be used for reaching a separate U.S. solution that will be signed by Israel. Syria refuses to have Arab summit resolutions become a springboard for reaching U.S. waters. That's why Syria decided to accept Libya's invitation to an emergency summit in Libya for the discussion of the U.S. aggressions and its perils.

Rabin, Shamir Leave for Visits to the Americas

TA020550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is on his way to the United States. Rabin left Israel last night as part of a mission for Israel Bonds. The defense minister will also hold talks with the Reagan administration. Before he left Israel Rabin would not respond to questions on whether he will sign an agreement of Israeli cooperation in the American star wars program.

On the same plane with Rabin is Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir is headed toward Latin America for a 10-day visit to Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Shamir's talks will concentrate on steps to fight international terror.

Reportage on Visit by Uruguayan President

Arrives 1 May

TA011446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti arrived in Israel this afternoon on an official visit and was welcomed in a state ceremony, the first of its kind, in the Rose Garden opposite the Knesset in Jerusalem. Accompanying Sanguinetti is Uruguay's foreign affairs minister, as well as a delegation of representatives of all the parties in his country.

President Sanguinetti declared that his countrymen identify with the people of this country, which is the birthplace of all civilization. Following the ceremony, the Uruguayan president left for a visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial. Afterward he will be welcomed by the Jerusalem municipality with bread and water on the street that bears the name of his country.

During the Uruguayan president's visit to Israel, several agreements will be signed, in particular concerning increased bilateral trade.

Defends Israel's Right To Exist

TA010525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The president of Uruguay has declared that all sides in the Middle East must understand that there is no chance for peace before Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders is recognized. President Sanguinetti was speaking in a dinner given in his honor at the president's residence in Jerusalem.

During the dinner President Herzog recommended that freedom-seeking peoples support each other, for if they do not unite the plague of terror will increase and strengthen.

The President of Uruguay arrived in Israel today on an official visit. He will meet with the prime minister and sign agreements on trade, science, agriculture, and education.

Received by Peres

TA020914 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0840 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with visiting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. The prime minister told the visitor that his visit to Israel is a historic event, important both in the context of Israeli-Uruguayan relations and regarding Israel's ties with Latin America. Israel will not forget the role Uruguay played in the establishment of the State of Israel.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that topics discussed in the meeting included the fields of cooperation between Israel and Uruguay as well as the agreements in the fields of economics, technology, and labor that are to be signed during the president's current visit.

Deportations From Bermuda Not To Be Opposed

TA020905 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 May 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report by Washington correspondent Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Washington — The Bermudan authorities will decide on Tuesday whether to extend the detention of the three Israelis [involved in arms trading with Iran] until 1 July, to deport them to the United States, or to rule that they will be deported but allow them to go anywhere they choose.

It has been learned that the Israeli Government informed the U.S. Administration this week that it would not oppose the deportation of the Israelis to the United States, in line with the request of the federal prosecutor who gave up on an attempt to obtain an extradition order.

To date Bermuda has considered Israel's position an obstacle in the deportation to the United States because, among other things, Brigadier General (reserves) Avraham Bar'am's telephone contacts with the military attache in Washington and with the General Consulate in New York the day after his arrest were regarded as apparent signs of an official Israeli interest in his fate.

Egyptian Document Outlines Steps To Improve Relations

TA020932 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The directors general talks between Israel and Egypt will apparently be postponed until after Israeli Independence Day. The Egyptian delegation, which was orginally scheduled to arrive here next week, decided to postpone its visit due to the absence of delegation head Nabil al-'Arabi, who is currently in the United States. The talks will be postponed for an additional week because of Independence Day.

A document prepared by the Egyptian political echelon notes several steps taken by Egypt to improve relations with Israel. Among other things, the document mentions an experimental direct telephone line that has recently been set up between the Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers.

Other decisions taken include cancelling the special procedures for obtaining permits to trade with Israel, holding a meeting between the governors of the central banks, and sending an Egyptian trade delegation to Israel. Among other things, this delegation will deal with purchasing solar systems and cotton. It was also decided that the requirement of dealing through a third country would be canceled.

More Arab Visitors Encouraged in Territories

TA021140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration has decreased the entrance fee for the territories to $50, this on the eve of the summer visits from the Arab countries, effective mid-May. Those who will want to remain longer will receive an additional discount. Sources in the Civilian Administration told our correspondent Arye Gus that the intention is to increase the number of visitors from the Arab countries into the territories during the visiting season, which will continue until the end of September.

May Day Marked in Territories With Rallies

TA011954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 May 85

[Report by correspondent in the territories Arye Gus]

[Excerpt] May Day was marked in the territories today with the nationalistic call for uniting the terrorist organizations and improving the conditions of workers. However, the workers organizations will never be as split as they are this year. Four general workers organizations today issued manifestos and greetings to fellow workers on the occasion of 1 May: the large workers organization that is affiliated with Fatah; the veteran communist workers organization; and two small organizations that were established this year after spliting off from the communist organization, and which are affiliated with the Popular Front and the Democratic Front.

The Palestinian Communist Party, which has been illegal since Jordan ruled in the area, issued another edition of its underground organ *AL-WATAN*, which contained a condemnation of the 'Arafat-Husayn agreement and a call for PLO unity and for the convening of an international peace conference.

May Day is usually marked by public gatherings in closed-off areas. Such rallies by various organizations were held in East Jerusalem today.

IDF Kills 2 Terrorists in Security Strip 29 Apr

TA301713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] An IDF unit killed two terrorists in the eastern sector of the security strip in Lebanon last night. Three of the unit's soldiers were wounded. The IDF spokesman reported that Kalashnikov rifles, magazines, food, and personal effects were found near the terrorists' bodies. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the squad consisted of only two terrorists, and that previous penetration attempts have been recorded in the area, on the slopes of Har Dov.

Lahd Visits ASL Position, Links Attack to Syria

TA011840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were kidnapped, one terrorist was killed, and five ASL soldiers were wounded today in a large terrorist attack on an ASL position. General Lahd has ordered a reinforcement of ASL positions on the border of the security zone. Our correspondent Ahyim Hecht reports from the north:

[Begin recording] This time we are not talking of just another terrorist act, people at the ASL Command in Marj 'Uyun stress; this was a battle, and despite the regrettable results our men put up a good fight. Following the attack on the ASL position, General Lahd arrived at the site to debrief his soldiers. He said that a new chapter had apparently begun in the terrorists' attempts to undermine the security zone in southern Lebanon. After realizing that squads of four to six people cannot break through the network of ASL positions, the terrorists are now shifting to direct attacks, with special efforts and a large force invested in each such attack. This tactic, Lahd said, is clearly a Syrian one.

It is clear in Marj 'Uyun that the kidnappers of the three ASL soldiers this morning will not adhere to the letter of the Geneva Convention, and therefore measures have been taken to guarantee that Christian ASL soldiers will not take out their anger on Shi'ite clergymen and villages, as is customary in Lebanon. [end recording]

'Terrorist' Kills Gaza Strip Resident 1 May

TA011412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A terrorist has shot and killed a local merchant, Salim al-Nasir, age 37, in the Jabalyah refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip. The murdered man's 8-year-old son witnessed the shooting, and said that the murderer was masked and emerged from an orchard near the family's house, and that he escaped in the same direction after the shooting. This was reported by our correspondent Moshe Halevi.

Molotov Cocktail Sets Fire to Refugee Camp House

TA010714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the house of a Shatti refugee camp resident near Gaza. The house and its contents were totally burned. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that several suspects have been detained.

Comment on Husayn's 'Deteriorated' West Bank Position

TA020825 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 May 86 p 18

[Commentary by Yehuda Litani: "Husayn's Fractured Image"]

[Text] In five weeks Israel will mark 19 years of rule in the occupied territories. Israel will then be even with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: it also ruled the West Bank for 19 years. Jordanian rule of the West Bank between 1948 and 1967 was characterized by intense efforts to unite the two banks. Had the Hashemites continued to rule the area after 1967, the process of "Jordanization" would have been completed during the '70s.

The Israeli occupation stopped this process. The more time that passed after 1967, the weaker Jordan's control of the West Bank became. Israel's domination of the territories struck such deep roots that what had began as creeping annexation turned into a galloping one.

"If we are to remain content with slogans and generalizations, the danger posed by continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories as a physical manifestation of Israeli expansionism supported by military might can only become more menacing" said King Husayn in addressing his people on February 19. "Jordan has a special role to play, distinct from those of the other Arab countries. While it is true that Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt share borders with Israel, Jordan is the prime target of Israel's step-by-step policy".

Husayn has always realized the danger of the existing situation, which is why he tried so hard and so long to persuade the PLO leadership to support his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution. But since his declaration on February 19 that he was suspending political coordination with the PLO it has seemed that he remained content with slogans.

Not only have words and manifestos replaced action, but the Hashemite position in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has deteriorated considerably in comparison with what it was a year or two ago.

The king and his advisers did not expect massive Palestinian support in the territories after his break-up with the PLO leadership. But they anticipated solid backing at least from loyalists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That support, Jordan hoped, would gradually increase as a result of its economic and political pressures on the Palestinians in the occupied territories and East Jerusalem.

What happened instead was that the already weakened base of support for the Hashemites in the territories was even further enfeebled. Instead of applauding the king's decision, the pro-Jordanian leadership in the territories expressed loyalty to and support for Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO.

The negligible backing the king received in the West Bank was a slap in the face. For some years Israeli experts have differed as to whether the Hashemite king would be able to mobilize his support bases in the territories in an emergency. Some of them argued that the king was now neglecting them all, even those he had nurtured during the '60s and '70s, and that in an hour of need it would become evident that his following had melted away.

These experts have been proven right. For years they had claimed that Husayn was playing a game, that the projection of his image as guardian and protector of the holy places and the Palestinians in the territories was more important to him than what was really happening there. The experts — mainly from the military establishment and the universities — asserted that beneath this image was a void.

Unlike the experts, the Israeli political establishment, especially the leaders of the Labour Party, believed that this image reflected the reality. The image of Jordan as the strong protector of the territories with the potential for mobilizing effective support there was, and still is, very important to Husayn. It means that he is regarded by the U.S., Israel, Europe and maybe even the USSR as an indispensable party to any peace negotiations and diplomatic moves with regard to the conflict. One important side-effect of this recognition is financial and military support from the West, mainly from the U.S.

Now, more than two months after his latest move, the king has almost lost this image. His allies have realized that he cannot deliver the goods. The opposition to the king, PLO loyalists of all kinds, has proved to be much stronger and more effective than his few supporters.

Naturally, the king is eager to rehabilitate his fractured image. The question is, how will he cope with the new situation? Rehabilitation of a damaged image also means pouring large sums of money into the territories — money that, at the moment, Jordan does not possess.

The Hashemite Kingdom is facing a severe economic crisis. Not only have the Gulf oil states drastically reduced their financial aid, but many of the 200,000 Jordanians who have been working there have already returned home because of the rising unemployment. They represented 10 per cent of the country's population, and their foreign currency remittances were a pillar of its economy.

In addition to the serious economic effect of the return of these workers, the bulk of whom are of Palestinian origin, it will have important social and political consequences.

The Jordanian press, which usually ignores unpleasant facts concerning the country's future, has already published articles on this subject, focusing on the need to prepare for the first massive wave of returnees.

The returning workers will add to the 70 per cent (according to Israeli sources 75-80 per cent) of Jordan's inhabitants of Palestinian origin there. The authorities certainly have reason to worry on this score, and according to Palestinians crossing from Amman to the West Bank, they are undoubtedly doing so.

Ari'el Sharon's latest declaration about turning the East Bank into a Palestinian state complicates the matter even more. King Husayn is worried that repeated declarations of this nature by

Sharon and other right-wing Israeli leaders will help to plant this idea in the minds of some among the overwhelming Palestinian majority in his country.

The king has his loyal bedouin, mainly in the army and intelligence, but Palestinians occupy most of the high and medium posts in all the other departments of state. Palestinians control the central government computer units as well as the main branches of the electricity company, the Ministry of Interior and many other offices.

Although internal security is still effectively controlled by an intelligence unit loyal to the king, he has reason to worry about the future. With such a huge number of the population being of Palestinian origin, he has to walk a tight-rope in order not to upset the delicate balance.

Punitive measures against large groups in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip supporting the PLO (such as denying them right of entry into Jordan, or cancelling their Jordanian passports) would certainly affect their Palestinian relatives in Jordan and lead to a deterioration of their relations with the king.

While eager to retain his credibility and his old image with the West as the chief patron of the territories, by taking measures against his PLO opponents there, Husayn has to take into account the dangerous situation that may be developing in his kingdom.

Two West Bank PLO activists were recently treated harshly when they arrived at one of the Jordan bridges. One was forbidden entry; the other was taken to intelligence headquarters in Amman for a searching investigation. Pro-Jordan personalities who did not back the king after his February speech have had unpleasant remarks made to them by officials on their visits to Amman. The message was quite clear: next time they do not fulfil their obligation, they will find themselves being treated very differently.

This added to the closure of some PLO offices in Amman and the expulsion of seven PLO officers, could be interpreted as the first stage of punitive action against 'Arafat's supporters.

On the one hand, Jordan is trying to strengthen the pro-Hashemite agricultural associations (initiated in the late '70s) by sending them more money, is almost doubling the allotments to its pensioners in the West Bank, and is financing a new pro-Jordanian publication in East Jerusalem.

On the other hand, the king did not approve the economic initiatives of West Bank investors attempting to start big projects in the West Bank, based mainly on American money (these projects were approved by the Israeli authorities). Nor did he allow a new bank to be opened there. He recently stopped the budgetary allocations to many municipal and rural councils in the West Bank as well as to the West Bank universities.

Palestinians and foreigners returning from Amman say that high ranking officials there blame Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for being "hesitant" and "lacking the courage to finalize the present negotiations because of internal coalition considerations."

What these officials seem to ignore is that their own ruler is using the tractic of one step forward and two steps back. Sitting on the fence would not help the Jordanian king to recover his credibility as the champion of the territories. It would not even restore his fractured image as their pretended champion.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Offers May Day Speech on 'U.S. Aggression'

LD012035 Algiers APS in Arabic 1655 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, 1 May (APS)—Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the Permanent Secretariat of the [FLN] Central Committee, presided at a workers' rally this morning at the Harshat Hall to mark May Day.

He delivered a lengthy speech on behalf of the political leadership, primarily President Chadli Bendjedid, and congratulated all the workers and citizens.

After noting with satisfaction and pride the political stability in the country, which has allowed great achievements to be made, he confirmed "these achievements, which must be consolidated, and these gains were achieved not as a result of the efforts of a certain group but as a result of the joint efforts of the workers, peasants and all the toilers and vital forces of the revolution, as has often been stated by the party secretary general."

On the dynamics of the Algerian revolution at home and abroad, he highlighted the role of Algeria in the Arab Maghreb, Africa and the Third World, saying: "We confirmed at all gatherings these firm principles of the Algerian revolution in relation to all political and economic issues." Messaadia added: "Algeria, in making the utmost efforts for the edification of the Arab Maghreb is doing so out of its sense of historical responsibility, rejecting all complexes and sensitivities and, being above marginal battles. We continuously strive for this region to be guaranteed security and stability, and for a real meaning for the concept of Arab Maghreb unity. The real safety valve and the shield in the face of external provocations, threats and dangers rest in the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the region and the solidarity of the Arab peoples. Algeria strives always for dialogue to overcome all the circumstantial obstacles preventing the edification of the Arab Maghreb, on the basis of our belief there is no progress and no prosperity without stability." After referring to the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and to the Zionist aggression against fraternal Tunisia, he said that this is not strange for the forces of progress, because the Arab Maghreb regions as other regions is a target for imperialism and Zionism.

He said in this context: "Imperialism has weapons which enable it to destroy the world several times over, but there is one force that cannot be defeated with arms, the will of peoples, the will of man...Our solidarity with the Libyan people and with all the liberation movements is not circumstantial, rather it is based on principles, firm convictions and the belief that the struggle is the struggle of all of us."

Messaadia spoke about the meaning of terrorism, explaining that Algeria continues to reject terrorism but it distinguishes very well between terrorism and revolutionary violence, and grasps very well the meaning of crime and terrorism. If the terrorism of an individual as regarded as a crime, what about state terror, especially when it comes from a "civilized" state? There are criteria and methods for being civilized which enable all problems to be tackled by peaceful means. As to the use of force, or the threat of its use, a lack of civilization and culture, and the bombing of children cannot be a heroic action.

In this context he added: "When Algeria stands by the Palestinian people, the Saharan people and all the peoples struggling for independence and self-determination, it believes that the response to imperialism, colonialism and all forms of injustice and backwardness cannot be through demonstrations, speeches, banners or marches, rather the real response is work, knowledge, the acquisition of technology and the consolidation of political independence by the completion of economic liberation."

FLN-CMSN Issue Joint Statement on Cooperation

LD020530 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Last evening an Algerian FLN-Mauritanian CMSN joint press statement was issued in Algiers. The statement stressed the necessity of increasing the cooperation between Algeria and Mauritania on the basis of the relations of cooperation which bind the Algerian and Mauritanian peoples in response to the deep aspirations of both peoples in constructing a united and prosperous Arab Maghreb. The two sides recorded with satisfaction that the fraternity and concord treaty, which is signed by Mauritania, Tunisia, and Algeria, opens wide and promising horizons for the achievement of greater Arab Maghreb unity.

FLN Delegation Meets With Polisario Delegation

LD010405 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] An FLN delegation led by Messaadia and including Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi had talks at the party general headquarters in Algiers with a Polisario delegation led by its General Secretary Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SADP. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal relations, friendship and openness and dealt with the efforts Algeria makes unabatedly with a view to building a greater Maghreb. The meeting enabled the two delegations to assess the situation in the Maghreb and Africa in the light of the latest developments.

Economic Talks With Cameroon End Fourth Session

PM301247 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
11-12 Apr 86 p 2

[APS report: "Expansion of Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers — Minutes were published at the end of the fourth session of the Algerian-Cameroonian Joint Economic, Commercial, technical, and Scientific Cooperation Commission which ended its session in Algiers on Wednesday [30 April].

The minutes were signed on the Algerian side by Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister for cooperation in the Foreign Ministry, and on the Cameroonian side by Mahamat Paba Sale, minister in the Cameroonian Foreign Ministry. At the end of its meeting, the fourth session of the Algerian-Cameroonian Joint Commission made several decisions affecting the cultural, scientific, technical, commercial, and economic spheres. For instance, in the cultural sphere it was decided to strengthen inter-university ties by exchanging students, teachers, experience, and documents and by organizing cultural exhibitions in both countries.

Information: Closer coordination between information organs in the two countries through the exchange of experience.
Social: Exchange of experience in the organization of social security, the prevention of infant mortality, and protection for the handicapped.
The Economy: The commission analyzed the conclusions of an Algerian economic mission which visited Cameroon on 3 and 4 April, relating to maximum use of complementary spheres of the two coutnries' economies.
Transportation: With regard to the potential for expanding cooperation, the Cameroonian side showed its interest in the railroad cars produced by the Algerian Ferrovial Enterprise. It was also decided to start discussions with a view to a maritime and air agreement between the two countries.
Technical: Algerian technical assistance in the hydrocarbons sector, with the possibility of an Algerian enterprise intervening in the liquefied petroleum gas sphere in Cameroon.

"It is important to develop technical, cultural, scientific, and economic cooperation, particularly at this difficult time, to confront the rich countries' egotism," the Cameroon minister said for his part.

LIBYA

Tripoli TV Shows Alleged U.S. Pilot's Helmet

LD012309 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Every day confirmation is given to the whole world of the scale of the heavy losses suffered by the administration of U.S. terrorism when it imagined that waging war against this people could be as easy as portrayed to it by the conceit of the child-killer. Every day there are more and more vivid examples which prove the firmness of the brave rebuff by our air defense given to the aircraft of U.S. terrorism that dropped tons of bombs on civilians, residential areas, and innocent people.

This is a vivid picture we present tonight of the U.S. wreckage swallowed by our ebullient sea in eagerness and rebellion against the intentions of savage terrorism. Here is our correspondent in Al-Zawiyah and the report he sent to us in this connection. [video shows a pilot's helmet being washed up by the waves. It is grey with headphones attached to it. It is seen washed up to the shore next to a piece of metal painted red. Near the helmet is a second piece of metal painted green. The three objects are then seen together: the helmet put on the red piece of metal near the smaller green piece. Video then shows unidentified man holding the helmet while another unidentified man is speaking. He continues to address camera throughout video. At the front of the helmet is written the name "Lorence" — spelling as seen. On the side of the helmet the date 28 March on a small green label is visible. Video also shows a rubber oxygen pipe to the front of the helmet. Video again shows the red piece of metal being held up to the camera by one of the unidentified men]

[unidentified man] Brother viewers. Our shores are still washing up the wreckage of the enemy airplanes which tried to raid our land and the masses of our steadfast, proud, and heroic people. As other wreckage of U.S. enemy aircraft were washed up in the last few days, the shores of the town of Al-Zawiyah today washed up yet further evidence of the falling of the raiding U.S. airplanes which tried to harm the dignity of this people. The coastguards of the municipality of Al-Zawiyah found the helmet of a soldier, of a pilot of one of the raiding U.S. aircraft. This helmet belongs to one of the invading U.S. airmen. It belongs to one of the U.S. invaders who tried to commmit aggression against the steadfast Libyan Arab people. As is clear it bears his full name. He is called Lorence. it is the name carried by the paper *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* in the last few days. It also bears the date when he received this helmet [28 Mar] and his name, his address, and full age. [this could not be seen on video shots]. This is yet another firm example of the extent of the staunchness of our air defenses, and the ability of our heroic Arab people in the Jamahiriyah to stand up to the U.S. aggression or any other aggression seeking to harm the dignity, freedom, achievements, and changes of this great people.

On this great historic occasion, while Arab people everywhere sees the wreckage of the invaders, we greet the masses of our heroic people, its great leader and the heroes of the armed forces and air defense forces for the gigantic efforts made in repelling the U.S. aggression. We also note here the wreckage of one of the raiding airplanes which returned empty-handed as it were [video shows the piece of metal painted red] because it could not reach its targets and was confronted by the staunchness, greatness, and power of this proud people who, with the revolution, became an armed people with high morale, higher morale than America's, and higher than its aircraft which tried to raid this people.

Our people, armed with faith, with strong will, and with the pioneering spirit of mankind, is always ready to face up to any eventuality, and to administer to the United States and to the NATO alliance lesson after lesson so that we may show that force is not just material force but moral force and the faith of peoples in their right to live. It is stronger than material force, and much greater.

The peoples who believe in their right to live will, with God's help, continue along this path and will offer all sacrifices. This people who declared, through the document on the emergence of the people's power, its adherence to freedom and to defending it on its soil and everywhere, this people that has taken upon itself the call for Arab unity and for the unification of the Arab nation, and to helping liberation movements in the world, this people will not be diverted by the desperate and poor American attempts. These attempts will only add to this people's power, determination, and firmness.

There are many historic examples of this: The end of America, which was defeated in Vietnam and left Lebanon in fear and defeated, will most certainly come at the hands of the Libyan

Arab people which has begun to lead a new universal revival of all mankind.

Greetings once again to the youth of the air defense, and greetings to the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah, to the armed people, and to the historic leadership thanks to whom this people now determines its own affairs. Forward. The revolutionary struggle continues.

UAE Paper Carries Text of Al-Qadhdhafi Interview

GF011518 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 1 May 86 p 9

[Interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by *AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI* magazine editor in chief 'Abd al-'Azim Manaf — date and place not given]

[Text] ['Abd al-'Azim Manaf] When the Suez war broke out, Eden [former British prime minister] said: We taught 'Abd al-Nasir [former Egyptian president] the lesson we wanted. It was indeed a lesson. Eden departed and Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir remained. The British empire fell and the sun of pan-Arabism rose. Reagan said the same thing. What is the lesson which Reagan has taught you or the lesson you have taught Reagan?
[Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] Generally speaking, the superpower's resort to military force is in itself a sign of frustration and that they lack justification or proof. This is first. Second, there is no doubt that the United States is now leading the 10th crusade. Although the periods of time are far apart for us as humans, for nations they are close. The 10th crusade is now beginning. If the smoke of factories is covering up U.S. barbarism, the fire of Reagan's bombs has exposed this barbarism. In fact, it has become clear to all those who have a mind and conscience that those who are controlling the Atlantic are from a species which has nothing to do with man. Who is this man who accepts aggression against secure people? Who is this man who accepts the bombing of cities, universities, and hospitals? Who is this man who terrifies and kills women and children? Can such people be human beings and men? Both words mean civilization, understanding, respect, and response to the laws of the age concerning peoples' right to live and nations' right to choose their own path. This is the meaning of the human species, as defined by science and understood by people.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel. In doing what they have done, the Americans are using so-called terrorism as a cover. They say that you are encouraging and planning it. What is the truth? What is true and wrong in this?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, the issue is not that of terrorism or that of Rome and Vienna. All of this lacks evidence. So far there is no single evidence for this allegation. If the United States has the evidence, why has it not given it to the EEC? All of us know the Zionist lobby's immense potential in press and politics in the United States, whether among congressmen or government, Pentagon, and Department of State officials. If this evidence existed, would they hesitate to use it? They even forge justifications and information and bring false witnesses and pass judgments against Third World peoples. The issue is in fact that of colonialism which is repeating itself. It is the conflict of wills — that of independence against subservience; that of freedom against hegemony and backwardness; unity against fragmentation; nationalism against regionalism; and construction against destruction.

The issue is that of destruction of progressive forces in this region. They are insisting that the East should not rise and that the Arab nation should not unite. That is why they have been anxious to create the Zionist entity and they pledged to guarantee its existence and strengthen it against us until the present day. If we remain fragmented as we are now, suffering will continue. Logic has no place in dealing with people like Reagan. Which logic can justify his aggression on Grenada, this small country? What kind of humanity is that which justifies the mining of the port of Grenada? Was this mining done in order to give food to the fish? What kind of civilization is that which justifies demolishing houses above their owners. Was this carried out in order to turn these houses into gardens, hospitals, and universities for the next generations? Is this not terrorism itself? Which civilization justifies the U.S. fleet's continued presence against the will of the Arab Lebanese people in order to support aggression and terrorism against Sabra and Shatila? Did this fleet come to activate tourism or to conclude apple deals, or did it come to spread terrorism through cluster bombs and destroyers?

Did the Egyptian civilian airliner threaten the U.S. fleet or jeopardize U.S. interests when it was forced to land at a military base? When the pilot of this plane asked about the identity of the planes which surrounded his airliner in an air piracy act he was threatened that his plane would be attacked and blown up. When the pilot — after he landed — asked what is that law which allows such an act, the base commander said: "My law." Was this made in the framework of cooperation, freedom, equality, progress, and prosperity for the people or was it an aggresion and terrorism against human beings, people's freedom, independence and human rights, norms, and morals? Reagan, the killer of children, does not know this.

Therefore, the issue is not that of terrorism, because they do not have any evidence. It is rather the issue of Palestine, Arab unity, socialism and progress, and man's freedom and independent will and decisionmaking. This is our cause and these are our goals. But this cause is their target and they have a veto against these goals. We can say that the issue is a conflict of wills. Shall we surrender to the U.S. Administration and dismiss our character, relinquish our rights, and give up our goals, or shall we hold steadfast to prove that the world will not act upon the will of tyranny or tyrants and aggressors, and work according to the belief that these aggressors should understand that we are human beings who share with them the right to the sun and land?

What the aggressors do not want to understand is that the policy of freehandedness, hegemony, and the usurpation of the rights of peoples and nations reflect their lack of understanding of the law of history. This also shows that they do not understand that when empires have the policy of freehandedness and when they continue their hegemony and excesses this means that this is the beginning of the end. This is a historical inevitability. They should reread the distant history of the empires of the Mongols, Alexander the Great, the Ottomans, of Nazism in Germany, and Fascism in Italy. If they are not concerned with the distant past, let them read the near past as in the case with Hanoi, Beirut, and Tripoli. All these empires [as published] came to an end when they exceeded limits. This is a historical fact: Right conquers and people remain; empires perish and come to an end.

Raids and the roaring of fleets will not stop us from seeking our goal of liberating Palestine, uniting the Arabs in one state, supporting the causes of liberation movements, developing our society, defending our land and independence, and preserving our dignity and humanity. We have either to be or not to be. In this context, I would like to emphasize that our will is up to our goals. Our will is, of course, stronger than the 6th Fleet and the free hand of NATO. The legend which used to terrify people has been destroyed.

[Manaf] What is your comment, Mr Colonel, on the argument that war is a reply to Libya's terrorism?
The colonel gave a big laugh and said: You mean the United States made the war because of terrorism. He said: Was the mining of Grenada and the aggression against its people also because of terrorism? Have all the crimes in Latin America been committed because of terrorism? Their fleet went to Beirut port without any invitation or agreement; was this because of terrorism or was it done to protect terrorism? Was the U.S. role in the bombing and destruction of the PLO headquarters in Tunis not terrorism itself? Are we responsible for everything that takes place all over the world only because the United States forges allegations against us to implement its plots and justify its aggression? Were the plot by Lavon [former Israeli defense minister], the plot against the U.S. center in Egypt, and the burning of the cinema in Alexandria, for example, made by Egyptians? What is left is that they hold us responsible for Challenger's explosion and the assassination of the Swedish prime minister. We should not be deceived by the logic of the enemies who consider people's legitimate struggle as terrorism, as they say about the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement. is legitimate. They use the veto politically and they provide military hardware for the true terrorists who have usurped Palestine and killed children and women in Sabra, Shatila, Bahr al-Baqar [in Egypt], and in other places. Is this logic? Shall we be deceived by this logic which confuses terrorism and resistance?

[Manaf] Have you ever thought of revenge against Reagan's family or against civilians here?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] They said Reagan tightened security around his children. We tell him that our morals do not justify killing children and that he should lift security around his children and leave them live their childhood in happiness because it is not their fault that their father is the killer of children. We do not punish one for others' faults. We are not cowards who kill children, the elderly, and the innocent.

As for the foreigners in our country, they are free. We are Arabs and understand the guest's rights and value their expertise. Whoever wants to leave for his country can leave and whoever wants to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. I do not think they are influenced in any way by the black propaganda because they can see the facts with their own eyes.

[Manaf] What about the position of the brothers? Who was first to contact you on the Arab and African levels?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The African presidents told me that volunteers are at my disposal. The revolutionary African leaders formed political groups. They said: You fight the military battle and we will fight the political battle on your behalf. President Hafiz al-Asad, President Chadli Bendjedid, and Chairman Haydar al-'Attas called me several times a day. Despite all the circumstances, the Arab kings and presidents contacted me several times daily. Demonstrations were staged throughout the homeland in which the Arab people demanded a boycot of the United States. The Arab presidents and kings demanded the convocation of a summit. This is a good thing.

[Manaf] Brother colonel, were your political options subjected to exhaustion or uncertainty when the blood of your adopted daughter "Hana" was shed before your eyes and when your sons "Khamis and Sayf," may God grant them recovery, were wounded?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] This matter is not subject to hesitation. It is a matter of life or death. This is our doctrine which controls our principles. If we preserve our doctrine we will continue to exist, but if we abandon it we will then have passed the sentence of annihilation on ourselves. The raids cannot cancel these historical options even if the United States undertakes to drop its nuclear bombs on our territories. We are ready to die in defense of our land and adhere to our principles. There is no force capable of standing in the way of attaining this honorable goal. God is greater than the United States and NATO. As for the issue of my children, all those who were wounded or martyred have the same status as my children. These are innocent people who were martyred and wounded by the bombs of "Reagan and Thatcher, the killers of children."

[Manaf] What is your interpretation of the European position? When Britain attended an EEC conference to discuss the situation it had information about the aggression and concealed its decision to take part in the aggression while France, which inteferes along your border with Chad, did not approve of this. This affected your relationship with Europe.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We cannot actually dissociate some Europeans from the historical crusade. The Europeans are currently falling under U.S. terrorism. They have adopted decisions. They said: "We do not know why and how these resolutions were adopted and what are their consequences." The best example of this is the position of Greece. After taking part in the meeting, Greece said: I will not implement these resolutions though I attended the meeting. I do not agree to implement them because there is no evidence or proof. I do not envisage a need that requires choosing a country like Libya and reducing the number of its diplomatic mission members. "Reagan" is the one who chose this state and did not provide evidence. What is your evidence? If "Reagan" had a piece of evidence, then why did he not present it to us? The truth is that the "Italians, the Spanish, the French, and the Germans contacted us and told us that this is a crazy man and that he wants to drive the world to a disaster that destroys everybody. We plead to you that you wait for 24 months after which he will go to hell with the end of the Reagan term of office and remain in the dustbin of history."

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, Do you see a need to revive the Arab-European dialogue — even if it were between one country and Europe — to explain political views, or is the matter confined to economical interests?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Europeans in general have interests with the Arabs. The Arabs can benefit much from these interests. But the United States is sacrificing Europe's interests. The truth is that the United States is not concerned with Europe's interests at all. It deals with them with extreme selfishness. It only considers its private interests at the expense of European interests. The United States sacrifices the security of Europe. The best example of this is getting Europe involved in the program of medium-range missiles. This makes Europe a scapegoat. This is designed only to protect the northern part of the American continent.

[Manaf] Has the war between you and the United States and your unilateral confrontation of the U.S. enemy without the rest of the Arab nation prompted you to review your Arab and international alliances?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Arabs have two choices: The present Arab governments and regimes should rise to meet the threat facing the Arab nation, which is the policy which the Arab masses want. Consequently, the Arab governments and regimes must pursue such a policy, otherwise they will begin to fall, because it is a battle in which victory is for the masses and anyone who opposes the will of the masses will be defeated. The principal desire of the masses is unity. If there had been one state from Syria to Tangiers, the United States would not have been able to pass so easily across Arab airspace and territory to reach my tent, and the task would not have been so simple or so easy. The same thing applies to the home of any old man, or to the bed of any child, or to a hospital, or to the headquarters of a king or president.

We have two choices: Either the Arab rulers establish unity, or it will be the masses who will establish unity. It is the beginning of a new history of the struggle. Let us destroy the myth of imperialism. Some people have been fearing and still fear the United States. They fear that anyone who confronts the United States or is attacked by the United States will be finished. However, there is a clear and indisputable fact: Namely, the tent remained erect and vanquished the NATO fleets.

[Manaf] What about international alliances; is there anything on the horizon?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] With regard to international alliances, the battle has somewhat activated the dialogue and the rapprochement with the socialist countries. Consultations are currently taking place in that regard. The reason is that the other side wants to do what it pleases in the world, and that is inconsistent with the international balance of forces. If the United States should act freehandedly, this will upset the balance with the Soviet Union, and if NATO should act freehandedly, then this will upset the international balance between it and the Warsaw Pact. Consequently, NATO'S freehanded action has shaken the international balance. The other side moved, and its movement was positive both for Libya and for the rest of the Arabs. Reagan's ignorant behavior could push Libya into becoming [another] Cuba. Cuba did not use to be communist and Castro did not use to be communist, but the stupidity of the United States made Cuba communist. Someone may emerge in Libya and — in order to spite the United States — declare Libya's total alignment with the Warsaw Pact. The Americans will be the losers. Otherwise, Libya — which is merely safeguarding its independence and is holding on to its experience and is defending its soil and national objectives — continues to be neutral and nonaligned. Then Reagan comes and by resorting to baseless pretexts for which there is no proof — they are all lies — pours his wrath on Libya and floods it with his bombs. What choice will such states have other than to join? [sentence as published] definitely, there will be a reaction in such a state to such tyranny. The aggression will rebound against them and will not be in the interest of the United States which will lose a great deal. Let us suppose that the entire region becomes harnessed in favor of the Warsaw Pact. What will Reagan have accomplished through his stupid behavior and his defiance of and aggression against Libya? The result will be that he will regret his action when remorse will be in vain. It may happen that anyone may come and do such a thing out of spite, or react or do anything.

[Manaf] Did you expect the Soviet Union to play a greater role?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Firmly and confidently: Of course, we expect the Soviet Union to play a greater role, and I believe that it is now moving toward playing such a role.

[Manaf] Did you sense any kind of change from the Soviet Union?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] On my part, as someone who is following the matter I can understand or comprehend the Soviet Union's steps, but as for the ordinary citizen he may conclude that [the Soviet Union] has failed him or he may think along such lines.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, I do not hide from you the fact that some people in Egypt say: They did it with 'Abd al-Nasir in 1967 and they are repeating it with Al-Qadhdhafi in 1986. These people are probably the ones who have ill intentions. But people of good intentions say: How can units of the Soviet fleet withdraw as a gesture of appeasement and then the United States launches a war and that there was no reaction to the ferocious and big attack, particularly when Soviet missiles were previously hit. What is wrong and what is right in these views?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If rumors which say that the Soviet stand was negative and if rumors and doubts about the Soviet stand are true, this means we should negotiate with the United States at the expense of the region's peoples and countries, especially the Arab people and people of the Nonaligned Movement. This would make the USSR lose the people who support the world's liberation movements. This would result in a big loss for the USSR. I say here "if" because it is an assumption. I am sure the USSR would not accept this. I trust the USSR's stand. I expect that the USSR's stand will completely dispel these doubts. This stand will be in reply to the assault against all of us in this progressive Arab country which a friend of the USSR and a nonaligned country, and also against the people in the entire Arab homeland and against the Third World countries. If is also an assault against the USSR itself and its interests and against its friends who are linked with it as least through a common struggle. I hope this stand will be forthcoming, God willing.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, did the Warsaw Pact intervene?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] This incident resulted in serious consultations between us. A discussion is going on about article 9 of the Warsaw Pact document. I do not want to add any more now.

[Manaf] Let us go back to Arab alliances. Do you plan to establish a front or a group — and I do not say an axis — as a nucleus for unity similar to the steadfastness group, particularly when

warmth has begun to return to Libyan-Algerian relations and when God gave us Sudan as a compensation for Iraq?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Generally, unity action within a unity program with Algeria is agreed upon. This is what the Algerian people said in their referendum on the national charter. Steps for unity with Syria, Yemen, and Sudan also continue. But we are envisaging unity among Arabs in general because we see a real threat to all the Arabs. The enemies' planes do not distinguish between Arab land. Israeli planes bombed Tunis and U.S. planes bombed Tripoli and Banghazi, and Beirut before them. This means that they are aiming at all of us. In any case, I generally think of the unity of all Arabs.

[Manaf] If it is difficult to establish unity among all Arabs at present, do you envisage unity among a group which is really close?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Within a comprehensive unity or union, there are special circumstances. I mean a merger or unity can be achieved between two countries. This merger or unity can be achieved between more than two countries. It also can be a form of unity within an Arab union. I think of unifying the Arabs within federation because I see that the threat is menacing all Arabs. I believe that revolution and unity will mature with the passage of time. We want the nation to rise above the state. We want the Arab nation to rise above the regional state. Within this federation, circumstances of all systems will allow them to merge an will allow for further unity.

[Manaf] In view of your war experience with the United States and the fact that you were brought to a confrontation with a superpower — the United States — alone, have you reviewed your stand on the Gulf war?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are independent in our stand. We are against the Gulf war. I am personally very pained because there are victims among both Muslim parties; as Arabs and Muslims, this makes us sorry. I wish that the two countries were not involved in this war. I hope that this war will stop because Iraqi blood and Iraq's army and Iranian blood and Iran's army are dear to us.

[Manaf] In view of the current Arab situation, did you expect that the Arab summit to convene when you asked for it in order to discuss the Libyan-U.S. war?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, I did not call for an Arab summit. Arab countries — Kuwait, the YAR, and Algeria — made this call. Libya did not call for an emergency Arab summit. But summit will be held in the near future, God willing.

[Manaf] Will this summit convene to discuss one topic or will it discuss several topics?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It will convene without agenda. The Arabs will meet in an emergency summit as a result of NATO's attack represented in the U.S. aggression. After the meeting discusses and debates this issue, anyone can propose any issue.

[Manaf] Let us go back to the subject of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces which demonstrated an honorable position in this war. Might we hear from you — the supreme commander of Arab Libyan Armed Forces — an assessment of this performance and a message to these troops?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] All Arab Libyan people are armed and a part of the resistance. We prepared for the battle we expected. The Americans were extremely arrogant. There is no doubt that angels fought alongside the Libyan fighters. God sent troops whom you did not see. "Hast thou not seen how thy Lord dealt with the people of the elephant? Did he not cause their plan to miscarry? And he sent against them swarms of birds which ate their carrion, striking them against stones of clay. And thus made them like broken straw, eaten up." [Koranic verses] The angels undoubtedly descended to earth at that moment and fought alongside the Libyan fighters and destroyed [the enemy], thus surpassing its electronic equipment. God is greater than the United States and NATO. The Libyan people were vigilant while the Libyan skies were ablaze to the point that other waves of attacks were forced to drop their bombs into the sea and flee because the Libyan skies was converted into a hell. They were surprised to see the fire confronting and repulsing them. Today we are more prepared than ever and we have expanded the circle of hell. If the U.S. planes return, they will be burned, God willing.

[Manaf] Divine power is a recognized matter and it is the Almighty's right. Did the technology with which the Arab Libyan Army was supplied play a role in this regard?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are a country that cannot be easily ignored on the military level. We get our weapons from the Soviet Union. They are better than U.S. weapons. These weapons are from a country opposed to NATO countries. They are not from India or South Africa. Consequently, the military power we possess cannot be ignored. The United States fears the Soviet weapons and takes them into consideration. We did not lose this battle. On the contrary, this increased our vigilance, expanded our training, and caused the further development of our defensive systems. We, moreover, made political gains.

[Manaf] These are effective weapons. But they are not used against Israel. What do you have to say?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] They are basically for defensive purposes. The Israeli existence is aggressive. Consequently, the weapons [are to be used] against Israel, the enemy of the nation. But as long as some Arabs of this nation make themselves guards of Israel how can we use these weapons against Israel while Libya is fighting NATO and Israel's guard? If Egypt starts the battle against Israel you will see where these weapons will be. In 1973 when the battle broke out against Israel, you saw Libyan weapons. At that time these weapons were not so powerful qualitatively or quantitatively. You saw how these weapons made their way to the battle as the troops crossed the canal using these weapons. During the first wave of attack, all the boats used to cross the canal were Libyan as Egypt was not able to acquire them at that time. The mobile artillery used in the canal region was Libyan. Libyan units were dispatched. I, myself, left for Cairo, but found Al-Sadat surrendering. After the elimination of the [Camp David] accords you will find these weapons in Egypt. How can we use these weapons as long as the liberation road is closed?

[Manaf] Egypt proposed dispatching a medical mission. This was met with appreciation. Was it rejected because Libya has enough medical capabilities or because of the position toward Camp David accords?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are very happy because we do not need medical assistance. Had it not been for the Egyptian political position we would not have people killed or wounded. If Egypt wants to treat our wounds it has to leave the stable and return to

the ranks of Arab resistance against Zionism and imperialism. The Americans were trained in Egypt during the joint maneuvers and implemented their training against us. They will later implement their training against the Egyptian people. The medical treatment we want from Egypt is to stand up against our savage enemy, to differentiate between the usurpation of Palestine, the occupation of Beirut, the blowing up of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the keeping of Tabah, the strafing of Tunis, the hijacking of the Egyptian passenger plane, the downing of the Libyan civilian plane, and the strafing of Tripoli and Banghazi. Generally speaking, we are grateful for the medical assistance offer.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message Addressed to WPC Chairman

LD011416 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1208 GMT 1 May 86

["Text" of message from "brother commander of the revolution" Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed to the chairman of the WPC and read to delegates at the WPC session held in Sofia; date not specified]

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (JANA) — Mr Chairman of the World Peace Council.

In this year, which the United Nations has decided to be the year of peace, and within which your current meeting is being held, the people of the Great Jamahiriyah have been exposed to barbaric aggression by the United States and NATO, using the most sophisticated weapons of devastation and annihilation to bomb residential quarters, killing women, children and the aged. The bombing covered also schools, hospitals and hostels for the aged. All this took place in accordance with the direct orders of the heads of states of big powers such as Reagan and Tatcher.

The child-killers Reagan and Thatcher have manifested the most adbominable pictures of deprivation of character and disregard for peoples and their values. The perpetrators of the barbaric aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah have manifested the utmost degree of arrogance by creatures who have no connection with civilization and culture, who came to us with their barbaric actions from depths of barbaric bestial times. The child-killers have come with their fleets and planes on the pretext of combating terrorism. But the world has ascertained that there was no terrorism or terrorists in Libya, only women and children killed on the orders of Reagan and Thatcher.

Never before in history has a big power ammassed scores of terroristic ships, aircraft carriers, and 170 fighter and bomber aircraft to launch a raid on a small people. Never before in history have 44 planes taken part in bombing the house of a commander of one country, as happened in the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah.

This behavior by the head of state of a big country — who is supposed to be directly responsible for safeguarding international peace and security — confirms that in this age, Reagan represents neo-Nazism. It is impossible to reach an understanding with him, just as it was impossible to reach an understanding with hitler. As Hitler fell as a result of the alliance of peoples, Reagan too must fall by the alliance of all the peoples on earth. Indeed, his fall, following his criminal behavior as epitomized by his stances, constitutes the only guarantee for world peace and security.

Efforts must be exerted to deprive the United States of its permanent membership of the UN Security Council because of its exploitation of this membership for purposes other than those originally intended, which are safeguarding international peace and security. It must be deprived of this prejudice [inhiyaz] so that it may not be able to use it to bestow a legitimate character to its aggression on the peoples, as is the case with all U.S. stances at the Security Council.

The savage and failed aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah did not achieve its aims. This aggression foundered on the rock of the resistance of Libyan men and women. The Libyan revolution is still strong and steadfast; it has not surrendered, or kneeled; it is aligned by the side of the oppressed peoples, and is supporting the cause of freedom everywhere, and is still the Great Jamahiriyah.

This small country, with its small population, is resisting U.S.-NATO aggression. It is fighting in the name of the oppressed in the world in order that the U.S. alliance is destroyed, that its arrogance will bd defeated, and in order that it would be confirmed to the world that land belongs to God and to the peoples of the earth without distinction of race, language, culture, or religion.

With the political and social power it constitutes, your conference demands that decisions should be made which rise to the level of the threats constituted by the provocations of imperialism, as well as its threats and aggressions. The situation demands that the Mediterranean Sea region should occupy a paramount position. It is in the interests of the conference to emphasize the most important demands of the peoples of this vital region of the world so as to see the Mediterranean Sea free from fleets and nuclear arms, as a lake of peace, and a bridge of peaceful cooperation and of the deepening of political and civilized dialogue between its peoples.

I stress to you that we will continue — and the peoples of the world are with us — to resist imperialism until peace spreads throughout the world; until the U.S. aggression is defeated everywhere; until the United States takes its hand from Nicaragua, Palestine, South Africa and Angola; until the United States confines itself to its borders and respects the peoples of the earth and their right to life, security and peace,

Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues.
[signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Letter Evokes 'Great Interest'

LD012248 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Shaban 21, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The World Peace Conference concluded its sessions in the Bulgarian capital Sofia. Participants in the conference listened to the letter the leader of the revolution sent to the chairman of the World Peace Council.

The conference sources reported that the leader's letter was met with great interest and echoed widely. contributing delegations showed (?full acceptance) of the letter in their discussions. They confirmed the need to endorse it as a document for the conference and to be included in its resolutions.

It is worth mentioning that the council at the end of its sessions approved the lection of Great Jamahiriyah to the seat of the council's vice chairman apart from 3 seats at the chairmanship council. The council had allocated a special session to discuss the dimensions of the barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people and its reflections in the world and regionally [words indistinct] particular its threat to peace and security of the Mediterranean basin and the world.

The council recommended, in its special session, the organization of an international event to show solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah, for world peace and the preparation of an international poster to be widely distributed to draw the world's attention to this barbarous aggressive act.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation addressed the conference saying:

Today we meet, as we prepare for the international year for peace, the world and mankind are subjected to a U.S.-led attack exposing nations' peace and security to a real danger. It is clear that Reagan's terrorist administration has drafted a strategy of increasing international tension, threatening world's peace and widely opening the doors for nuclear and traditional arms race and started implementing this strategy. Another aim of this strategy of aggression is to test the ability of the peace-loving nations to steadfastness [words indistinct] confront the progressive state, reject the policies of calmness and [word indistinct] and then force all to accept the "bag trencheon" policy and the power madness the U.S. Administration pursues in its dealings with states nowadays.

The most prominent features of the U.S. policy of terror are:

First: Continuation of arms race and nuclear tests despite repeated initiatives from the Soviet Union aimed at total nuclear disarmament by the end of this century. The U.S. Administration by ignoring all peace calls jeopardises mankind's security and peace and force the progressive states either, to submission to its domination and nuclear superiority or enter into programmes of traditional and nuclear armament which is very costly and will be on the account of our countires progress and development.

Second: Strike the advanced positions of the progressive nations. That is clearly shown by the terrorist military aggression on the people of Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] revolutionary leadership, the constant threat to the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab people, the backing and support militarily of the agents of UNITA movements apart from the continuous military threat of invading Nicaragua, arming the opposition forces in Afghanistan. Such acts of aggression against our peoples mean that the terrorist Reagan administration is determined to confront the progressive states. It also means that the Reagan administration aims at destabilizing and toppling the progressive regime in Libya, Nicaragua, angola and Afghanistan. The U.S. Administration also celarly [words indistinct] to show that it is [words indistinct] no other power could stop it from carrying out [word indistinct] programmes of aggression.

Third: The disrespect of the Reagan administration to the U.N. and its resolutions and the constant use of veto against the U.N. Security council's resolution which condemn Zionism in Palestine, the racists South Africa and its withdrawal from UNESCO and its threats of not contributing in the U.N. budget apart from its rejection to any ruling from the International Court of Justice.

State terrorism clearly demonstrated in the programme of confrontation and aggression the Reagan administration implemented against the people of Great Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership. America invented false excuses for this aggression. This is shown by reviewing the series of confrontations between Jamahiriyah and the U.S. as follows:

One: On 19 October 1973, Jamahiriyah announced the Gulf of Sidra internal (?waters). It informed all states and world organisations. This decision it has reasons, one of which is the Gulf is deep inside [words indistinct] states provinces and interlinked with them, throughout history the right of soverignty on the Gulf was admitted undisputedly and apart from the vitality of the Gulf of Sidra to the country's security and the need for full supervision over it due to its geographical position which overlooks at the heart of the country. Despite that declaration, America did not object or move militarily until August 1981 so why all this delay?

Two: Since August 1981, Reagan's terrorist administration granted itself the right to implement what it calls "the international law" by entering the waters of Sidra and its air spaces. Since then the continuous military confrontation began between us and the U.S. terrorism. These confrontations resulted in scores of victims among the civilians when last month the American fleet's aircraft bombed the city of Sirte.

Three: After that, the U.S. started accusing Jamahiriyah of being behind what it calls "terrorist acts." Reagan repeatedly threatened retaliatory actions against the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution and against the people of Great Jamahiriyah. That was clearly evident in the barbarous raids the child-murderer Reagan himself led against the leader's home and against the Libyan Arab people which led to the falling of martyrs and the killing children, old people and women including the leader's adopted child daughter.

What America claimed to be the justification for the military aggression on Libya is nothing but a screen behind which the U.S. wants to hit at the progressive policies of great Jamahiriyah and its backing of the world's liberation movements. Here I reiterate what the leader said in his statement on the second evening following the U.S. aggression on Tripoli and Banghazi when he confirmed: "We instigate revolution and the launching of people's revolution the world over. Raids will never cancel that. We will not back up from uniting the Arab nation. The raids will not deter us from this call. This is our concern and has nothing to do with America. We will never back up from struggling to liberate Palestine and the American raids will not be able to deter us. We shall never back up from supporting the liberation movements in africa, Asia and Latin America and raids will never stop us." This is what the leader of the revolution in Libya stressed. This is the stance of your friend the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Reagan's terrorist administration falsely claims that the leader and Great Jamahiriyah are behind the acts of terrorism that led to the killing of innocent people. By its raids on Libya it wants to punish us on this crime as it claims. Even if we went along with this American concept of terrorism, then Reagan is the terrorist and murderer of children. President Reagan and his aides planned the aggression on Libya and striking at the home of the leader in mean attempt to kill him and his family. We here can not imagine that history ever recorded a murder planned by a head of state to assassinate a leader of a revolution using his aircraft and forces of destruction.

Even in the American concept of the word Reagan and his administration are the terrorists because the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi destroyed homes, schools and led to the martyring of 37 civilians and injured 93 innocent citizens.

The steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership has unveiled the ugly face of America as well as the cowardly terrorist nature of President Reagan. President Reagan will never stop unless the peace-loving nations fight America and strike at its interests and bases continuously. Also the steadfastness of the people of Great Jamahiriyah in the face of U.S. terrorism has unleashed the supressed anger of the peace-loving nations even in the countries which are U.S. allies. The collective continuous resistance to America in other spots is bound to end America's influence and policies of terror For that, we call on peace-loving nations to have a real active confrontation with the U.S. and its policies of terror.

Here we must confirm that Libya does not like aggression and does not act to create reasons for it. Great Jamahiriyah aspires that the Mediterranean sea becomes a lagoon for peace and cooperation among all the states overlooking on it. In this respect, the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative to free the Mediterranean Sea from the superpowers' fleets in that we saw confirmation of the Soviet Union's endeavour to preserve peace and security in the Mediterranean region. Also we are obliged to confirm that as Great Jamahiriyah faces aggression and terrorism which are imposed upon it and does not possess America's military might, still its means to reply to the aggression with the revolutionary and progressive power from all over the world.

We will all cooperate and fight the U.S. with this power until the official terrorism ends and until the American aggression pay dearly as they did in Vietnam and Lebanon.

In the end, it is important to us to greet the stances of your friendly people's which supported the Libyan Arab People and its revolutionary leadership in confronting the U.S. aggression. We also highly value and appreciate the stances of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in supporting us. We also greet the stances of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America in opposing the U.S. aggression.

At the end of its sessions, the conference issued a statement strongly denouncing the barbarous U.S.-NATO confirmed that the policy of terror adopted by the U.S. Administration constitutes a dangerous threat to world peace. [sentence as received]

The statement made clear its absolute rejection of American claims and its assuming the role of international policemen or resorting to organised terrorism "state terrorism" using unfounded false excuses in what Washington calls "combatting terrorism" which the whole world was sure that Libya was innocent of such claims and condemned it. The statement expressed the conference's wrath at the new barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression describing it as a mean cowardly act. It condemned the use of British bases in the aggression which comes under the "state terrorism" category.

The statement confirmed that Washington use of force is harmful to international relations. It referred to the cancellation of the Soviet foreign minister to his scheduled meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in protest against the aggression. The statement noted with grave concern that the aggression was fully backed by the U.S. military build up in the Mediterranean basin and the giant arsenals of nuclear arms. It said that this aggression resembles a dangerous shift in the U.S. policy which is based on direct intervention. It revealed that the aggression aims, in a matter of fact, to weaken the prominent role of Great Jamahiriyah in the struggle for peace and standing in the face of imperialist intentions.

The statement called on the U.S. Administration to necessarily abde by U.N. resolutions endorsed on 17 December 1984 which forbid the use of state terrorism's policy. The statement demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean and the implementation of the Soviet proposal of withdrawal of all fleets from the region. The statement stressed the need for the humane alliance against the U.S. terrorist policy which undermines the constructive efforts to establish world peace which may lead to an international confrontation the outcome which no one can predict.

The World Peace Council renewed the confirmation of solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in confronting the aggression, its resistance and its just struggle for its freedom and for peace.

Poem 'Promises' Reagan 'Contemptible' Death

LD020359 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2027 GMT 1 May 86

[Announcer-read poem: "Open letter to the child-killer; video shows cariacatures of President Reagan]

[Excerpt]

You Reagan, the Jews' dog; your days are black;
You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.
You Reagan, you Jews' dog; for your killing of a reassured child
Your people will pay prices, in tons and tons, everywhere.
Your day has come; you will be picked apart;
You Reagan, the Jews' dog, your days are black,

You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.
Let all generations be witnesses;
The child-killer will be killed;
This is a man's promise; without delay,
His day will be a day to be remembered;
You Reagan, the Jews' dog, your days are black;
You are promised a most contemptible death, soon.
We will teach terrorist Reagan, the failed, the biggest liar;
He has committed destruction [few words indistinct];
Reagan, the Jews' dog; your days are black;
You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.

Communique With Iran Warns U.S. on 'New Aggression'

LD011253 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (JANA) — A joint statement was issued today in Tripoli and Tehran at the end of the visit of the two brothers 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, the minister of the Revolutionary Guard Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. The following is the text of the statement:

A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran consisting of the brothers: Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, the minister of Revolutionary Guards, accompanied by a politico-military delegation, paid a visit to the SPLAJ from 28 to 30 April 1986 to express the solidarity and the support of the Islamic Iranian revolution and the Iranian people for the Jamahiriyah people against the failed American aggression.

The delegation visited the sites of the bombing of the civilian quarters and inspected the harm caused by the treacherous aggression to children, women, and the aged. The delegation also saw for itself the debris of the planes shot down by the Libyan air defenses, proving the steadfastness and efficacy of the Libyan Arab resistance, which confronted the aggression with valour and determination.

Out of the responsibilities of Libya and Iran as two Islamic revolutions for supporting the Arab and Islamic masses, and for checking the 10th crusading campaign waged by the United States and its allies, the two sides affirm the following:

1. The American aggression on the Jamahiriyah is nothing more than a 10th crusading war led by the United States and Europe and the Zionist enemy against Islam and the Muslims. This is clearly evident by the statement of Reagan at the start of the aggression that "the raids on Libya were directed against Al-Qadhdhafi in his capacity as an Islamic extremist." This statement affirms the objectives and dimensions of the crusading aggression.

2. This tenth crusading campaign will, with full force, be confronted by Libya and Iran, which will mobilize one billion Muslims and embroil them in this battle (?in defense) of their fate, sanctity, and their existence. If this war is waged, it will be an all-out war and not confined to Libya and Iran. It will stretch from the Eastern part of the Muslim world to its Western part. The Islamic revolutions in Libya and Iran are able to lead the Muslims in confronting this crusading campaign. Proceeding from this, the two sides are warning America and Europe against the repercussions of this campaign. They stress that just as when the Muslims won the previous crusading war, the Islamic masses will be able to achieve victory in the tenth crusading war. When Libya and Iran are stressing this, they mean what they are saying.

3. The two sides warn America against any new aggression on the Jamahiriyah and stress that any aggression against the Jamahiriyah will be resisted by Libya and Iran, and by the Islamic masses throughout the Islamic world. They also warn the European countries against any submission to American terrorism and threats. These countries should cancel the aggressive measures which they have taken agaisnt Libya. Otherwise, they will be held responsible for the consequences. At the same time, the industrialized countries will shoulder any consequences resulting from imposing political and economic measures against Libya under American pressure and terrorism.

4. Libya and Iran reject the accusation of terror and confirm that Reagan and some of his allies are criminals and killers of children, and that the Black House is the bastion of official terror in the world, and that the Islamic masses are the victims of the American-Atlanticist-Zionist terror, which is represented in political, economic, informationist, psychological, and military terror, and confirmed by the starvation imposed on these masses, and that in confrontation of this terror the whole Islamic land will erupt like a volcano in order to destroy the supports of aggression and its perpetrators.

5. The Zionist-American Marshall plan that was promoted by the Zionist enemy and America, and that is today adopted by the industrial states, is nothing but another crusade in an economic form. It is a plan being financed by the funds of the Arab and Islamic oil, and America has resorted to it after its plans for the confrontation and subjugation of the Islamic popular revolutions failed. This imperialist-Zionist plan is aimed at the tightening of control over the region and will end up making it subordinate to America, and this is another economic crusade working for hte economic invasion of the region and subjecting it to the influence of America and its allies, and hindering the growth and escalation of revolution in it.

6. The Islamic masses all over the Islamic world, from East to West, are requested to kindle their Jihad fervor in order to confront the 10th crusade being led by America and supported by Europe and the Zionist enemy, because the target of this campaign is their religion, sanctity, civilization, existence, and resources. In response to this campaign, the Islamic masses should not accept any restriction or custodianship which prevents them from carrying out their sacred duty: Jihad, revolutiuon and martyrdom.

7. The Libyan side confirms its principled attitudes to the war imposed by the fascist regime in Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, the Iranian side confirms its respect for the sovereignty of neighboring Arab states, and denies any expansionist ambitions in the land of Iraq or others, and adheres to the respect of the will of the Muslim Arab people in Iraq to determine its

future by itself in accordance with its political, social, and ideological choices. Tripoli, 20 Sh‘aban 1395 AH, corresponding to 30 April 1986

UN Delegate Discusses Terms for Dialogue With U.S.

PM010936 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
30 Apr-6 May 86 pp 15,16

[Telephone interview with Libyan UN delegate Dr ‘Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Salih Qallab in New York; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Qallab] There is talk about mediation between the Jamhiriyah and the United States. Is this mediation true and are you prepared for reconciliation with Washington?
[Al-Turayki] The Libyan Jamahiryah firmly believes in dialogue; it is prepared for it now as it was prepared for it before. But the United States does not want dialogue; it has chosen confrontation and used aircraft and bombs instead of dialogue. Once again I say that we are prepared for dialogue at any moment provided the United States halts its campaign against us.

[Qallab] Is halting the campaign a precondition by you?
[Al-Turayki] We believe that dialogue, to be successful and to ensure results, calls for the halting of all U.S. measures against us and an end to the military buildup near our territorial waters.

[Qallab] But are you prepared for dialogue?
[Al-Turayki] We are against escalation and for pacification, but it takes two to tango. The United States should reciprocate our desire, but it has chosen the language of escalation, preferring it to the language of dialogue. For this reason we are determined to defend our people and confront the campaign which Washington is waging against us.

[Qallab] What new U.S. escalation do you mean? Are you expecting a new raid?
[Al-Turayki] U.S. fleets are still close to our territorial waters, U.S. aircraft are intercepting civilian aircraft bound for our airports, and Reagan's threats are still continuing.

[Qallab] It is known that Europe has changed its previous stands toward you. Were you surprised by these European stands?
[Al-Turayki] Yes, the European attitude changed as a result of U.S. pressure. France, for example, recently received threats of a U.S economic boycott. We believe that by adopting this attitude Europe acted contrary to its peoples' interests.

[Qallab] What about the Arab summit?
[Al-Turayki] We wonder: If the Arab summit does not meet now when will it meet?

[Qallab] What is impeding holding this summit?
[Al-Turayki] The obstacles lie in the dispute over whether it is going to be an ordinary or extraordinary summit. In our view the summit must be held urgently. And when the Arab kings and presidents meet they can include on the agenda whatever topics they want to discuss.

[Qallab] It appears that after the raid on Libya the United States is trying to open the Syrian file. What sort of strike do you expect against Syria?
[Al-Turayki] We say that there are no direct problems between us and the United States. The problem as far as we are concerned is the Palestinian problem. We reject the premise that the United States should consider killing one individual in some place as terror while it is supporting Israel in killing and terrorizing a whole people, the Palestinian people. For this reason I believe that Syria will be a principal target because its stands are identical with our stands on the Palestinian problem.

[Qallab] But of what nature will the expected strike against Syria be?
[Al-Turayki] I believe that in addition to organizing internal terrorist operations against Syria, the United States will move Israel toward launching a military aggression against Syria.

JANA on Failure of Foreign Ministers Meeting

NC020638 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes has failed to reach agreement on the convening of the Arab summit conference in [words indistinct]. The ministers failed to reach agreement on the agenda and the venue of the conference.

Commenting on this, the JANA Arab affairs editor said: This terrible failure expresses the inability of the Arab regimes and governments to confront America, the enemy of the Arabs, and its NATO and Zionist allies. Thus, the Arab masses have no alternative but to (?liquidate) these governments and regimes [words indistinct] the enemies of their existence who are seeking to destroy them. These governments and regimes have proved that they are unable to [words indistinct] to take a unified stand against the American-NATO crusade of aggression that is directed against the entire Arab nation.

Foreign Minister Delays ‘Working’ Visit to USSR

GF011754 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic
1 May 86 pp 1,22

[Text] Moscow — Diplomatic sources have said that a visit by the Libyan secretary of the General Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to the USSR has been delayed due to the Arab foreign ministers' conference which began its meetings to prepare for the extraordinary Arab summit concerning the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The sources have affirmed that the visit is not official as was declared but a working visit in which Kamil Hasan Mansur will lead the Libyan side to the joint Libyan-USSR governmental consultative committee. The committee was formed during the summit meeting between Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Gorbachev late in 1985 when Mansur was minister of planning. This committee was formed to follow up all agreements and complete and sign that which was not agreed upon during Al-Qadhdhafi's visit, especially the importing of Soviet arms to Libya. Talks on this matter were suspended due to some differences between the two sides, including differences over the missiles which Libya received.

The sources added that recently Moscow, particularly after the U.S. air piracy against Libya, was obliged to dispatch (Katushev), chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations [name and title as published], to Tripoli last month where he held negotiations with Libyan officials on Libya's military demands and his country's readiness to fulfill these demands in the shortest possible time. He also delivered a special message, the first of its kind, from Gorbachev to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the same issue. (Katushev), while in Tripoli, agreed to the convening of the joint governmental consultative committee soon in Moscow for the signing of an arms sales contract, as well as the signing of a consular protocol and other trade, economic, scientific, and technical agreements.

Mansur will probably visit Moscow after the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit.

SUDAN

Agreement Reached on Forming National Government

JN021117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 2 (SUNA) — An agreement was reached by the national Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) on the formation of a national government comprising in addition to Al-Ummah and DUP, the Islamic National Front, the Sudanese National Party and the southern political parties beside the uprising forces, reliable sources at Al-Ummah and DUP parties told the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today.

Moreover the meetings stipulates selection of an independent person to chair the state Supreme Council, the paper reported quoting the same sources. *AL-AYYAM* pinpointed that the current Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. retired, Siwar al-Dhahab might be chosen as president of the Supremacy Council.

On the other hand, the agreement stipulated the distribution of the ministerial offices as 6 offices to be allocated for *AL-UMMAH* party which include justice, finance, education, energy, health and industry, in addition tothe premier which will be posted by al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The DUP will assume the post of deputy premier and other four offices of trade, foreign, interior and information ministers. The Islamic National Front will take 3 posts and the 3 other posts will be allocated for southern parties while one post will be allocated for the Sudanese National Party, the sources said to the daily *AL-AYYAM*. The daily *AL-AYYAM* further outweighed [as received] the Ministry of Defence to be allocated for an independent character from inside the Peoples' Armed Forces.

INF Official on National Government

JN011125 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 1 (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front (INF) acknowledges that the current circumstances in the country necessitate the setting up of a strong national government.

But the Islamic National Front's envision for such a government is far away from that of the Ummah and the Democratic Unionist (DUP) parties, the (INF) Politbureau Secretary Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad said. He further elaborated that the (INF) proposed government should be effective harmonious coherent and formed of the political forces that have considerable weight in the Constituent Assembly (parliament).

The upcoming government should be based on a charter tackling all citizens essential issues Muhammad asserted, affirming that the (INF) would abide by the national commitment to the national unity. The (INF) pledges in case of the failure of the current efforts to set up a national government to carry out a responsible and honest new role in the opposition Muhammad concluded his statement to *AL-AYYAM* daily issued here Thursday [1 May].

NP Chief Wants INC, SCP in Government

JN011128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 1 (SUNA) — Sudanese National Party (SNP) Chairman Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush called for the participation of the Islamic National Front and Sudanese Communist Party in the upcoming government. In a press statement to SUNA Ghabbush said the formation of a national unity government is baseless because of the differences in the political area. The current situation in the country is in need for a national government comprising all political powers to satisfy the peoples demands and interests.

Southern Representation Demanded

JN011750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 1 (SUNA) — The secretary general of the Sudanese African People's Congress Organization (SAPCO), a southern political party, has demanded the representation of the southerners by the one-third of the constitutional corporations about to be formed. In a press statement released here today, SAPCO secretary general said his party, SANU, the Federal Party and the Progressive People's Party (P.P.P.) which have 21 deputies in the Constituent Assembly, will coordinate with each other for the right of the southern area. SAPC secretary general urged the northern political factions to represent the southern parties, saying the representation is a democratic right.

SAPCO will adopt decentralization in governing Sudan, but it will not be a price for implementation of Islamic sharia law, he added. The secretary general of SAPCO called for holding the constitutional conference to achieve stability in the country.

Anya Nya II Seeks Role

JN021039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The Anya Nya II critisized Thursday [1 May] what it described as concentration of the northern parties on SPLM activities as regards their attempts to solve the south Sudan problem. Speaking to SUNA here yesterday member of Anya Nya Executive Committee Hoth Luak warned from the negligence of Anya Nya role saying that this would lead to the complication of the problem.

Anya Nya is ready to realize peace in south Sudan in collaboration with the northern political parties he added. Luak reaffirmed that the solution of south Sudan's problem was not confined to Garangs attitude adding that the incoming government should not agree to the admittance of Garang's supporter to the new government. He said that the results of the recent elections in the south were not accurate where some election officers attempted to impede the elections process in some areas there in pretext of security instability.

He noted that the call for the south unification in one region should be determined by the citizens themselves following the attainment of peace there.

Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed on Summit, Ethiopia

GF011116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 1 May (WAKH) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan has stated that the emergency Arab summit must not be restricted to the discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya, but must also deal with other issues, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and other necessary issues.

In an interview published today in the Al-Shariqah newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, General Siwar Al-Dhahab stated that Sudan's stand would be clear and specific in supporting these issues. He affirmed his country's condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Libya and said that although relations with the United States continue, it has reduced the number of its diplomats in Sudan on the pretext that the situation there is not reassuring following the incident in which a U.S. diplomat was wounded in Sudan.

On the issue of the integration between Egypt and Sudan, General Siwar al-Dhahab noted that there is an old agreement between the two countries which provides for the establishment of joint committees which, after holding meetings, would submit their recommendations on the possible future of integration. He added that the decision of the Council of Ministers to suspend some integration organs in Sudan resulted from the fact that the brothers in Egypt suspended some of these same organs, but that this does not mean that integration would go through a period of freezing. He said however, that there are studied proposals which would be dealt with by the future government to follow the best method to achieve integration and to determine what the two peoples want from it.

Concerning Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, the TMC chairman said: It is clear during this period that Ethiopia's response has not been on the level that we had hoped for. Perhaps it has its reasons. However, for our part, we see no strong reasons to prevent the restoration of good relations with Ethiopia and on the fine level for which we hope. General Siwar al-Dhahab stated that he would accept the post of chairman of the Sudanese Sovereignty Council if the various political forces are unanimous in nominating him for it.

Siwar al-Dhahab Delivers May Day Address

JN011204 Khartoum SUNA in English 1023 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 1, (SUNA) — Chairman of the caretaker military council Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has reiterated that the trade union movement is the corner-stone in attaining social and economic progress. In an address he delivered yesterday marking the anniversary of the workers day Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab said that the occasion coincides with the new Sudanese democratic experiment. He noted that the trade union work should be based on unity and solidarity in a bid to realize the interests of the workers.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab commended the consciousness of the Sudanese trade union movement as regards the challenges facing Sudan. He indicated that victory and achievement could be realized through faithfulness and self-denied. He called on the trade union movement to create suitable means for doubling production and legalizing work relations. He greeted the martyrs of the workers trade union in Sudan.

Bomb Threat Received at Prime Minister's Office

JN021104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The newspaper *AL-AYYAM* said today that Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah's office was evacuated yesterday following a telephone call from a person claiming he was Brigadier General 'Ali Yusuf of military intelligence. He warned that there was a bomb at the prime minister's office and that he would arrive in 10 minutes to defuse it. Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah was getting ready to receive U.S. ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan. Following the telephone call, a team from the police criminal laboratory in the capital inspected the prime minister's offices and conducted a thorough search for the alleged bomb.

It is noteworthy that the telephone call came half an hour before the meeting with the U.S. ambassador. The meeting was held in the senior guests' hall. The secretary who answered the call asserted that that it came from a place where there is a microwave network. The criminal laboratory team has explained that preliminary investigatiosn disclosed that an officer named Brig Gen 'Ali Yusuf does not exist in the Armed Forces or the police. *AL-AYYAM* says that preliminary investigations revealed that only the Armed Forces and some higher state bodies have a microwave apparatus, and that this will help narrow the suspects in the investigations.

SPLA Units Claim Death of 13 in Landmine Explosion

EA011547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed and 11 wounded when the truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine laid by SPLA units of Cobra Battalion between Jummayzah and Mongalla. In a separate development, a Magirus vehicle was blown up inside Bor town on 24 April by a landmine laid by a unit of Hadid battalion, led by Lieutenant Paul Deng.

Army,'Friendly Forces' Capture Rebel Base

JN021100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — An authoritative source at the Army's General Command told SUNA that the Army and friendly forces have recently captured a major rebel supply base in the Upper Nile Province near the Ethiopian border after three days of fighting.

The source said the friendly forces had captured the base located in a place called (Bolting) in collaboration with the government troops. He said after three days of fighting the friendly forces swept the rebels base killing a number of Garang troops and the survivors fled inside Ethiopia. The source said the base comprises large stores for weapons ammunitions logistics machineries and heavy artillery. He said food supplies and military logistic were delivered to the base directly from inside Ethiopia by trucks and air.

The source did not say when the base was captured but he said the friendly forces had captured two jeeps mounted with anti-tank 106mm, large quantities of arms, ammunition, different kinds of landmines, equipment and machineries.

On the other hand, confirmed reports said that the forces of Sultan Isma'il had facilitated the withdrawal of government troops from Fashala. it was conducted according to the (word indistinct] of the Army General Command.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Summarizes Oil Slump Impact

LD011948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1339 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 May (KUNA) — Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister [as received] Mohamed Mzali announced here today that the losses incurred by the budget in his country due to the recent slump in oil prices reached 200 million Tunisian dinars, that is about $270 million.

In a speech to a mass rally on the occasion of May Day he admitted that his government is facing economic difficulties both at the internal and external levels due to the obstacles raised by some European states in the path of Tunisian exports on the one hand, and due to the rise in the prices of raw materials imported by Tunisia from international markets on the other, in addition to the drop in prices of Tunisian oil and phosphoric acid.

He pointed out that the deficit in Tunisian trade with the EEC is of the order of 650 million Tunisian dinars, that is about $1 billion. He said: "Tunisia is suffering from the international economic jungle law, and from the international economic crisis which is almost stifling."

He affirmed, however, that his government has been able to mitigate the economic difficulties faced by his country through fruitful cooperation with the fraternal Arab states and with other friendly states by opening up new markets for Tunisian products in these states. He underlined in this context that his government has been able to find new markets for Tunisian farm produce in the Arab Gulf states, and that it began exporting cement to Spain recently.

Mr Mzali urged Tunisians to show solidarity with the government to face up to the economic difficulties, while announcing that his government has decided to grant as of today a 10 dinar-a-month allowance to family men with four children or more. It has also decided to grant financial assistance to some 80,000 peasant families as of next July, and this assistance will constitute a continuous income for them. He said that his government has also decided to increase the allowances for widows and orphans, and pensioneers' salaries.

Sources Say Tunisia Wants To Withdraw From OAPEC

LD020852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0824 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 May (KUNA) — High-level Arab oil sources here today disclosed that Tunisia recently officially put forward a request to withdraw from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, after being a member for 3 years only and that this request will be submitted to the Ministerial Council of the Organization to be held here this Tuesday. The sources informed KUNA that Tunisia requested withdrawal from membership of the organization giving the excuse "that it owns oil of little significance, a matter which does not require remaining in the organization."

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam May Day Speech

EA012303 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0626 GMT 1 May 86

[May Day Speech by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at Revolution Square in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Dear workers on all fronts of the struggle, farmers, intelligentsia, members of our revolutionary forces, all the true sons of mother Ethiopia, honored guests, and dear comrades: It is with great happiness that I say congratulations on this May Day. This day commemorates the call for struggle of international workers who are the moving force behind work, which is the human deed for the consolidation of the identity, development, and prosperity of mankind.

This time last year our main concern was the implementation of the plan drafted by our party to withstand the very serious natural disaster that affected our motherland and compatriots. In this respect we have been able to consolidate results that have secured for us an international reputation as well through the rapid activities of our people in all spheres and directions. We have saved the lives of numerous numbers of our compatriots. We have [helped] establish many of them at a level from which they can lead better lives. Though the number of compatriots who require partial or full assistance is not insignificant even now, it is believed that our people and those who helped us have lighter consciences, since that horrifying shadow that hung over our compatriots has been lifted. Encouraged by the results achieved, we are confident that we will gradually enable our affected compatriots to become self sufficient with additional help from within the country and from abroad.

My dear compatriots, we celebrate this current international workers day with satisfaction over the tasks we have accomplished in various sectors, which will contribute greatly to our development, and in anticipation of our plans for the future, which herald bright hopes. It is known that our current principal historical mission is to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. In this respect the primary and basic issue is the drafting of the Constitution on which our country will be administered in the future. The commission entrusted by decree with the responsibility for preparing this historically important document has prepared the draft to be discussed by the people.

Therefore, one of our upcoming important national issues will be the discussion held on the draft Constitution by the people of Ethiopia. The Constitution is a crucial issue that will give a legal foundation to important issues that required the sweat and blood of numerous citizens and which will guarantee our future development and popular goals. Therefore, It must be regarded with reverence and a feeling of deep national responsibility. Since the Constitution will henceforth be the source governing all common or individual situations, rights, and duties, it is the obligation of all workers to properly utilize the right they have been given beforehand to discuss the Constitution. Under the Constitution the working people of Ethiopia will ensure their direct assumption of power for the first time in the history of the country. It will be historically important, since the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be established and administered by it.

The draft Constitution will be enhanced and shaped by public discussion and will finally be legalized by the resolution of the people. On the basis of this Constitution, a people's democratic government will be formed through election by the people and a historical transformation where the people will fully implement their power will be made. In order to properly value the sacrifices made to fulfill the new popular political system and enable the people to directly consolidate power, it is necessary to go back and delve deeply into the origins and goals of the revolution. The goal of our revolution was not to take power out of the hands of the rulers of the feudal system and hand it over to those who could easilyassume power, but to hand it over to the working people who have been oppressed. Even so, it was necessary to handle the situation carefully due to the competition permitted to people barred from political participation by feudals, capitalists and petit bourgeoisie, who disguised their form and were eager. [as heard]

Due to this situation, it took us this much time to develop the consciousness of the working people and coordinate their strength through organization. Therefore, we have today been able to reach the eve of the period in which we are going to establish a government with the true people's power of workers, farmers, and other workers of our country. This government will be one in which the equality and common prosperity of all the country's workers and nationalities will be assured.

The goal of our revolution was not to topple a system of exploitation and replace it with another similar system of sharp exploiters in the name of democracy. It still is not. Our revolution's clear and sincere goal is to ensure the ownership of power and the supremacy of the working people. Thus, it became necessary to defend against repeated attacks from internal and external reaction and international imperialism. It is clear that [it is the same] today because of our genuine popular stand. Even so, as we are currently in an extremely decisive historical era, we shall continue along our path without being distracted. According to our pledge at the inception of the revolution, we will make all the necessary sacrifices until the worker, farmer, and all the working people qualify to directly hold power. [applause]

Dear Compatriots, as history proves, the key question in any revolution is the question of power. This issue becomes crucial to the public when power is transferred from one class to another. The takeover of power within a limited class, between groups who differ only in form, will not be decisive, since it will not result in a change of content. Its implementation cannot be revolution. In this respect, when the situation in our country is analyzed it is clear to all that the situation in our country is a metamorphosis which transferred power from feudals and imperialist lackeys to the working people. Therefore, it has required major sacrifices.

While the question of power is a primary and decisive issue in the progress of a revolution, it should not be regarded as the final goal. That is why the revolution has been focusing on organizing the country's economic and social affairs based on the desires and aims of the people. In this respect, it has been possible to create a promising situation through the special emphasis placed by our party and revolutionary government on the natural calamity that has recently wreaked havoc on us.

As for the results of the new life embarked upon by our citizens, we have moved through the resettlement program, which is one of our methods of permanently dealing with the drought; the results of the program can be readily seen today. Today our resettlement villages, like other villages, are hives of productive activity. The settlers are supporting themselves, according to the prevailing situation, through their active joint and individual efforts to free themselves from governmental assistance. In particular, they are expected to become fully self-sufficient next year. It is a fact that the continuous contribution of the workers of various organizations and departments who have rallied alongside the settlers is crucial for the realization of this goal.

Today our party's cadres and various professionals in resettlement areas are working between 13 and 16 hours a day. If the necessary goods and services are provided, there is no reason why our compatriots will not be fully self sufficient in terms of food next year. In the name of our party, government, and all the people, I thank all those who are making relentless efforts in the resettlement areas. [applause] The new work ethic being developed around resettlement areas is exemplary and should serve as a lesson to many parts of our country.

Besides the resettlement activity, the activities being carried out in farming in general are also highly valued. The farmers' efforts, especially in some parts of our country, to keep the land from lying idle and to increase production are very encouraging. Even though the irrigated farming embarked upon by harnessing the rivers still needs to be extended, one can say that nevertheless it has opened a new chapter in freeing our country's farming stage by stage, from the problems of nature.

Efforts demonstrated by the workers in towns to be creative in increasing production and in the work they have embarked upon to produce spare parts economically is one aspect of a new culture; this aspect should be encouraged and intensified for further productivity. In general, the workers' development efforts, both in the urban and rural areas, are being strengthened further.

Nevertheless, in view of the struggle that sill confronts us in our efforts to satisfy even our basic necessities and in view of the evident situation we are in, we need without question to redouble our efforts and step up our efforts. As I have tried to state at various times, since our problems emanate basically from our backwardness, we cannot get rid of them through efforts in just one period or through just the improvements of one or two productive seasons. In order to free oneself from backwardness, it is necessary to extend scientific and technological benefits to the rural areas so as to make the farmer not just self-sufficient but also to ensure that he produces enough to meet the needs of the urban people and produces all that is necessary for industrial development. In order to raise agricultural productivity to this stage, it is imperative that research work be expanded and strengthened and that scientific agricultural methods, as well as tractors and various other modern agricultural services, be available to the farmer. There is no alternative to expanding irrigation services in order to free farming from the problems of nature and to make it productive.

It is clear that unless we make efforts in this way, to free our farming from backwardness, we shall not be free from the pressures of climatic changes. Our country's climatic condition has shown some improvement since last year, and hence we are now in a better situation. So far this year the brief periods of rainfall have been sufficient, except in the Red Sea area and the western frontiers of the country. Even though we cannot be totally certain, from what we can observe now it is expected that the coming rains will be satisfactory. Nevertheless, as we can observe from our previous experiences, it is not possible to accurately predict that the climatic conditions in the coming years will always be satisfactory. Hence, we must make more efforts this year to make full use of this good opportunity. Special efforts need to be made in each area in order to store as much rain water as possible.

We need to realize that when the efforts made by each area to help itself are added up at the national level, the results will be very great. Hence, unless each area does not facilitate and create conditions for self-assistance, there will be no reliable alternative whereby we can become self-sufficient at the national level. It is necessary to placeemphasis on backyard farming and livestock rearing within this activity of self-assistance embarked upon by each area. Dear comrades, as is known, one of the programs we have embarked upon in order to change the lives of the rural people is the gathering of the peasants in villgaes.

As we have tried to inform the people at every opportunity, this program has extensive and fundamental aims and objectives. First, as anyone can observe, one of the objectives of the villages program is to facilitate conditions whereby peasants who have been living on widely scattered farms can help each other in eliminating their social problems and where they can jointly obtain government support. This is also one of the solutions for freeing our country from backwardness by properly implementing science and technology in the rural areas. As long as we say we are going to build socialism in our country then it is important to properly plan needs, production, and distribution and there is no alternative but to make the rural areas the beneficiaries of this.

In any social system, increasing productivity requires progress toward specialization. The habit of each individual trying to produce only for his own needs is one type of behavior in a backward production system. So, in order to be freed from this situation and strengthen agricultural productivity, each area should concentrate on the product which it can best produce. The gathering of peasants into villages is one of the principal conditions necessary in order to study and plan each area's production focus, make it benefit from modern technology, and make the peasant not just self-sufficient, but allow him to produce enough for national consumption.

The peasant program, when its social benefits are viewed, facilitates a situation for providing clean water for both man and animals, health services, schools, roads, banks, modern storage facilities, warehouses, retail shops for industrial products, and modern agricultural equipment.

I want to take this opportunity to point out that the government is cooperating with the peasants and making great efforts to fulfill these needs. These services, as a result of their nature, cannot be provided just for each individual but require joint usage, and hence the gathering of people in one area is decisive for their distribution. Concerning water in particular, even though great changes have been made during the revolutionary years, today water is still a basic question in the rural areas. Hence, coordinated efforts are being made to provide adequate water to those peasants and their livestock who have been gathered in villages. The problems that our mothers and sisters face as a result of shortages of mills is clear. Since it is not beyond our country's capacity to change the face of the rural area, we will facilitate conditions whereby the problems of those peasants gathered in villages can be solved urgently. The formulation of a credit policy conducive to providing technological products which increase productivity is imperative. In this respect, special consideration has been given to the peasant in the credit policy which has been formulated in a new manner.

In this new credit policy, in order to support the peasants' efforts to increase productivity, the interest rates for fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural equipment will be reduced from the average of 9 to 12 percent to about 5 percent. [applause] A system has been formulated whereby the peasants' share in the country's annual credit plan will increase in accordance with the peasants' contribution to the economy.

Comrades: Even though there have been improvements, one problem that we have not satisfactorily solved is the problem of the exchange of goods and the spiralling costs. Better efforts have been made this year to provide industrial products through cooperatives to the rural area. Retail prices of any industrial product charged by state and individual traders differ by a factor of three or four, and it is not difficult to see that steps taken to improve the [word indistinct] of the government sector have brought about better conditions for the peasants. Even though great efforts have been made to formulate a system whereby the peasants' produce is available to the workers under government pricing, the result has not been as satisfactory as expected. The workers', and in general the urban dwellers' purchasing power has not improved much. There are many steps which need to be taken to strengthen government trade organizations in order to solve the problems in the area of the exchange and distribution of goods.

In regard to improving workers' living standards, the exchange and distribution of goods is given special emphasis. There is no alternative but to increase mass participation in retail business in addition to strengthening and expanding government trade organizations and increasing their role. The people's system will prevail in the retail business when the workers come together and establish consumer cooperatives in the cities, rural areas, residential, and business areas; directly participate in the task of exchange and distribution; and when their power to provide goods for themselves and by themselves is strengthened.

The consumer cooperatives will not be built from scratch but on the basis of the existing people's shops through better organization. Consumer cooperatives are public organizations which will be established by residents of a given area voluntarily by coordinating their skills and finances. Their main objective will be to provide the members with the industrial and agricultural produce they need at appropriate prices. In order to bring this about, a policy has been prepared to follow up and strengthen activities to establish consumer cooperatives in towns and rural areas and the government has facilitated conditions whereby this problem will be alleviated.

One of the main issues which needs to be emphasized in improving the lives of the salaried workers is the alleviation of the existing problem of salary payment. Studies have been undertaken to solve this problem inherited from the previous system. The main focus of this research is to adjust the disorganized salary system in a scientific manner. It will help formulate methods whereby the complexity, difficulty, and nature of work in the economy will be taken into consideration in order to create a system in which there is equal pay for equal work and payment according to capability and the nature of the work.

Another aim of the salary review is to regulate ways whereby salary increases are tied to workers' productivity, whereby each organization can minimize its overhead and produce quality products for additional profit while also providing various incentives to workers. In short, the aim of the salary study is to change the disorganized old system and establish a system whereby the workers' living standards increase in line with productivity. Conditions will be created whereby this study is completed within a short time and is implemented.

The other sector that will be given more attention is the recently established housing policy which is aimed at improving the lives of urban working people. The major task will be implementing this policy properly. Since the objective of the policy falls within the context of the construction of a new society, that is the improvement of the living standards of the working masses, concrete steps have been taken to enable the working people to participate in getting low cost housing. Hence, the country's policy on loans through the activities of the housing cooperatives has reduced the interest on housing loans to 4.5 percent in order to encourage and assist housing construction. [applause]

In addition to this, the price of cement has been reduced. In line with this policy on housing, continuous steps to help assist the expansion of housing construction will be taken. What remains is for the working people to take this opportunity and help themselves; everyone should work for the expansion of the housing cooperatives.

Beloved Compatriots: As I have tried to explain on various occasions, it is of paramount importance to understand our present situation and thus to create a favorable situation for the enhancement of the development of our country in order to speed up our economic and social development. In line with this, we have stressed the need to develop the habit of living thriftily in accordance with our country's resources. In this respect, various steps have been taken to avoid a [high] standard of living and to diminish the supply of consumer commodities which are beyond our means such as dress fashions and vehicles. These steps are making a substantial contribution toward relieving the pressure and making continuous use of local products. Even though it is possible to give a detailed account of the advantages of these steps, it will suffice to point out the results achieved through the control of the use of government vehicles and the rationing of fuel.

The steps taken since March 1984 to enable government vehicles and in particular fuel to be used only for official purposes has not only reduced the wear and tear on government vehicles but it has brought great advantages in the saving of fuel. In this respect, in the past 9 months, since fuel rationing was implemented from 1 April 1984 to 7 January 1985, 33.5 million liters of fuel or 34 million birr, has been saved compared to the previous year. [applause]

This saving is very important for it has been achieved at a time when a large quantity of fuel has been needed for the additional vehicles brought into our country to assist our drought-stricken compatriots who have been affected due to the imbalance of weather conditions evident in our country. Many development activities have been carried out in resettling our compatriots in the various fertile parts of our country. What we can learn from this very limited experience is that if every citizen and every government and public organization gives the proper and sincere attention to the development of his beloved motherland by its citizens, it is possible to achieve great results in a short time. Therefore, by utilizing our time, let us struggle to rid ourselves of our problems, above all to avoid being aid recipients, and to occupy a respectable place in the international community.

Working people of Ethiopia, as I have tried to explain earlier, our desire and effort is to be free of backwardness and draw closer, as quickly as possible, to a better life. This is our sincere unwavering stand, even though our struggle is also with our enemies who are opponents of our identity and development. Therefore, we must not be lax in this respect as well. As we have learned from experience gained over the last years, as soon as we near a step toward our popular goal, our enemies will not hesitate to try and block us with everything in their power. Even now it is clear that our enemies are sleepless in the face of the fact that we are on the eve of establishing the people's democratic republic, under which the working people will ensure their supremacy and which will occupy a unique spot in our country's history. Therefore, I would like to remind all citizens that in addition to the obligations being shouldered by the revolutionary forces, they will have to be more alert and prepared to thwart any enemy activity.

Even so, we will not deny our hand of peace to those who come seeking peace. We will stand alongside those from near and far who stand for the honorable aims of mutual well being, peace, and prosperity.

In the spirit of this international workers honorable celebrations, we would like to express our solidarity with those struggling for their identity and freedom in any part of the world. In particular those people dying in the struggle for justice in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and all those throughout the world struggling for peace, democracy, social development, and socialism. [applause]

May international proletarianism live forever. The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be established through our struggle. Thank you. [applause]

KENYA

President Daniel arap Moi Delivers May Day Speech

EA020903 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1038 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called on all firms except for shops and restaurants to implement the 5-day working week. The president said that Saturday was too short for any meaningful work to be done while some workers needed the day for worship. President Moi was addressing a mammoth crowd of workers at the Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi when he led the nation in marking the Labor Day.

The president further stated that he refused to go to the coronation of the king of Swaziland last week because he could not sit together or talk to prime minister P. Botha of South Africa. He said that Botha and his government were unacceptable until all the people of South Africa were allowed to live in complete freedom and their human dignity respected. President Moi said Botha should release black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other nationalists and implement a new constitution which guaranteed the freedom of all races in South Africa. He said the situation where Botha picked only a few people of his own choice was mere whitewash designed to hoodwink the international community.

Touching on the functions of the Kenya Industrial Court, President Moi announced that the government will take action to amend the relevant laws to provide for additional jurists in order to strengthen the court. The president noted that this would further hasten the settlement of industrial disputes. And paying tribute to the Industrial Court for its good work over the years, President Moi said it was uniquely a Kenyan institution. Kenya was acknowledged as a country with one of the most practical labor legislation and effective machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes he added. The president pointed out that industrial peace was a fundamental requirement for the success of Kenya's economic development that should continue to be maintaiend and in which both workers and employers had a stake.

Touching on the forthcoming trade union elections in the country, President Moi noted that Kenyan workers looked forward to electing representatives who are both able and determined to lead them in harnessing their efforts into more productive activities for the best of all. He said the elections of the right leadership in the labor movement was of special significance especially now that the country has just launched a blueprint on the strategy for a renewed growth of the economy for the rest of the century.

The president observed that while higher salaries were necessary, workers' representatives needed to look into more dynamic ways of improving the welfare of the their workers. These included calling for housing schemes for workers and seeking ways for them to participate more actively in the ownership of the enterprises they worked for, he advised.

On unemployment, President Moi said that the trade union movement had a crucial role to play in alleviating the problem.

Noting that one of the solutions was to strike a realistic balance between the resources used to reward those already employed and the amount of investment to create further employment opportunities for those entering the labor market every year, he stressed that every Kenyan had an important part to play in increasing productivity by utilizing the resources at the country's disposal more efficiently and producing goods and services at cheaper costs. This way there would be higher savings for further investment he said. Noting that unemployment must be viewed together with the problem of high population growth, the president said the government would continue to give the necessary support and incentives to the agriculture, informal [as heard], and manufacturing sectors for domestic and export markets in an effort to generate job opportunities.

On retirement benefits President Moi told the workers that the government was deeply concerned with the delays that workers experienced in obtaining payments from the National Social Security Fund, NSSF. Workers should be glad to know that in addition to the proposed amendments to the NSSF Act to be discussed in Parliament this year, the government has introduced management procedures to enable workers to be paid their dues without delay.

The president, who paid tribute to the dynamism and determination of Kenyan workers which had enabled the country to achieve rapid growth, reminded Kenyans that they should not allow the stable foundation to be destroyed by a few selfish and evil minded individuals.

THE STANDARD Reports 37 Killed in Mara Region Ambush

EA010839 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
1 May 86 p 24

["37 Killed in Ambush," by *THE STANDARD* reporter]

[Text] Thirty-seven people were killed and others injured in a bloody encounter between Gibaso villagers of Tarime and a group of other people who were tracking cattle rustlers in Mara region.

The weekend killings were narrated by the Serengeti District commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Laban Makunege, who said the victims were ambushed as they were walking towards Gibaso Village from Bunchanchari Village, where some 60 head of cattle were stolen. They had set out to follow the foot marks of the rustlers.

Guns, spears, bows, and arrows were used in the ambush, killing 37 people and wounding others. No reasons for the ambush were given. About half of the victims were identified by early this week, and the police were meanwhile busy trying to keep the peace in the area following the incident.

Cattle rustling is a major problem in the region and has frequently led to violence. Two years ago 46 people were killed in a similar clash between local militia, villagers, and cattle thieves.

SOMALIA

President Barre Addresses Rally on Eve of May Day

EA011200 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0530 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre at a rally on the eve of May Day in Merca — recorded]

[Text] Good day, comrades. [Applause] for some time now, there has been a campaign to create confusion among the Somali people. A protracted war has been waged against our people, a war which aims to divide the people along tribal lines. A war which aims to create confusion in the minds of the Somali people, a war on our economy. You all know who has been behind that dirty war: it is colonialists of course.

At what level were the Somali people during the birth of our revolution? What were they at that time? What achievements had they made then? The truth is, all these vehicles you see here today were not there. People had to use military vehicles when it came to travelling to attend [celebrations]. It is obvious that once the people collectively use their energy and brains, the result attained is clear beyond any doubt.

El Challe, prior to this rally, El Challe was an orientation center. We have all gone through this center at one time or another. Youth, workers, farmers, cooperators, nomads, pastoralists, and the rest have all been through this center. We made this center a headquarters at which our people could be turned into revolutionaries. The center, where our people receivedideological education and political education, also served as a health institution where the sick were treated.

Having said that, on the significance of May Day — which we are celebrating today — for all Somali workers, be they members of a trade union or otherwise, today they vividly said no to revisionists; no to misguided elements. Despite the fact that we are hungary, we will continue with our revolution to liberate ourselves from imperialism. In the name of Allah I can say that the Somali citizens are a free people. [applause] In the name Allah, the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions is an independent union. The Somali workers who do not belong to any union are also independent.

The oppression we were subjected to for the past 9 years, the lies we were told in these difficult years have been unbearable. We were brainwashed; our economy was ruined; we suffered all sorts of sabotage; I can assure you that to date they have not given up their ploys. They are continuing with the struggle, day and night. All those who are taking part in this rally and others who are taking part in similar rallies elsewhere in the SDR are committed to achieving economic, political, and social advancement. Those opposed to the achievements of the above mentioned goals are the elements opposed to any development. Believe me they are doomed. You, the progressive forces, will triumph. [applause] I am a witness to the crimes they have committed, and I know what your intentions are. I know that those destructive elements are the ones who ruined what you have labored so hard to build.

Let me turn again to this, to Labor Day. When we resolved to manage our own affairs, we said that the workers are the backbone of the Somali people in respect to their own development. The workers play a principal role in the country's life. When I said that the worker is the backbone of the nation, I meant that if someone breaks his backbone, he cannot work. In view of that, no nation therefore can attain its goals if its workers are not a committed group. The antidesertification campaign which culminated in this rally was indeed a very important undertaking. Afforestation is part of our economic development because if we do not halt the encroachment of the desert the result will be catastrophic.

Our previous work in that direction has borne fruit.

Today, that area which was once a desert, is today the home of some beautiful wildlife. I mean big game. That area was transformed by workers' muscles. The work you have done today is of great importance. Thank you very much. I once again thank you in the name of the Somali people. This is the greatest war that you have waged against starvation, against our enemies, against the revisionists, and the detractors of our progress; a war against loitering and weak characters.

In 17 years, all that we have accomplished is not visible to us but only our true friends can tell you the truth. We have achieved miracles in all directions. May I ask you one question? In those 9 years had it not been for the problems we encountered, I think today we could have made great strides in every direction. Today we could have obtained self-sufficiency in our food requirements, we could have eradicated disease and poverty. We are just about to eradicate illiteracy. We have withstood all the problems with courage and dedication which few could match. You all know that we have resolved to reidentify our enemies, identify our capabilities, nationality, and unity. We have resolved to correct mistakes we inherited and to awaken from sleep, and endeavor to be more successful than we have so far been. We have resolved to develop our economy, aim for higher goals, increase our self-confidence, to refuse to be divided, and to fight tribalism from all directions, and to combat corruption, nepotism, and injustice. That is what the new party action program is all about.

The true enemies of the Somalis are illiteracy, hunger, disease, and imperialism. Imperialists are working hard to see that they distract us from our goals. The enemy has to be identified and eliminated. We have to distinguish our friends from our enemies. We can only achieve our objectives by being united and by redoubling our efforts in obtaining our objectives. We all have to collectively eradicate all bad elements in our society.

We have been endeavoring to avoid being beggars and being dependent on someone else. It is an ugly thing indeed. We said in those days that the Somali nation's flag should be flying high. But the Somali flag could fly high only if the treasury is in a healthy position. I mean when it is in a position to meet the requirements of the masses, in all sectors of our life. But my dear citizens, if the government went broke, all those requirements could never be met.

Taxes play a very vital role in the development of every nation. All those fellows you see going around collecting taxes are doing so for your own interest. Tax evaders have to be fought everywhere. There can be no excuse for nonpayment of taxes. People have to be educated about the importance of taxes and their payment.

You are all aware that we met with the Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti, I told you before and I am repeating it again today. I told him that we have been enemies for centuries and that although God has created us, he is in the Horn of Africa, and that since none of us would ever leave this region, I said that it would have been a healthy idea for both countries to divert the huge sums of money they are spending on armaments to development and thus enhance development and obtain a permanent solution to the age old and thorny issue of the Horn of Africa conflict. I wish all the workers great success. Good luck, and thank you.

Foreign Minister Departs for Arab Summit in Fes

EA011538 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Summary] The SDR Foreign Minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, left for Fes, Morocco, last night to attend the Arab League Summit due to open on Saturday.

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Delivers May Day Address

EA012059 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0852 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at May Day celebrations at the national stadium in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu workers and Ndugu citizens. First of all I wish to thank all Tanzanian workers and wish them blessings for the future. Secondly, I wish, on your behalf, to thank Dar es Salaam regional leaders for their generous welcome and agreement to host this year's May Day celebrations.

Ndugu chairman [of the Union of Tanzania Workers], for the last 6 months our economy has entered a very difficult period due to a multitude of factors. Among these factors is the rapid increase [as heard] in the price of oil which consumes a very large portion of our national income. The increased oil prices [as heard] have caused Western industrialized nations to greatly increase the prices of their products to ensure that they are not left behind in the evil race of increasing prices. And as if that blow was not enough, the industrialized nations have plotted to reduce the prices of goods produced by Third World farmers. In such circumstances our economic crisis will continue to worsen. We do not expect the situation to change for the better in the coming 18 months.

Citizens, I beg you, let us continue tightening our belts. My hope is that as darkness continues to loom so does the brightness of the morning dawn and ultimately the sun's heat continues to get nearer. [applause] A combination of the factors I have just listed, in addition to a decrease in our cash crop production, has greatly reduced our ability to acquire foreign exchange. And due to a lack of foreign exchange we are unable to import spare parts and raw materials to meet the demands of our factories. The result of this situation is a lack of essential requirements in our factories and shops, a fact that has produced the phenomena of racketeering, smuggling, and exorbitant prices.

The high prices do not pose a problem to either a racketeer or a smuggler, against whom, citizens, we must cooperate in fighting. The high prices constitute a problem and a very heavy burden to ordinary and faithful citizens, particularly to those in the lower income bracket. The worker's salary today is like a goat'stail, it is too short, you cannot even use it to whisk away a fly that has settled on you. That is the case of the worker's salaries. It is a problem. In spite of all that, our workers have shown maturity. They have endured patiently in a civilized manner. Their gentlemanly behavior is exemplary. This stems from their awareness of the situation of their country, Let me, then, commiserate with and congratulate all the workers at the same time.

I would expect a government official who is sufficiently knowledgeable about the condition of his fellow workers today to use this opportunity to declare an increase in salaries [applause]. Unfortunately brother workers it cannot be done, since there is a presidential commission chaired by Ndugu Nsekela responsible for consulting the government before such a decision is made. The government, brothers, is patiently awaiting the commission's report. The government intends to raise the salaries of the lowest paid in accordance with the country's abilities. Similarly, those in the middle and higher brackets will have some tax increases or reductions. But what I can say here today is this: Let us continue to endure, because there is always a silver lining. Mwalimu Nyerere once said: You cannot cook your food until the water boils, so let us wait until the water boils.

The major thing to think about before we consider reducing costs of industrial production is stepping up agricultural production to beyond or at least up to the level it was at before. Statistics show, for example, that food production has been decreasing year by year, while the consumer population is rapidly increasing. If we start with corn production, for example, the statistics tell us this crop has fallen from 222,500 tons in 1978 to just 89,000 tons in 1984/85. Rice has fallen from 60,800 tons in 1971 to 25,000 tons. Wheat has fallen from 56,000 tons in 1971 to just 33,000 tons in 1984/85. The same story applies to cash crops. Coffee fell to only 49,000 tons in 1984/81. Cotton also fell to only 51,000 from 72,200 tons in 1972/73. Tea also fell to 16,800 tons as opposed to 18,500 tons in 1977/78. Cashew nuts did not just fall, but collapsed from 143,000 tons in 1972/73 to 32,000 tons the year before last. Tobacco fell from 19,600 tons in 1977 to 13,000 tons last year. As for sisal, the situation defies description: This crop fell from 230,000 tons in 1964 to just 6,000 tons in recent years.

Brother citizens, these are our sources. One is food crops and the other cash crops to get foreign reserves to buy our requirements. These sources, as the statistics show, are drying up. The more they dry up, the greater our problems. All such things as higher prices, racketeering, hoarding are the results of our present state. Brother workers: Salary increases under present circumstances will not cure our ills.

We must abandon the idea of living as if we were a rich nation so long as we are in such a state. We must learn to curb expenditures, including those on production and even on services. We have to abandon the habit of being extravagant with our resources. We must be vigilant and feel pained when national assets are squandered.

The government, in cooperation with the people, is determined to put its weight behind three things: agriculture, transport, and industry. In cooperation with the people, the government will put a great deal of weight behind food production and commerce; all the ministries are under special instruction to ensure that their work will promote agriculture. For agriculture to progress to the required levels in our country and for cash crops to reach the ports for export, the transport sector will be given special priority. You know that the importance of roads and transport for the country is analogous to the arteries of the body. Deterioration of the transport sector means the deterioration of all economic development and is even a threat to life.

Another matter is the revival of our industries. Cash crops yeild foreign reserves, which help us obtain inputs and raw materials to enable us to produce enough to satisfy our daily needs such as sugar, soap, cement, corrugated iron sheets, cloth, hoes, and so on. To achieve all this we need devoted farmers and also workers determined to do their duty with devotion and patriotism. I would like to commend this motto to all farmers and workers: Let us live this year of 1986 with the determination to achieve our goals.

The history of workers over the period of many centuries has been linked with the liberation struggle. Workers organizations have been formed to defend the interests of workers against the exploitation and scornful attitudes of capitalists, feudalists, and colonialists. The areas of operation of the capitalists, feudalists, and colonialists have shrunk in the world, but they have not been completely eliminated. Our colleagues in South Africa and Namibia continue to be victims of such a plight. It is our duty on a day like this to remember them. Last year the chairman said: To persecute is sinful but to agree to be persecuted is even more sinful. Our brothers in South Africa seem to have heard this and now refuse to be persecuted. They have decided to face up to their persecutors [applause] without fear and without concern to their life. Now open struggle has been ignited in South Africa. The Boers' homes and the Boers' friends' homes are on fire. The patriots have resolved to fight for their rights, regardless of dangers to life. The number of those who sacrificed their lives now exceeds 1,500. They have given up their lives to liberate their country and assert their dignity. The Boers have increased their cruel and brutal acts but the cruelty of the unjust always fails against those who are fighting for their rights. Right cannot be vanquished by injustice. In a struggle right always wins. Recent history has demonstrated the truth of this. The injustice in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and other colonies of the Portuguese yielded when right appeared in those territories. This struggle now continues in South Africa. The Boers continue with their cruelty, killings, and now they even practise trickery and deceit. But everybody knows these are the last kicks of the dying one. For this reason the workers of Tanzania support all liberation movements in Namibia, Western Sahara, Palestine, and South Africa. [applause]

We assure these friends of ours that we are with them morally and materially at all times until they attain victory – luta continua.

Now this story is a lesson to human beings. Those who are very powerful and very rich should not use the wealth or the power to crush the weak and the small ones. [applause] Recent events remind us that there are superpowers that do exactly this. Recently, Libya was bombed and many people died, some of them little children and women who had nothing to with the conflict. At the same time, that very same state aids vicious opposition rebels in Nicaragua to overthrow their government. The same state supports the traitor Savimbi to bring down the lawful government of Angola. The same state is enabling South Africa to be arrogantly working for the destabilization of its neighbors. Had the government of such a great power been under believers [as heard] we would have expected something different. We advise it strongly, we strongly advise that this course be abandoned — this course frightens us, the little ones.

Mr Chairman, today is the workers day and I want to conclude these words of mine by wishing the workers much goodness and blessings and much activity in the coming days.

Joint Commission Meeting With Rwanda Opens 30 Apr

EA302337 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has pledged total commitment to the transportation of Rwandan goods as a means of maintaining the good relations between the two countries. The pledge was made by the minister for communications and works, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, when addressing the opening session of the 10th joint Tanzania-Rwanda commission in Dar es Salaam today. Ndugu Nyanganyi noted that Tanzania was fully aware of the problem of transportation facing land-locked Rwanda and that the government would try to help solve the problem. The minister, who was leading Tanzania's delegation to the talks, also urged the two countries to aim at closer economic integration and increase trade as an effective means of promoting economic growth and development. Rwanda's delegation to the talks is being led by the country's foreign minister, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali.

In the meantime, the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, has urged [words indistinct] and promotion of mutual cooperation between Tanzania and Rwanda be encouraged. Ndugu Warioba was speaking during talks with Mr Ngarukiyintwali, who called on him in his office in Dar es Salaam today.

Minister Cited on Relations

EA011545 Dakar PANA in English 1250 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Tanzanian minister for communications and works called for the review of previous action programs in agriculture, education, culture, information, tourism, and nature conservation and set new ones. He, however, cautioned that in carrying out the plan, the two countries' economic viability should be taken into account. The minister, who heads the Tanzania delegation at the meeting, commended the achievements attained by the security committee in demography and immigration and appealed for tough measures against anti-Rwanda/Tanzania elements by disarming them through strict observance of existing laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, the Rwandan Government has hailed Tanzania's firm commitment in promoting the objectives of the Organization of African Unity and the interests of Third World countries. Speaking at a dinner hosted by the foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, on Tuesday night, the Rwandan foreign minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, said that Rwanda highly appreciated Tanzania's contribution to the OAU and to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The Rwandan foreign minister said his country was determined to foster friendly relations with neighboring countries and that friendly bilateral relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

UGANDA

Kisekka Addresses Nation; Museveni 'on Safari'

EA011120 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0847 GMT 01 May 86

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka on Labor Day — live]

[Excerpts] My fellow workers, Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: Before I address the nation I am bringing an apology from the president himself that he has been unable to attend this morning. He is on a big duty in the country. He is on safari. He thought that he would be on time [as heard] to come and address the nation. So he asked me to address you.

Now before I read what he wanted me to say, will just get one or two comments about the National Organization of Trade Unions [NOTU]. First of all I want everybody in the country to know that the commission of enquiry into corruption and mismanagement of government and parastatal employees of whatever, maybe is already gazetted. So there is no question about that. NOTU must note that, that we are not interested in corruption. And, two, instead of including police and army in your organization, why do you forget the coffee producers? You know, whose (?trade) covers 80 to 90 percent of Uganda's economy. [Words indistinct] the common man. So this you must also note.

As for Foreign Exchange Allocation Committee, the Immigration Board, the present education system is being looked into. And lastly the government vigorously condemns the inhuman treatment and exploitation of workers irrespective of their color and [words indistinct].

There has been a total breakdown in the rule of law. The government of the NRM is determined to restore the rule of law as enshrined in the 10-point program. May I address an appeal to you all, workers and all Ugandans in your various walks of life not to take law into your own hands, because this will only spell doom for our population. The workers should avoid wildcat strikes, since there is an established machinery for resolving industrial dispute. Employers likewise should make a deliberate effort to ensure that disputes are resolved amicably.

The government is however aware that some labor legislation needs to be re-examined. The government will embark on an exhaustive re-examination of these laws within the framework of the social and economic policies of the NRM. The government is also aware of the widespread underemployment in the rural and urban areas. To overcome some of these negative trends the government proposes to reactivate the employment service in the Ministry of Labor to mobilize the necessary human resources. To this end government welcomes the (?ILO) and the UN Development Program-sponsored special public work program which is one of the methods for generation [of] mass employment. Besides Karamoja and Kapchora, the government has extended the program to other areas of the country, such as the Luwero triangle and will soon move to Arua District and other areas which were badly affected during the liberation struggle, wish to thank all the donor countries and international agencies which have supported and continue to support this program.

Ladies and gentlemen, the armed struggle is over. We have now embarked on the road to political, social, and economic recovery. It is my deepest conviction that workers and employers are well placed to play their role to achieve this objective. My clarion call on this day is: Let us all unite to harness our resources in the noble mission of restoring this nation to its long deserved prosperity. Thank you.

Museveni Appoints Four New Deputy Ministers

LD300210 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has appointed four new deputy ministers. Mr William Yakatura was appointed deputy minister of animal industry and fisheries; Mrs Victoria Balujisa Fektoleko, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry; Dr Ignatius Batuala, deputy minister of health; and Mr Andrew Eliak, deputy minister in the Office of the President.

District Administrators Ordered To Vacate Offices

EA291935 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The government has directed all administrative secretaries and their assistants to hand over their offices and all government property in their possession to district commissioners and proceed on leave with immediate effect. In an announcement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the permanent secretary to the minister of local government, Mr (Dafasira), said district commissioners should assume the executive duties of theadministrative secretaries as soon they take over such offices and property. The special district administrator who represents the national resistance movement in the district should witness the taking over exercise.

CONGO

Angola Seeks Pressure on U.S. To Stop Aid to UNITA
AB301531 Dakar PANA in French 1120 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Apr (ACI/PANA) — The Angolan delegation to the seventh ordinary congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC) now taking place in Brazzaville has asked Congo to apply pressure on the United States in order to compel it to stop all aid to UNITA (armed opposition in Angola).

In his speech on Tuesday, the 4th day of the congress which will end on Wednesday, the leader of the Angolan delegation violently criticized the American aid to UNITA. This aid, he said, is going to enable this puppet movement to perpetrate the assassination of the populations and to destroy Angola's economic infrastructure.

It was recalled that UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, was received last January in Washington by President Ronald Reagan with all the honors due to a head of state. According to the Angolan representative, this support turns the United States into a country which undertakes actions of "state terrorism" in order to destabilize nations which have freely chosen their destinies. He praised the bravery of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) which, in southern Angola, recently shot down two of the three American-made planes belonging to UNITA.

IMF Conditions for Debt Rescheduling Accepted
AB301841 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Apr (AFP) — Congo has accepted the IMF's tutelage for the rescheduling of its debt, it was announced on Tuesday evening by Mr Lekoundzou Itihi, the minister of finance.

In return for this acceptance, the IMF will sponsor [Congo's] negotiations with the Paris Club for the debt it owes to states and the London Club for its debt owed to commerical banks, stated the minister in his address to the seventh congress of the sole Congolese Trade Union Confederation — the CSC, currently in session in the capital since Saturday — which was rebroadcast by the national radio, "The Voice of the Congolese Revolution." It will be recalled that an IMF mission visited Brazzaville at the beginning of this month. Mr Lekoundzou added that the rescheduling of Congo's debt is an important step in the redress of the country's financial balance and that the IMF has approved "the structural adjustment program" adopted last year which aims at reducing state budget by 50 percent.

Congo's debt servcing, which currently stands at about 159 billion CFA per year, might be reduced to about 40 billion, according to the general view in the capital.

GABON

Government To Close Diplomatic Mission in Beirut
ABC11507 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 1 May (AFP) — Gabon has informed the Lebanese Foreign Ministry of the closure of its embassy in Lebanon, it was learned on Thursday from sources close to the Ministry. This decision was taken for "reasons of security and cuts in budgetary expenditure," it was stated. The Embassy of Gabon, situated at New Naccache (northern suburb of Beirut), besides the ambassador, has a counsellor in charge of the chancery, it was added.

ZAIRE

Kengo wa Dondo Receives Senegalese President's Envoy
AB281752 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Apr (AZAP) — The first state commissioner, Kengo wa Dondo, today at the Council Building received El Hadj Sam Wagne, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's special envoy, who delivered to him a written message from President Diouf to his [Zairian] counterpart and brother, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. On the occasion, Mr Wagne expressed the Senegalese people's sincere friendship with and esteem for President Mobutu.

Mr Wagne, who is the International Federation of Twinned Towns and Cities delegate for Africa and the Middle East, declared that he has come to solicit intercommunal collaboration from Zairian municipalities. In this context, the Federation has reserved financial means for Zaire for the construction of low-cost housing for the people.

This program, he said, is in line with the objectives fixed for the 7-year term of office of the MPR founding chairman. Businessmen are prepared to cooperate among themselves in order to make this program a success, he added.

[Words indistinct] in this regard, the delegate of the International Federation of Twinned Cities will hold consultations with the governor of Kinshasa to whom he will make suggestions concerning sanitation and the construction of low-cost housing.

Earlier, he congratulated Citizen Kengo wa Dondo for the renewed confidence that the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic expressed in him by reappointing him the executive coordinator of the MPR party-state. He also lauded the statesmanship of President Mobutu who, he stressed, has made the Zairian people regain their dignity.

The Senegalese president's special envoy was accompanied to the Council Building by Papa Abdou Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Zaire.

BENIN

Soviet Journalists Conclude One-Week Visit

AB300910 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Beninese Journalists Association, AJB, a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists has just completed a 1-week visit to our country. The delegation, which was led by our colleague Vladimir (Turajev), held many talks with AJB officials and information professionals in our country. The visit enabled the Soviet journalists to hold fruitful discussions on many current developments. Our Soviet colleagues were also able to acquaint themselves with the practice of journalism in our country.

Furthermore, an AJB delegation which held direct talks with the Soviet team on cooperation between the AJB and the USSR Union of Journalists worked out an exchange program with their Soviet counterparts. This will help strengthen the bonds between the two unions. Speaking to Comrade Frejus Bouko, Comrade Vladimir (Turajev) took stock of the visit of his delegation to our country shortly before their departure.

[Begin (Turajev) in Russian fading into French translation] Within the framework of the relations between the associations of journalists of both countries, the USSR Union of Journalists will do its utmost to grant the necessary assistance to the AJB to enable Beninese journalists to improve their professional expertise and their political knowledge so that they can better serve the People's Revolution Party of Benin and the noble cause that it is pursuing.

We are taking back very good memories of our visit here, especially of our talks with Beninese officials. We held discussions with our Beninese colleagues on a number of very concrete questions in the field of cooperation. We agreed to pursue our program of exchanges of delegations; we also examined modalities for training assistance by the USSR Union of Journalists to the AJB. This will be carried out in two ways: First, Beninese students will be sent to the USSR for training; second, Soviet specialists will be sent to Benin to provide short training sessions. [end recording]

GHANA

Friendship Society Delegation Returns From USSR

AB300820 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] African delegates to the Third International Conference of the African-Soviet Friendship Association held in Moscow have approved that the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, especially the Island of Diego Garcia must be made nuclear-free zones. The delegates also recommended that Africa should remain a free zone for all nuclear tests.

The president of the Ghana-Soviet Friendship Society, Mr Johnny Hansen, stated this on his return to Accra after leading a 2-man delegation to the conference. He said the conference discussed, among other things, how African countries can strengthen relations with the Soviet Union, and the possibility of eliminating nuclear war. Mr Hansen said the conference condemned the United States for its persistent refusal to comply with the Soviet request to ban nuclear tests. Furthermore, the conference condemned the recent U.S. air raid on Libya.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegation met Ghanaian students there and briefed them on the economic and political development in the country. The delegation also held talks with officials of the Soviet Ministry of Culture and Tourism on areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

The delegation was met on arrival at the airport by the Soviet Ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov.

NIGER

Kountche Comments on Visits to Gabon, Togo

AB011045 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey late in the morning following his working and friendly visits to Gabon and Togo. The head of state was met by the Prime Minister, Hamid Algabid; the chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, Colonel Ali Seybou; members of the Supreme Military Council and the government; the Entente Council Water Supply ministers; and the dean of the diplomatic corps. The head of state later spoke to the press about his working and friendly visits to Gabon and Togo.

[Begin recording] [Kountche] My last visit to Gabon, that is to Libreville, was, I think, in 1983. At that time we laid a new foundation for our cooperation based on a certain number of economic similarities between Gabon and Niger. As you are aware, the world is currently facing a different economic situation due tothe fluctuation of the dollar, but especially because of energy problems, particularly oil. As I said in my message to the nation on (?15) April, these two phenomena have had repercussions on our economy.

Also, although we do not share borders with Gabon, we both belong to certain institutions, so it is altogether normal for us to meet regularly in order to discuss current issues.

We are aware of the role being played by Gabon, and by President Bongo in particular, who with his counterparts from the Congo, and even the current OAU chairman, have been striving to seek a solution to the Chadian problem, a problem which concerns and interests us directly.

Concerning Togo, I think I need to mention how important our personal relations are. Also, Lome constitutes [words indistinct] on our African Continent, just like Gabon, on the eve of major meetings in the subregion. I think it is almost time for the ECOWAS and OAU summits, and even that of the Nonaligned Movement. It is therefore timely for us heads of state to meet to discuss our common concerns, and especially to determine in what context the economic crisis, which has been worsening, can be placed; and to find measures to take either individually or collectively within these institutions in order to face this crisis or crises.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, Gabon and Niger are both producers and exporters of uranium. Have the two countries adopted a concerted and joint action, as the fall in the dollar and oil prices will certainly affect uranium prices?

[Kountche] It is obvious that this was one of topics of my talks with President Bongo. Even if Gabon does not produce as much uranium as Niger, we are both interested in knowing the future of uranium production and prices. Added to that is one of the key elements of the Gabonese economy, oil. Even if Niger is not yet an oil producer, nothing proves that Niger does not have any oil deposits. This means that in fact ... [changes thought] meanwhile you know that the board of governors of our two companies, the Air Region Mining Company and the Akouta Mining Company will meet next month, that is, in May. The fall in crude oil prices and the fall in he dollar will surely affect uranium, a raw material which constitutes an important element in our economy. I must add that views from all quarters are welcome before we meet our partners to discuss the consequences of either phonomenon on production in 1986 or 1987 and the consequences on production by both firms in 1986.

[Reporter] One last question, Mr President. We have been informed that Gabon is trying to exercise better control over foreigners on its territory. Have any measures been taken concerning our nationals in that country?

[Kountche] Fortunately for Niger, I think there are less than 500 Niger nationals living in Gabon. It is a matter of sovereignty. Each country has the right to take the measures it deems appropriate for tackling this issue. Therefore the future of Niger nationals living in Gabon is not one of our preoccupations. Our ambassador to Nigeria, who is accredited to Gabon as well, will visit Gabon very soon. Meanwhile last week I met our fellow countrymen of the Samaria [youth development groups] who attended the festival and they told me about our nationals in Gabon, so our ambassador will go to Gabon to enable Niger nationals there to comply with the new immigration laws. I think that today or tomorrow a new group of Niger nationals will arrive at the Niger-Libya border. This will bring the total of returnees from that country to nearly 7,000. This is not the result of an expulsion order. We began last week to receive Niger nationals who have been living illegally at Tamaransett [words indistinct]. This is to say that both here and there the rule is to remain within one's sovereign borders. [end recording]

NIGERIA

President Babangida Addresses Workers on May Day

AB011010 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] As Nigerian workers along with their counterparts in various other countries of the world celebrate Labor Day today, President Ibrahim Babangida has called on them to rededicate themselves to the national challenge of revitalizing the economy.

In nationwide broadcast this morning to mark May Day, President Babangida enjoined Nigerian workers to increase their productivity, and to participate more effectively in the national march toward an era of social justice. He emphasized that the government will want to see a new attitude in the labor movement for the benefit of the country. The administration, the president said, recognized the trade unions as a vital part of the country's socioeconomic structure and had demonstrated this by inviting leaders of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] to participate in the formulation of this year's budget. General Babangida commended the NLC for its suggestions, which he said was valuable in formulating the administration's economic policies, and for its cooperation in working out acceptable distribution of levies and sacrifices dictated by the economic emergency.

The president spoke of the administration's commitment to an environment which encourages workers not merely to raise productivity, but also to share in the fruits of their labor. It is in line with this policy that government abolished taxation on retirement gratuities of workers and allowed collective bargaining on fringe benefits to minimize hardships resulting from the economic emergency.

President Babangida also drew the attention of workers to the need for national vigilance. He noted that since the trade unions cover public and private sector organizations, workers were in a strong position to fight corruption, nepotism and other evils affecting national life. Those who use their positions to undermine the nation's economy should be exposed. To fail in that duty, in the words of the president, is to condone greed, sabotage, and the perpetuation of social justice [as heard].

President Babangida also warned that the administration would not tolerate any breach of the country's laws by any commercial organization, as any such breach will be regarded as economic sabotage.

TOGO

Niger President Kountche Concludes Visit, Comments

AB301718 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger, this morning concluded his friendly and working visit to Togo. President Kountche left Lome shortly after 0900 after holding a last discussion this morning at the Distinguished Guest's Residence with his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. It was after this last discussion that the founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] accompanied our illustrious guest to the Lome Tokoin Airport for his departure. Shortly before his departure from Lome, the Niger head of state, General Seyni Kountche, made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Kountche recording] First of all, I would like to express to the Togolese people, their leaders and in particular to President

Eyadema, the sincere thanks of my delegation for the welcome that was accorded us during our brief visit to Togo. Since the last summit in Yamoussoukro [West African Economic Community summit] — I think that was on 17 January — and which was devoted to reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso, President Eyadema and myself had not had the opportunity to meet each other again. It has become a habit, whenever our schedules permit us, to meet to examine the political and in particular the economic situation of our subregion, in view of our relations both on the bilateral plane as well as within the framework of our common institutions. This meeting also came on the eve of the major African summits, like those of ECOWAS, the OAU and even the Nonaligned Movement. These meetings will be held not so much within the context of the atmosphere of peace, but in particular within the context of the economic crisis in spite of the fact that we, the non-oil-producing countries, are already accustomed to the economic situation. Now, we continue to witness the fluctuation of the dollar and the fall in the (?price) of oil. Either of these two phenomena must have consequences for our weak economies.

I have just spoken about the exceptional character of our relations, not only at the level of the leaders of Togo and Niger, but also between the two peoples. Our aim has always been not only to seek ways and means to consolidate these ties and strengthen this solidarity but also to put our heads together and see how we can bolster this complementarity, knowing full well that Niger is a landlocked country that needs — and has always received — the assistance of Togo which is a natural outlet for our country. We are now returning home, after a visit to Gabon. There is an African proverb — commonly used in Togo as well as in Niger — which says that the foot follows the heart's call. [end recording]

Economic Cooperation Talks With FRG Conclude

AB011345 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Togo-FRG negotiations on the 1986-87 economic cooperation program were rounded off yesterday by a press conference, the signing of a report by the two parties, and a final communique that defined the areas in which the FRG intends to give assistance to Togo, particularly in terms of financial and technical cooperation.

Under technical cooperation, a sum of DM (?28) million, about 4.34 billion CFA francs, has been provided. The major operations will be in the areas of cottage industry, regional planning, animal production, development of the forestry economy, and wood production. Also within the framework of technical cooperation, the FRG, in order to ensure a replacement of expatriate officials, is making available to Togo 20 scholarships for 1986.

Under financial cooperation, DM 45 million, about 6.95 billion CFA francs, will be used for road construction in rural areas, water supply for Dapango, rehabiliation of the Kpime hydroelectric station, sea erosion control by means of reinforcement of the Kpeme warf, and construction of prefabricated bridges in rural areas.

ANGOLA

Five-Nation Summit Issues 'Final Communique'

MB301752 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1240 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Final communique" of the sixth summit of the presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, issued in Luanda on 29 April]

[Text] A meeting of the heads of state of the People's Republic of Angola, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was held in Luanda from 28 to 29 April 1986. The heads of state were accompanied by important delegations.

The heads of state paid heartfelt homage to the memory of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, and deplored his recent assassination, which deprived the world of an eminent political personality dedicated to the cause of peace and friendship among all peoples.

At the opening session, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe made important speeches which inspired the conference and paid special homage to Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, and Agostinho Neto, who are all heroes of the five fraternal peoples. They also paid homage to the combatants who have continued to spill their blood in defense of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The heads of state highlighted various efforts and hardships endured by the five in the struggle against underdevelopment and in raising their peoples' standard of living of their peoples despite the serious economic crisis confronting developing countries.

They condemned the global strategy of international imperialism aimed at asphyxiating the economies of the countries of the so-called Third World through price manipulation of basic commodities.

After approving an agenda, the heads of state assessed the report on the activities of the ministerial commission introduced by the coordinating minister and evaluated activities effected in the context of cooperation among the five countries. The heads of state congratulated each other for efforts to develop privileged cooperative relations. They noted that the war situation imposed on the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the natural disasters, have created obstacles to the desired development of cooperation among the five.

The summit approved the report of the ministerial commission and the plan of action for 1986-87 and reaffirmed, among other things, the following guidelines:

a. To increase economic cooperation. The existing potential and capacities in each one of the countries must be fully utilized for their mutual benefit.

b. To give special attention to the increase of trade, the rational and joint use of transportation to strengthen other areas of cooperation, the continuation of studies aimed at establishing joint financial institutions, and to strengthen cooperation in information and health.

c. Direct involvement of nation organizations in enterprises and the economic entities in wide-ranging activities. An efficient (?implementation) of this depends on mutual understanding of existing realities.

d. Continuation of joint efforts in training cadres by rational-ly utilizing existing resources in various fields and promoting the creation of new joint training centers.

The heads of state stressed the growing importance of political and diplomatic cooperation and emphasized the need to adopt more systematic and strengthened consultations among the five at an international level. Accordingly, they reaffirmed the pressing need to introduce Portuguese as a working language in the OAU. Thus, they instructed the coordinating minister to approach the OAUsecretariat with a view to rapidly achieving this aim.

The presidents exchanged views about the economic, political, and social situation in each of the five countries and stressed the importance of developing cooperation among the five as a way of providing mutual assistance to national efforts with a view to strengthening hard-won independence.

The heads of state made a profound assessment of burning issues in the international situation and paid special attention to the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. This issue was dealt with in a special document — the Luanda Declaration.

The five reiterated their historic support for the just struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples. They reaffirmed their solidarity with SWAPO and the ANC. The five demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the South African patriots detained by the South African regime.

The five reiterated their militant solidarity with the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front, their sole and legitimate representative. They stressed that the solution of the problem depends on the application of OAU Resolution 104 and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. In this regard, the presidents were pleased with the efforts made by the OAU chairman and the UN secretary general to apply those resolutions, and called upon them to continue their efforts to find a just and final solution for the conflict in Western Sahara.

On the Chadian issue, the five hailed the actions of the OAU chairman and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo in search of peace and national reconciliation in that fraternal country in accordance with Resolution 143 adopted at the 21st OAU summit. They deplored the failure to hold a meeting between main warring factions, scheduled for the People's Republic of the Congo in March 1986.

On the East Timor issue, the five heads of state reiterated their unconditional suport for the struggle of the Maubere people for self-determination and independence and for the Revolutionary

Front for East Timor Indpendence [Fretilin] peace initiative. They condemned once again the annexation of that territory by Indonesia. The five exhorted Portugal to fully assume its historic, moral, and judicial responsibilities and to start negotiations with Fretilin. They encouraged the UN secretary general to continue efforts to find a just and final solution to the issue on the basis of the Resolution 5730 of the UN General Assembly, and reiterated the importance of holding an international conference of solidarity with the East Timor people.

The heads of state noted with grave concern the current situation in the Middle East, resulting from Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. They reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people led by its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, in the struggle for their inalienable national rights. They spoke once again in favor of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The five heads of state condemned the hideous practice of terrorism and they denounced particularly the irresponsibility of certain states which support and promote these actions and use them as an instrument of their policies.

The presidents expressed their deep concern over increasing tension in Central America and the Caribbean due to U.S. intervention and interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region, particularly Nicaragua. They hailed the Contadora Group's peace initiatives as an important step in establishing peace and tranquility in the region.

They analyzed the situation in the Mediterranean area and vehemently condemned threats and pressures against Libya which culminated with the 15 April 1986 aggression by the American Air Force against Tripoli and Banghazi in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of modern international law, and they reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the Libyan people and government.

The heads of state underlined once again the causes of the international economic crisis and emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order which would be more just and equitable and to promote development and (?stable) cooperation among peoples. On the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Africa's economic situation to be held in New York from 27-31 May, the heads of states expressed their wish to participate actively in its proceedings. They also launched an appeal to the international community to attend that special session at the highest level as a means of support for Africa in the search of concrete solutions in view of the worsening of the continent's economic and social situation.

The presidents noted that the increased manufacture of weapons capable of massive destruction further aggravates the present world situation characterized by an unbridled arms race, which has extended from outer space to the seabeds, thus increasing the danger of a war threatening the very existence of humanity. In this context, they expressed their conviction that universal peace and security must be secured through a complete and general disarmament within the UN framework and they have launched an appeal to nationswith nuclear power to adopt concrete measures so that outer space and the seabed would be used only for peaceful means. In their concern to eliminate nuclear weapons and the massive destruction systems, the five heads of state reiterated their firm support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean and its continuing status as a peace zone. They defended similar initiatives in other parts of the world in the belief that their fulfillment would contribute to the security of all peoples and nations. The heads of state reiterate once again their deep conviction that vast human resources and material means used in the unbridled arms race could contribute to eliminating underdevelopment affecting a large part of our planet. Accordingly the heads of state support the resumption of disarmament talks between the USSR and the United States, and they appeal to both parties to continue the dialogue with a view to signing agreements effectively reducing and progressively eliminating massive destruction systems.

They reiterated their total adherence to the objectives and principles of the UN charter and stressed the importance of that organization as an unparalleled forum for resolving problems particularly those linked to international peace, security, and development. The heads of state underlined the importance of the nonalignment policy to create a new, equitable system in international political and economic relations. They expressed their satisfaction for the success of the eighth Nonaligned Movement ministerial summit held in Luanda from 2 to 7 September 1985. On this issue, they noted that this summit has particularly contributed to strengthening the unity of the movement and to increasing participation in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The summit expressed its total support for the decisions of the Luanda ministerial meeting and for the holding of the eight summit of the Nonaligned Movement heads of state and governments to be held in the fraternal Republic of Zimbabwe. The heads of state hailed the June Luanda SADCC summit and reiterated their firm support of the economic liberation process in southern Africa, which runs counter to the hegemonic [word indistinct] designs of the racist Pretoria regime in this region.

The five reiterated their support for and solidarity with the Frontline States in their struggle for peace and stability in southern Africa and against the warlike and racist policy of the Pretoria regime.

(?At the end of the meeting), the heads of state congratulated the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe through its president, Comrade Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, for its invaluable contribution in developing fraternal cooperation ties among the five countries during the period of Sao Tome and Principe's chairmanship. The presidents expressed their deep satisfaction with the success of the proceedings of the summit of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe for encouraging prospects for the multiform cooperation to be developed between the five peoples and governments. They hailed the militant and fraternal atmosphere of this summit as well as the usual frankness, trust, and mutual understanding that dominated the debates as proof of the special links that unite the five.

The heads of state announced that the seventh summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries will be held in Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique, in 1987. The heads of State from the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed their deep thanks to the Angolan people, to the MPLA-Labor Party, to the government of the People's Republic of Angola, through its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm, fraternal, and generous hospitality that they received as well as the members of their delegations. The president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, expressed on behalf of his counterparts his thanks at the closing session.

Dos Santos Receives Message From SDAR Leader

MB011200 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Republic. The message was delivered by Mansuor Omar, minister of foreign affairs [title as heard] of the Saharan Republic, during an audience granted by the Angolan head of state. The audience was attended by the Angolan ministers of external relations and agriculture.

NAMIBIA

RSA Air Force Plane Hit by Antiaircraft Fire

MB021120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 2, SAPA — A South African Air Force Dakota has made an emergency landing in northern SWA/Namibia after being hit by anti-aircraft fire, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. A spokesman for SAAF headquarters in Pretoria said the incident had happened near Okanguazi in the north of Kaokoland yesterday. No one was injured and damage was slight. The aircraft which was flying from Opuma and made its emergency landing at Ondangua. Follow-up operations were underway, the report said. Further details were not immediately available.

Government Bans Public Meetings Until 12 May

MB301655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 30, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] has called off a meeting due to be addressed by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, in Windhoek tomorrow night. The move follows a ban in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act on public meetings in the Windhoek Magisterial District from today until May 12.

The prohibition of meetings was announced by the SWA-/Namibian transitional government in a statement last night. The leader of the HNP in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said his party had decided to postpone the meeting until a date after the prohibition had expires. He said the HNP had its reservations about the ban on public gatherings. "There is not such a situation of restiveness (onrustigheid) in Windhoek that would justify the prohibition," Mr Becker said. "On the contrary, there is not nearly the same situation (of unrest) here as there is in South Africa."

Announcing the prohibition on meetings, the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet said it had "reason to fear that the public pecae could be seriously threatened by such gatherings". The statement did not elaborate, but it was believed the ban was in connection with Cassinga Day, observed by SWAPO in commemoration of people who died in a South African military raid on a SWAPO camp in southern Angola on May 4, 1978.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said today the prohibition would affect the planned HNP meeting, but a two-day conference would go ahead of parties, including SWAPO, opposed to the present dispensation in SWA/Namibia. The conference, held under the auspices of the Council of Churches in Namibia and scheduled to end today, was meeting in closed session on invitation only, and was not covered by the ban, the official spokesman said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Five-Nation Summit

MB301630 Maputo Doemstic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo a while ago after taking part in Angola in the sixth summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. The Mozambican leader was received at the Maputo International Airport by members of the party Political Bureau, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and other high-ranking party and state officials.

SOUTH AFRICA

2.5 Million Reportedly Observe National Stayaway

MB011914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Up to 2.5 million students and workers throughout the country today staged a stayaway in commemoration of international labour day, May Day, in one of the strongest demonstrations of black solidarity yet seen in South Africa. Estimates from student and worker organisations vary considerably with those of the government and employer organisations, but the head of an academic group who monitored the stayaway today, Prof Eddie Webster, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said the figure could be as high as 2.5 million. Meetings and rallies were held throughout the country, most of them indoor, as several outdoor meetings had been banned yesterday by magisterial orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) said absentee figures ranged between 70 and 100 per cent countrywide. The only areas not significantly affected were the urban regions of the Orange Free State. Figures for the homeland areas were indeterminate, but one labour expert said he had information that "at least several thousand" were affected. Trains, buses, and taxis which normally transport millions of workers to the "white" urban areas were almost completely empty as student, civic, and worker organisations held meetings to commemorate the 100th anniversary of May Day.

In Durban, about 60,000 people attended the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA), addressed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, at Kings Park. In his speech, Chief Buthelezi said May Day was an extremely important event in the "liberation struggle" now being waged in South Africa. He said, however, trade unions were now to a large extent being exploited by "unscrupulous politicians" for their own ends, advocating socialism and sanctions contrary to the mandates they had been given by their members.

At another meeting held by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) at the nearby Curries Fountain, general secretary of COSATU, Mr Jay Naidoo, said the free enterprise system which UWUSA was supporting gave employers the freedom to pay "starvation wages and the freedom of the government to withold rights from black people." "We are opposed to money coming into the country to prop up the system of apartheid that oppresses us and the army which kill us," Mr Naidoo said, addressing about 10,000 workers and students.

Spokesmen for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines were at loggerheads today in estimates as to the number of workers involved in the stayaway at mines countrywide — the country's largest source of income. Mr Marcel Golding, press officer for the NUM, said reports coming in from their shaft stewards today indicated there was at least a 60 percent stayaway involving about 270,000 workers. He said the strike — to call for May Day as a public holiday — had affected 10 regions in the country and involved 46 gold and coal mines as well as other establishments. A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, Mr John Imrie, said it was difficult to assess the number of workers who had taken part in the stayaway, but added that the NUM estimates were "way out of line." He said the strike was "only partially successful" and claimed that out of the 470,000 workers employed by the chamber only about 20,000 stayed away.

A spokesman for Rand Mines said out of their workforce total of 90,000 miners, only 3000 had stayed away. Mr Golding denied this, saying "the extent of the strike demonstrated widespread union support and workers' demands for May Day as a public holiday." He said there had been "strong" police and mine security action and added that 19 workers had been injured at Libanon mine, seven at Kloof and three at Doornfontein.

Besides the two mass rallies held in Durban, there were rallies in Orlando Stadium Soweto, attended by about 25,000 people, one in Kimberly, attended by about 5000, and one at Witbank, attended by about 30,000, according to NUM estimates. There was also a COSATU rally at Wadley stadium in Pietermaritzburg, which drew about 20,000 people.

A spokesman for PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus company — the country's largest bus service — said most of their drivers had not shown up for work today on the Reef. ASSOCOM's Mr Vincent Brett said transport difficulties had swelled the number of stayaways. "Without doubt this is the biggest nationwide stayaway ever," he said.

Apart from businesses, most black and coloured schools were deserted.

Winnie Mandela Speaks in Soweto

MB011959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Soweto, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela today slammed newspapers which had "blown out of proportion" her statement about the "necklace and box of matches," and said she owed no apology to the government. "I don't owe any apology to the racist regime nor *THE STAR*, nor *THE CITIZEN* but only my people," she told about 30,000 people who thronged the Orlando Stadium for the May Day rally. "We belong to disciplined organisations," she said, "and people know when it is right to defend ourselves with matches," said Mrs Mandela, wife of imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela. "Blacks have no AK-47's and the enemy is armed to the teeth."

Mrs Mandela was scheduled to appear at a May Day rally in Durban but was held back due to a car accident in which a relative of hers was involved. Instead, she sent a message of solidarity with the workers.

She told the crowd at the stadium that they "were the power" and should "share in the spoils of the country."

Discusses Role of Violence

MB020430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, today spelt out her stand on violence at a May Day rally in Soweto, reports an early edition of tomorrow's edition of the *BUSINESS DAY*. She was addressing a crowd of about 30,000 at Orlando Stadium.

Mrs Mandela said blacks would be called upon to defend themselves — but not with the "necklace" nor a matchstick. "I said to you when the right time comes, you will be called upon to fire back, not with the necklace or a matchstick, because we cannot match the might of Pretoria. You will be called upon to close ranks and prepare against a total onslaught. I said to you Pretoria has driven you to a state where you must declare 1986 a year of liberation," she said. Mrs Mandela said she did not have to apologise for her utterings at a Kagiso meeting about three weeks ago. She was misunderstood by some of the media which had quoted her out of context before she had concluded her speech.

She was loudly applauded when she told the crowd: "You must all have been aware of the hysteria expressed by the white racists recently by the mention of the weapon — the necklace. The panicking racists said I had promoted and advocated violence when I had not. Blacks will be called upon to fight back like Pretoria does today, but we will do so in a disciplined manner," she said. "I know of no white racist who has been a victim of the necklace. I said to you we have no AK-47's but our enemies are armed to the teeth."

When Mrs Mandela — wearing a black outfit, a hat, and a green blouse — arrived at the stadium, the rally was disrupted for almost 30 minutes when people flocked onto the pitch singing freedom songs.

Sends Support to COSATU Rally

MB011129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela was prevented from attending the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] rally at Curries Fountain here today because of a car accident involving a member of her family, according to a message she sent to the organisers of the rally.

Her message read: "Hundreds of millions of workers throughout the world are at one with you today. Governments throughout the world have declared this day to be a public holiday. This government is one of the few that does not recognise this day to be a public holiday. You are here today, have in fact declared it to be a public holiday. This day is a day of tribute to the sweat and toil of the workers around the world and here in South Africa where so many workers have given their lives to fight tyranny and oppression. I am sad that I could not be with you personally but I am proud to be associated with this rally," she said.

She said that if Nelson Mandela was free today he would be here at Curries Fountain and not anywhere else. She said that if other political prisoners serving sentences with her husband were free they would also be at Curries Fountain.

Teargas Fired in Soweto

MB011952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police fired teargas twice on a crowd of about 30,000 people at Soweto's Orlando Stadium today during a rally to commemorate May Day. The canisters were doused with water and the rally continued after the organisers appealed for calm. At least one woman, who was overcome by the teargas, had to be treated by a Red Cross team.

The rally, organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), had until that stage been without incident, with those attending listening to speeches and singing freedom songs. The incidents happened towards the end of the rally and, as the people filed out of the stadium the situation appeared tense as a riot police contingent that had massed outside since mroning was reinforced by more police and Defence Force personnel. A few people coming from the rally were seen being arrested and put into police vehicles.

Buses which ahd brought delegates from other parts of the Witwatersrand and other areas were followed by police vehicles until they were out of Soweto. Two buses carrying delegates, mostly whites from the University of the Witwatersrand, were also followed by police until they left. One of several buses carrying people from Springs was stopped by the police and impounded at Orlando police station. The passengers were stranded for about an hour until the bus was allowed to continue on its journey.

Students Injured by SADF

MB011955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1 SAPA — Several Witwatersrand University students were injured today when SADF members attacked their bus as they drove out of Soweto after attending a May Day rally there. The soldiers allegedly broke the from doors ofthe bus and fired teargas canisters more than once. Panic-striken students — black and white — broke emergency exit windows to escape and several of them were cut by glass. A number of students collapsed in the bus after failing to escape ther fumes and had to be dragged outside by fellow students, a student spokesman, Miss Liz Walker, told SAPA tonigh. Three casspirs, carrying at least 30 armed soldiers, were present when the incident occured just outside Diepkloof, she said.

SADF Explains Attack

MB020820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — The SADF today reacted to claims by University of the Witwatersrand students that they were teargassed in their bus in Soweto yesterday after attending a May Day rally in the black area. A statement by the Defence Forces public relations director said the allegations had been investigated.

The SADF version of events said the students had been chanting anti-SADF slogans and displaying banned literature. "At about 1635 on May 1 a Defence Force patrol was stationary at a petrol station in the Diepkloof area when a bus carrying white and black passengers crossed the intersection. Black power salutes were given, ANC pamphlets were displayed, anti-Defence Force slogans were shouted and cold drink cans were thrown in the direction of the soldiers," the SADF statement said. "The patrol followed the bus. A second bus pulled in behind the patrol. The passengers in this bus were acting in a similar manner to those in the first bus. The patrol carried out an immediate road-block using two buffel military vehicles intending to search the bus and passengers for banned literature. As the troops approached the bus, the passengers closed the doors and the soldiers forced them open. The passengers were asked to get out of the bus. Only about 14 obeyed this request. A tear smoke canister was then thrown through the left rear window. The passengers then kicked out the two rear windows and a number of the side windows and exited through them. The medical orderly with the patrol offered to assist anyone who required help. This offer was rejected. Members of the SA police arrived on the scene, made notes and left. The passengers got back onto the bus, still shouitng slogans. The patrol followed the two buses out of Soweto. While the bus was moving out of the area, the passengers kicked out another two windows. ANC literature found on the bus before it left was confiscated by the patrol."

The students yesterday claimed many were injured — cut by glass as they broke through emergency exits to get out the teargassed bus.

Buthelezi Addresses Durban Rally

MB010930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — The formation of the United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA) and the celebration of May Day were extremely important events in the "liberation struggle" now being waged in South Africa, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today in remarks prepared for delivery. Addressing a mass May Day inauguration rally organised by UWUSA, Chief Buthelezi said May Day had throughout the world become a day on which people protest agaisnt oppression and deprivation, both economic and political. While blacks were still politically emasculated, in the economy their bargaining power had risen, and this was largely due to unionisation.

However, Chief Buthelezi, said trade unions were to a large extent now being exploited by unscrupulous politicians for their own ends, advocating socialism and sanctions contrary to the mandates they had been given by theri members. Referring to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) who have been involved in a bitter war of words with Inkatha over the formation of UWUSA (United Workers of South Africa), [as received] Chief Buthelezi sadi UWUSA had only been formed after disaffected members of COSATU had on their own initiative approached him. "They wanted to form their own union which they felt would serve the interests of the workers and the poorest of the poor better than COSATU."

With regard to COSATU'S pro-disinvestment stance, the KwaZulu chief minister said if he believed disinvestment would topple the present government, then most blacks would support it. But in fact, all that would result would be an economic nosedive with the "oppressive" regime still intact. "It is we blacks who are always bit hardest the moment the economic situation deteriorates, as is the case now."

Chief Buthelezi denied that UWUSA was a tool of Inkatha, or that it was a "capitalist" union. "UWUSA is a workers union. It consists of people who abhor apartheid for the scourge that it is. While members believe in negotiations on the factory floor and also in a negotiated future, they are as impatient and as angry as anyone of us as a result of the continuing existence of apartheid and oppressive rule in South Africa." Chief Buthelezi also warned that if blacks were not given an entry into the free enterprise system, such a system would have no future in a "liberated" South Africa. But despite the handicaps of free enterprise, he said he knew of no other system that could create as many jobs for the country's burgeoning population.

Referring to the sensitive issue of strikes, he said the right to strike was a worker's prerogative. However this should only be done when negotiations were exhausted, and workers should be wary of those abusing the strike option to further destabilise the economy. "The economy of South Africa belongs to all her people. It is grossly irresponsible to do things that will ruin it on behalf of people who want to achieve just that. Once the economy is ruined, it is almost impossible to restore it to its normal state in a generation or two. Whoever rules South Africa in another decade or two will need the wealth which can only be created through a stable economy. Let's not destroy the future of our children and of their children's children."

COSATU Criticizes UWUSA

MB012007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1934 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Speakers at the Curries Fountain meeting stressed the need for worker unity, and slammed the formation of the new Inkatha union, saying it would set back the workers struggle. Addressing over 10,000 people, COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions) vice-president, Mr Chris Dlamini, said the formation of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa], was counter-productive for workers whose strength lay in speaking with a united voice. He said the emergence of UWUSA would weaken this voice "when we were waging our struggles at Frametex and Sarmcol, where was this union and its backers" he asked. "We have been struggling for worker unity against a government which believes in divide and rule, yet now UWUSA's backers are coming with a new divide and rule union for the workers." COSATU's general-secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, said that free enterprise which UWUSA was supporting meant the freedom of the bosses to pay starvation wages and the freedom of the government to withold rights from black people. He said the formation of UWUSA had been prompted by opposition to COSATU rather than because the workers needed or wanted it.

A helicopter carrying Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on his way to and from the UWUSA rally circled over the Curries Fountain meeting, prompting COSATU speakers to ask where UWUSA got its funds from. The helicopter had "UWUSA" was written on it in huge letters.

As the crowd spilled from the stadium there were moments of tension, with COSATU marshalls forming a buffer between heavily armed members of the South African Police and Defense Force, directing people to the buses. Several roads leading into white suburbs were blocked off by manned military vehicles, to prevent workers using the roads and ensure they used the most direct route to bus ranks and stations.

Durban Stayaways Reported

MB020446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Workers in many industrial and businesses in Durban heeded the call by trade unions to stayaway today to mark May Day. Production was disrupted at all BTR-Dunlop plants in Durban and Ladysmith as workers decided to stayaway, but the group's BTR-Sarmcol plant at Howick was operating normally, a spokesman for Dunlop reported. The giant Toyota motor assembly plant at Prospecton was shut down, but a spokesman for the company said the plant was closed for two days because of "short-time." Kingsgate clothing factory in Durban, which employs about 1000 workers, and the company's Hammersdale factory, were also closed today. Home deliveries of milk were also disrupted as Clover workers failed to turn up. Mr Eric Hornby, Clover's divisional general manager, said only the home delivery service had been affected.

PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation], reported that they were operating from all depots but there had been a noticeable drop in passengers on some routes. A spokesman for Durban's electricity department said they had a 60 per cent staff turn out, but at the Alice Street depot about 50 workers arrived for work this morning but decided to take a day's leave. Mrs Julia Murray, a spokesman for the parks recreation and beaches department, said that about 20 per cent of the staff decided to take a day's leave today but the department's functioning had not been affected.

Most Indian-owned shops and cafes in the Grey Street complex were closed at midday in response to a call by the Natal Indian Congress in a show of solidarity with workers. A spokesman for Bakers Ltd, the largest bread suppliers, said there had been a large number of absenteeism among their black workers. They were only doing limited deliveries.

Police Say Durban Rallies 'Quiet'

MB020736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — Police in Durban were happy at the way things went off at two major May Day rallies yesterday, which were attended by more than 80,000 people. A police spokesman said today that apart from minor incidents, everything was quiet.

Early yesterday, police confiscated two hauls of petrol bombs — one of which was found in a bus parked near Curries Fountain, venue for the Congress of South African Trade Unions May Day rally. Twenty four petrol bombs and five litres of petrol were confiscated. At KwMashu, police stopped a car and found 19 petrol bombs. Five people were arrested. Two people were arrested in Chesterville in connection with intimidation. It is alleged they were trying to stop people going to work.

A spokesman for the Durban city police said traffic was congested outside Kings Park after the huge UWUSA (United Workers Union of South Africa) rally there. There was a shortage of buses after a few Indian bus-drivers abandoned their vehicles and ran away, but none of them were intimidated or hurt. Apparently the drivers panicked. By 5pm, however, almost all of the crowd at Kings Park had cleared. A spokesman for PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] said a number of their buses were working in the area and there had been no incidents. Durban police said two buses were stoned at the Swinton Road bus rand yesterday afternoon and their windows smashed.

A group of youths reportedly wnent on the rampage at Berea road station in the afternoon. Major Charl du Toit, liaison officer for railways police in Natal said he believed the youths were COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Union) supporters. Brigadier M. Mouton, head of the railway police in Natal, said "it was not much of an incident. It was just a rowdy group." He confirmed that they were brought under control by railways police.

Police Intervene in Port Elizabeth

MB011722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police did not allow members of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] affiliates to hold a May Day rally in the Dan Que Que Stadium, Port Elizabeth, today. Mr Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of CUSA, said: "The police forced workers to disperse but there appeared to be no disturbances." In Springs, East Rand, he said, there was a "police and army presence" when 3000 to 4000 CUSA workers held a commemorative rally. Asked for comment, a police spokesman requested a telex of the SAPA story before he would say anything.

Police Deny Action at Stadium

MB021005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police did not take any action at the Dan Que Que stadium in Port Elizabeth yesterday, the SAP said today in response to claims they had prevented a May Day rally taking place there. Affiliates of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] were unable to hold a May Day rally in the stadium due to police interference. Mr Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of CUSA, claimed yesterday. "The police forced workers to disperse but there appeared to be no disturbances," he said.

A police statement today said the SAP did not take any action at the stadium yesterday. "As far as we are aware, no such rally was held at the stadium," the SAP statement said.

Port Elizabeth Stayaway To Continue

MB011133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 1, SAPA — Today's May Day work stoppage has been extended by blacks in Port Elizabeth until Monday. A May Day rally, banned by Port Elizabeth's chief magistrate, Mr D.F.M Smith, has now been called for 10am on Monday. The extension of the stayaway was announced in thousands of pamphlets, printed in Xhosa and English, distributed today through the city's black townships. The pamphlets was issued by the May Day co-ordinating committee representing the

Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA).

It was headed: "Bannings won't stop us." It read: "Yesterday the co-ordinating committee received a last minute banning order informing them that the rally that was to be held at the old active transport hall in Perl Road has been banned. This response is a clear indication that the state does not respect and serve the interests of the people who are producing the wealth of the country and the community at large."

The co-ordinating committee said the workers demanded the immediate lifting of the banning order so that workers could celebrate what has become a symbol of workers' unity, May Day, peacefully. Monday's rally is due to be held at the active transport building in Korsten. At a meeting of the co-ordinating committee consisting of all representatives of the different unions held last night, the following decisions were taken:

— Unions concerned jointly adopted a resolution that if the state resorted to such underhand tactics as banning orders, workers would stage a total stayaway on Friday.
— That this action will be repeated until the workers are able to hold their May Day celebrations. Since the banning order prevents meeting until Saturday, workers are forced to stay away on Monday. This is not a request or a plea, but a firm and clear directive from the workers
— That workers will only collect their wages on Friday between 12 and 3pm. Workers shall not go to collect wages before 12 pm.
— That the shops in the townships and north end areas will be open tomorrow.

Extension of Stayaway Called Off

MB020443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2156 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 1, SAPA — The threatened prolonged May Day work stoppage was tonight called off at an emergency meeting of community and labour organisations. The organisations called on all African workers in Port Elizabeth to return to work tomorrow, setting aside a previous call to extend the total work stoppage. According to Mr Henry Fazzie, regional president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), representatives of all major labour and community organizations voted unanimously to halt the stoppage. Mr Fazzie said the meeting was called after the circulation of false pamphlets, purporting to have been issued by various community organizatiomu, led to "total confusion."

Executives of the May Day co-ordinating committee — representing COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union], the UDF and the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) — the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) and various affiliate groups attended the meeting at an undisclosed venue in Port Elizabeth. It was decided not to adhere to the prolonged stayaway threatened by the May Day co-ordinating committee after a planned mass rally to commemorate International Labour Day was banned on Wednesday by Port Elizabeth's acting chief magistrate, Mr D.F.M. Smith.

30 Percent Cape Town Workers Absent

MB011321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 1 May 86

[Text]Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Essential municipal services in Cape Town are being maintained although about 30 percent of the City Council workforce has taken leave today to mark May Day. The town clerk, Dr Stan Evans, said the council granted leave to 4700 employees today and some housing offices in the outlying areas have been closed, SABC Radio News reports. A spokesman for the Bellville and Parow municipalities said however the stayaway there was negligible.

The director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alan Lighton, said the commercial sector has not generally been affected by the call for a stayaway to mark May Day. All businesses were open with the majority of their staff members at work. Mr Lighton said that from reports received it would appear that a high proportion of black employees had stayed away from work today. A major construction company said that only 25 per cent of its black staff were not at work today but a survey of building sites in the city has revealed that little activity is in progress.

No black pupils are attending classes in the Western Cape today. The deputy director of education and training, Mr Piet Scheepers, said there was no answer to telephone calls to schools under his control in the western Cape this morning. The coloured education department was still busy with a survey but it would appear that very few pupils attended school today. Telephone calls to only a few schools were answered and there were pupils at only one school where a few teachers had reported for duty.

Public transport which was reported to be near normal early this morning, dropped heavily after daylight and many buses and trains were running almost empty.

From Nyanga, residents reported the stayaway as being "very effective." They said buses were almost empty and taxis were not running

A survey of industries in and around Cape Town showed that between 10 per cent and 80 per cent of their workforce were affected. The call appeared to have been heeded mostly by black workers while industries employing coloured workers exclusively reported full or nearly full attendance. One construction company reported 60 out of 200 workers present and brick manufacturers said absenteeism ranged from negligible to about 50 per cent.

Five Arrested in Cape Town

MB011253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Four men and a white woman are being held by police under the Internal Security Act after police had to use teargas to disperse a crowd of about 200 in Protea Raod, Brackenfell, this morning. SABC Radio News reports a police spokesman said workers at the Everite factory had begun marching towards the station where they were told to turn back and disperse. When they refused teargas was used and five people were arrested.

'Scores' Injured, 66 Arrested

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2140 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Scores of people were injured and at least 66 people arrested as troops and police broke up four Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] May Day rallies throughout the western Cape yesterday. At least one young man of about 25 was seriously injured as running battles between police and residents continued in Nyanga and Guguletu last night. An ambulance worker said the man was shot through the back.

In Nyanga East, scores of people were hurt when police and troops opened fire with repeated volleys of teargas and over 2000 people, including many children and pensioners, stampeded out of three tiny entrances to the Zolani centre. The rally, which began at 1.30pm, was peaceful throughout. It was only minutes before security forces opened fire that one rock was thrown at a casspir as about 150 youths marched up to a line of police and troops. The youths were given two minutes to disperse as security forces — who parked about 100m from the hall throughout the rally — knelt in a line in the road, aiming rifles, shotguns and teargas launchers at the crowd. Less than half the teargas canisters were aimed at the youths. Most of the canisters appeared to be fired straight at the hall and several went over the roof and into the courtyard where about 1000 older people were seated. A mad panic ensued and a number of children and old people were trampled underfoot. Teargas was so thick it was impossible to see more than a few metres, and over 50 people, mainly pensioners, simply lay on the ground crying, retching and calling for water. Outside, people ran madly for safety, and in the rush, Mrs Nonkululeko Mkethi, 35, of KTC, fell and her ankle snapped. She lay screaming on the ground, her ankle hanging at right angles to her leg, the bone shattered, a member of at St Johns emergency team who treated her said.

In Mbekweni, at least 59 residents were arrested after police sealed off the township and then fired teargas to disperse angry groups of people police prevented from holding a mass rally at the township stadium. A pall of tearsmoke hung over the township after police dispersed hundreds of people at the Mbekweni Baptist Church hall where a packed report-back meeting was held after an initial spate of arrests. Pandemonium ensued as gas spread in the hall. Several people were injured by canisters.

Newspaper reporters saw a large police truck holding 58 men women and youths parked for several hours in the sun outside the Paarl police station yesterday afternoon. Independent township sources claimed an identical truck, full of people, plus several van loads of residents were ferried from the township earlier. They said well over 100 people were arrested. Miss Lizzie Phike, an executive member of COSATU and national organizer for the Food and Canning Workers Union, was arrested at the Paarl police station charge office after an altercation with policemen.

Teargas billowed over Bonteheuwel late yesterday during a running street battle between police and workers and youths. More than 50 police and troops, in a convoy of seven casspirs and buffles and five patrol vans, fired scores of teargas canisters and rubber bullets. At about 4.30pm, soon after the end of the rally — attended by about 2500 people — the security force convoy confronted a group of about 200 chanting workers and youths. When the group refused to disperse after an order police charged and people scattered in all directions.

Students Rally in Guguletu

MB010539 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — More than 2,000 pupils from the black and coloured townships today held a mass May Day rally in Guguletu to demonstrate support for the community and "unity among ourselves." It is the first time coloured pupils have gathered at a black township venue in such large numbers and the rally was hailed by SRC [Students Representatives Councils] members as "a milestone for student organisation in the Western Cape." The rally featured music, plays and gumboot dancers — all with applause and shouts of "viva students" and "amandla ngawethu" (power is ours).

After the four-hour meeting, however, a casspir and police van parked on a field next to the apostolic church hall, where the meeting was held, was stoned by pupils. An empty city tramways bus was also stoned along NY1.

Virtually all schools in the black townships were deserted as pupils streamed to the church hall from about 9am and were joined by busloads of pupils from Belgravia and Rylands high schools and a delegation from Alexander Sinton in Athlone. SRC leaders of the schools present described the rally as "a significant success for the joining of forces of all black pupils."

Johannesburg Workers Observe Day

MB011529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, Sapa — Several small businesses in the city centre were closed today as almost Johannesburg's black workers stayed away from work. Chainstores employed housewives and scholars to carry out tasks left vacant by black workers. Perishables were ordered yesterday as shops prepared for disruption of deliveries on May Day, but some small fastfood outlets ran out of bread and other items, although they had reportedly made allowances for less trade than usual. Fast food outlets also served "cut rations" as staff stayed at home, with many regular items not on the menu today. Businesses in the city relying mainly on black shoppers were closed, as were other smaller stores such as men's outfitters which is believed to belong to Indian traders.

There were also few commuters from townships to the city. PUTCO [Public Utilities Transport Corporation] bus company said its services in the Transvaal had almost stopped. Trains from the black residenial areas, which are usually crowded, were empty today. At lunch hour the central Rissik Street post office had only a few white customers — instead of the usual long and daunting queue.

Police in the riot blue uniforms patrolled the streets on foot in groups of two or three. Traffic helicopter pilots this morning said the highway from Soweto to Johannesburg CBD [Central Business District] was almost deserted.

UDF's Sisulu Speaks at Rally

MB010549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0017 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 30, SAPA — The national president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mrs Albertina Sisulu, tonight accused the government of "creating vigilantes" to kill people in black townships. Addressing about 1,200 people at a May Day rally, organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress, she said black people had pinned the government against the wall. "They (the government) don't know what to do, they are confused," Mrs Sisulu told the cheering, singing crowd, Who had earlier given her a standing ovation.

Accusing the government of being "the terrorist", she said black people who had protested peacefully against the pass laws in Sharpville in 1960 had been shot as had students in Soweto in 1976. "It is trying to buy time. Its time has expired. The government knows it and has therefore created vigilantes to kill people in the townships." Mrs Sisulu charged the government was "killing black children because it knows they are the prime ministers of tomorrow." She called on the youth to strengthen "street committees in the townships. That is the only way to isolate those who are being bought out by the government to use children to fight against thier parents, brothers and sister."

She also praised Dr Van Zyl Slabbert for resigning from Parliament. "His resignation shattered the myth of the role of Parliament. It makes clear that Parliament as it is presently constituted is totally irrelevant to the politics of fundamental change in this country."

She also said the scrapping of the pass laws would make no difference because black people "will have to produce" the new ID document anyway.

GWU Officials Reportedly Detained

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Two senior trade unionists and three workers from the Everite factory in Brackenfell were believed to have been detained this morning on their way to a May Day rally in Bellville South. The general secretary of the General Workers Union (GWU), Mr Msokoli Quotole, GWU organiser Mrs Rae Lazarus, Mr B. Tshambuluka, Mr C. Gqabu and Mr B. Mnyaka are being held under the Internal Security Act, according to GWU's assistant branch secretary in Cape Town, Miss Di Cooper. Miss Cooper said the union had been able to talk to the detainees who said they had been arrested on their way to Brackenfell station. The three workers were part of a crowd of workers walking from the Everite hostle to the station.

Miss Cooper said she was told that the workers were stopped by police and told to turn back to the hostel. Police then fired teargas to disperse the crowd. "The officials decided to go back but the police then arrested them and three of the workers," Miss Cooper said. Miss Cooper described the arrests as "a highly provocative attempt to harass the union and prevent it from operating."

SABC Radio News reported today that the five were detained after police used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 200 in Protea Road, Brackenfell. Police comment on the incident was unavailable tonight.

Three Wounded in Vaal Township

MB011553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Three people were allegedly wounded today when police fired birdshot at spectators at a May Day rally in the Vaal township of Bophelong. A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association [VCA] said today one person was shot in the leg and two others were hurt, though not seriously, when police dispersed the group. Police then "hijacked" the ambulance carrying the injured to hospital, the spokesman claimed.

Over 8,000 people attend the May Day Rally organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the VCA the Vaal Students' Congress and local organisations, he said. Police fired teargas into the hall where the meeting was being held. "Some elderly people were trapped inside there and others almost lost consciousness as there was no one to attend to them," he said. People managed to get back in to the hall and help them later.

Police remained in the area and troops were on the outskirts of the township, the spokesman said. He added he was dodging birdshot pellets as he spoke on the telephone.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police fired birdshot and tearsmoke to disperse a "relatively large group" who gathered and threw stones. The spokesman said police arrested five people. One man was wounded and another sustained a cut from wire when he ran away. No "live" or rubber bullets were used. The spokesman said he knew nothing about the alleged "hijacking" of the ambulance.

Police Deny Stopping Mine Unrest

MB011547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said today police were not involved in the halting of unrest last night at Libanon Gold Mine in Westonaria. "The police did not act at any of those mines (in the area) last night or today," he said.

The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and management said police were called to the mine yesterday evening and were withdrawn today. NUM claimed 25 miners were hurt in unrest. A spokesman for the Goldfields-owned mine said 13 people were injured. Five, he said were injured by rubber bullets fired by mine security officials and eight by intimidators.

Radio Freedom Urges Exposure of Buthelezi

MB292100 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in our country is becoming explosive. The people, especially the blacks, are being massacred in their struggle for a change in South Africa. We say the only solution for this critical situation in our country is the dismantling of the apartheid system, transfer of political and economic power into the hands of the majority, and equal sharing of the wealth of the country. The message is loud and clear, but the white minority regime has resorted to barbaric terrorism in answer to these just demands of the people.

The killing and maiming of innocent and unarmed people is a daily occurrence in the black townships in South Africa. How long will this continue? The black people in South Africa are stateless in the land of their birth and are treated like wild animals. The imposition or the lifting of the state of emergency in some parts of the country meant no difference as the situation continues unabated. The townships are teeming with SADF and SAP personnel. Wide-ranging powers have been extended to soldiers and police while the SAP and the SADF has broad powers in areas under the state of emergency. Some measures have been extended to the army, South African death squads in any part of the country to suppress the masses. It is the black people who suffer the most. Victims of the present-day fascism termed apartheid, and the number of deaths and detentions continue to rise.

The racist white minority government is using all methods of survival in a bid to maintain this criminal system of apartheid. Not only has the regime engaged the army and the police, but also makes use of its agents and puppets to suppress the ever-rising wave of resistence. Some of the press coverage of events in South Africa was the use of misleading term black-on-black violence. [sentence as heard]. The activities of puppets like Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha are known to our people. Many of our people, members of democratic organizations in the country, have had clashes and some lost their lives at the hands of Inkatha angels of death in Natal and other places. This black-on-black term was a misrepresentation of developments in which police and other enemy agents attacked people in their resistence to apartheid.

Fellow workers, let us unite and strengthen our trade union movement. Today we are faced with yet another onslaught by the enemy agent, the stooge and puppet Gatsha Buthelezi, groomed by the West and the minority regime. Gatsha's occupation has been to oppose the people and their progressive organizations in their resistence to the inhuman system of apartheid. Unity of our people has never been more important than now. The people, in compliance with the demands of each phase of the struggle, become more and more united. This was noted with the birth of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. It is an undeniable truth that the UDF, the largest nonracial democratic organization in South Africa, has been a nightmare to Gatsha Buthelezi. Today as our people further united, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] was born which is a federation of all progressive workers unions in the country. Serving the interests of his masters, Buthelezi is extending his divisive activities and this time directed against the workers by announcing the formation of his UWUSA, United Workers Union of South Africa, on the very International Workers Day. It is clear that this is aimed against COSATU since Gatsha Buthelezi has never wasted time to refer to it as a branch of the ANC, even before the Botha regime could say it.

We are oppressed and exploited by a minority in the land of our birth. We are calling for sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa, which help to prop up the apartheid regime. Gatsha has been parading around the world as an agent for this repressive apartheid system, preaching against sanctions and for investment. As a paid agent of the Pretoria regime, he cannot serve his masters better by announcing the formation of his UWUSA which will be proinvestment and the free enterprise system in South Africa. This is aimed at destroying the trade union movement and entrenching further exploitation of the toiling masses. It is a extension and a front of his terrorist Inkatha and therefore has to be dealt with in a manner it deserves.

As we are preparing for this centenary of May Day to make it a paid public holiday, we should also fight against this divisive act of Gatsha Buthelezi. Let us expose his treacherous activities that betray our march to freedom. Let us boycott the launching of his organisation on May Day and place Gatsha where he belongs. Forward to May Day as a paid holiday! Forward to a free nonracial and democratic South Africa! An injury to one is an injury to all!

Conscientious Objector Arrested at ECC Meeting

MB302044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2349 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaigns (EEC) peace rally at the Johannesburg City Hall started on a dramatic note this evening when one of the scheduled speakers, conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson, was arrested in the foyer by plain-clothes military policemen. Mr Wilkinson, a Port Elizabeth butcher who was due to reprot for a three-month military camp yesterday, was "forcibly" taken away, according to ECC spokesmen. They said the policemen refused to identify themselves or produce a warrant for the arrest.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said: "In terms of the Defence Act, white male South African citizens are obliged to render service. A man who fails to render service can be charged under the relevant section of the Defence Act by a court of law, or court martial. Once a man fails to report for service he can be arrested and normal legal procedures are followed." The spokesmen said the other charges made by the ECC were being investigated.

ECC, Tutu Condemn Arrest

MB302048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg April 30, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign was "appalled by the brutality" of the arrest of Mr Philip Wilkinson, a Port Elizabeth conscientious objector who was arrested at an ECC meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall last night, the ECC said in a statement today. "He was forcibly removed from our meeting last night, bundled into a van and driven off at high speed. The manner of his arrest by military police has to be condemned," the statement said. "It was a display of gross force and showed a disrespect for the legitimately held views of a conscientious objector. Philip at no time resisted arrest. He had in fact made himself available to the military police through the offices of his lawyer. This kind of underhanded and disrespectful action must stop. It is time for all in our country to give respect to the conscientious objector. We call for Philip's recognition by the authorities as a conscientous objector and not as a criminal."

Meanwhile, the bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in statement on Mr Wilkinsons' arrest :

"We live in a crazy country. How people of his standing can be apprehended so quickly, yet vigilantes and others are to go scot-free I am puzzled. I have high regard for him and many other young people like him who are paying so heavily for what they believe in."

Tutu Addresses Cape Town ECC Gathering 30 April

MB010611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0554 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — The government's reform initiatives were no more than ad hoc adjustments to apartheid and no longer interested blacks, the Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today. Speaking at an End Conscription Campaign meeting, he said blacks were now only interested in political power. The government should dismantle apartheid and not attempt to reform it. "You cannot reform a Frankenstein, you can only destroy it."

He said the pass laws had affected the lives of millions of blacks and the government should be commended for eventually abolishing the measures. "You would have expected there to have been great jubilation in the townships but all the removal met was silence. Blacks are no longer interested in ad hoc adjustmetns to apartheid which are made grudgingly and reluctantly."

He said there were, however, signs of hope that South Africa could eventually be a united and peaceful country. It was encouraging to see young whites who had the courage to become conscientious objectors in the face of ostracism and severe penalities.

A further sign of hope was that white Afrikaners had held talks with the ANC against the wishes of the state president and Afrikaner youth were begining to question the government.

The funeral of the late PFP MPC [Progressive Federal Party member of provincial council] for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, which was attended by about 20,000 people, mostly black, showed that South Africa did have a future. But there could be no future without justice and there could be no justice with apartheid. "Without apartheid, outdated or updated, all South Africans would want to defend their motherland and there would be no need for conscription. There would be no need to destabilise neighbouring countries and no need for a tricameral Parliament."

He said South Africans could only be free if they were together. He said violence, including the use of petrol bombs and "necklaces", had to be condemned but it should be remembered that its primary cause was apartheid and those who upheld it. Blacks regarded the polcie as their enemies and that was bad for any country. There was so much evidence of torture by the police that it could no longer be ignored, and this was unacceptable in a country that purported to uphold civilised standards. There was also evidence that police had taken part in vigilante attacks in Alexandra township near Johannesburg and some had been identified as members of "marauding squads" by residents. He said it was strange that when attacks from so-called leftist organisations took place, the police were efficient in arresting those responsible but right-wing vigilante violence always went unsolved.

Bishop Tutu received several standing ovations from the capacity crowd at the Cape Town city hall.

Tutu, Others To March on Klerksdorp Prison

MB020857 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Archbishop-elect of southern Africa Desmond Tutu is expected to take part on a march to Klerksdorp prison today. Bishop Tutu is to be joined by other Anglican clergy members in a march to the prison where Bishop Siegisbert Ndwandwe is being held. Bishop Ndwandwe was detained a week ago, shortly after his home was petrol bombed. Officials in Pretoria say the clergyman was being held in terms of the Internal Security Act. However, it has been not disclosed for what reason he was picked up.

Le Grange Responds to Parliamentary Questions

Assesses SAP Racial Parity

MB300913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1911 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 29, SAPA — There was no promotion ceiling for any member of the SA police, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said there was "absolute parity" between members of all races in the force on promotion, salries and opportunities. "I personally see 47,000 members of the force. I don't differentiate between them."

The recent promotion of six members — two coloureds, one Indian and three blacks — to the rank of colonel proved this. If any non-white SAP member proved of such "outstanding merit" that he deserved promotion above the rank of colonel, he "will be promoted as far as I'm concerned".

Other points made by the minister in his reply were that:

— The government had decided every effort should be made to increase the number of police stations and the minister of finance has been instructed by the cabinet to find way of financing them;
— There had been many requests to pay police reservists an allowance, but the reservists, proud of the fact that they had rendered their services free of charge for so many years, had said this would be an insult. This was not to say an allowance might not one day be paid. There was a strong group within the reservists who were in favour of an allowance;

— Consideration was being given to paying the policemen who guarded MP's homes the same additional allowance as members of the guard unit that protected, among other things, government buildings such as Parliament;
— Unrest damage to the homes and property of policemen in the past 18 months was more than R2 million. In addition, many members of policemen's families had been injured.
Mr Le Grange gave an assurance that SAP members would be compensated for such loses. Large amounts had already been paid out, including for items like curtains.

UK Envoy Misquoted on Torture

MB301908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 30, SAPA — Comments by South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, on the torture of detainees in the republic had been incorrently quoted in local newspapers, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said he was in possession of a tape recording of the British television programme in which Dr Worral appeared. The recording showed Dr Worral had been misquoted, and MPs were welcome to listen to it.

Newspaper reports quoted Dr Worral as saying there had been torture of detainees in South Africa, including of some children, but that the situation was not as bad as alleged.

Rejects Report on Police Torture

MB300617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says allegations in a report by researchers of the University of Cape Town that 83 percent of detainees interviewed had been tortured by the police are totally untrue. Speaking during the debate of his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Le Grange said that the report by the University's Criminology Institute was subjective, unscientific, prejudiced, and contained unfounded statistical assumptions. He said that this department had studied the report and that further particulars about it would be released soon. The minister said that only about 14 percent of detainees had lodged complaints about the police since the Intrnal Security Act was promulgated. He said that during the partial state of emergency 310 complaints had been received. In only two instances had the attorney general deemed it necessary to prosecute.

Referring to funerals of victims of the unrest, Mr Le Grange said that restrictions on such gatherings would be strictly enforced in future. He said that the police had had enough of the way in which funerals degenerated into political gatherings.

Funeral Conditions To Be Enforced

MB301652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1632 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 30, SAPA — Conditions placed on the holdings of funerals of unrest victims would be enforced by the security forces, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said funerals were "nothing else but political meetings" at which the Soviet and ANC flags were displayed, intimidation took place and people "run alongside the coffin with wooden AK-47s".

He was asked by Mr David Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) whether it was preferable to have the conditions enforced, which could lead to the loss of lives, or to allow the funerals to go ahead unchecked. "It will not be allowed to happen. These conditions are not unenforceable, and they will be enforced by the security forces. We have now had enough," Mr Le Grange said.

He said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) always spoke of police excesses but never mentioned attacks on members of the force. By so soing, she acted as "a mouthpiece for the ANC, the UDF, [United Democratic Front] the communists and all such organisations". Mr Le Grange was ordered by the chairman of committees, Dr Helgard van Rensburg, to withdraw the remark, which he did.

He said he had repeatedly stated that he would not tolerate any illegal acts by SAP members and that strict action would be taken against offenders. However, he could quote at length from statistics of attacks on policemen and their families. For instance, Mr Le Grange said, from September 1984 to April this year, the homes of 807 SAP members had been attacked, and damage estimated at R2,200,000 had been caused. During the same period, 33 members of the security forces had been killed in unrest and 584 injured. Ten SAP members had died so far this year. From January 1 to April 29, there had been 71 stone-throwing attacks on the homes of black, off-duty policemen, while 50 of their private vehicles had been damaged and 11 policemen had been stoned. During the same period, there had been 51 arson attacks on the homes of SAP members and 53 such attacks on their private vehicles. SAP members' homes had been petrol-bombed 164 times and subjected to handgrenade attacks seven times, while five shooting incidents had taken place at SAP residences.

"That is the sort of violence that is directed against members of the police. Do you also want me to tell you about the children of SAP members who can't go to school in safety any more and have to take correspondence courses or attend school in Ciskei and Transkei?" There had also been "propaganda attacks" on policemen, who had been urged to resign, sabotage euqipment and installations, and disrupt transport services.

Mrs Suzman presented "a one-sided view" Mr Le Grange said, and should try to strike a balance between the actions of the police and the assault on them.

KwaNdebele Will Not Budge on Independence Decision

MB292057 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, says his government cannot repeal its decision to accept independence. He said it would mean that his government had failed in its mission.

Rightwing Leader Warns Against 'Black Communists'

AB010750 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, May 1 (AFP) — Extremist rightwing leader Eugene Terre'blanche warned Wednesday that if the South African Government gave in to "black communists" or withheld elections for the white minority his movement would take over "with force".

Mr Terre'blanche, leader of the quasi-military Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB-Afrikaner Resistance Movement) was speaking at a rally of more than 3,000 cheering supporters in the city hall of South Africa's capital here. It was the largest show of force this year by the AWB and its Brandwag (Sentinel) vigilant-type force, whose support has mushroomed as black protest against the apartheid system of segregation has increased. The city hall was bedecked with the swastika-like flags of the AWB and hundreds of Brandwag attired in their khaki uniforms, some with pistols strapped to their legs, joined the crowd in cheering their leader. At the Pretoria meeting the rightwing whites called for stronger military force to quell black unrest.

Mr Terre'blanche lashed out at South Africa's tri-cameral parliamentary system launched in 1984, whereby coloured (mixed raced people) and Indians were given representation with whites in separate and segregated chambers of Parliament. The 73 percent black majority was, however, excluded from a Parliamentary say, although President Pieter Botha has indicated that it will soon be given representation in Parliament.

Hundreds spilled out into the Pretoria streets with loudspeakers booming Mr Terre'blanche's accusations that the white minority government was capitulating to the black majority with its policy of gradual reform of the apartheid system.

Anti-Semitic literature was distributed at the door of the hall and young blond girl, aged about 10, read an anti-Semitic poem before the meeting.

Mr Terre'blanche, a charismatic speaker who mixes poetic idiom from the Bible with his racist rhetoric, warned the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) which is fighting to overthrow the government, that the "Afrikaners have formed a laager".

The AWB believes the Dutch and French Huguenot-descended Afrikaners — the majority group among the whites — are a "chosen people". Mr Terre'blanche said: "Whites are in the majority in Africa because God is on their side" he warned the government that if it carried on giving concessions to the black people the AWB would be "unable to contain the fury of whites" against it.

Coloured and Indian members of Parliament this week called for the banning of the AWB, but some government sources fear this would make them martyrs and might promote them in the same way that banning of movements like the ANC did among the blacks. The AWB leader warned that the ultimate conflict in South Africa would be between the AWB and the ANC. The AWB claims to have a large membership in the 47,000-strong South African police, although police are banned from being members. It is also believed to be recruiting whites from the South African army.

Arms Cache Discovered Near Pietermaritzburg

MB010921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — A young Pietermaritzburg boy lost part of a finger and thumb when a limpet mine detonator he found in a large terrorist arm cache exploded late yesterday. Ten-year-old Mziyekayise Mpisi and several other children had taken home explosive devices they found while looking for a lost football near a field in Plessislaer near Imbali township.

Last night police were understood to be going from house to house in an effort to recover all the explosives. When police searched the area where the children had been playing, they found 18 grenades, 18 grenade detonators, three mini limpet mines, two limpet mine detonators, two electric detonators, three mechanical detonators, seven hand grenade devices, an AK-47 magazine full of bullets, 29.9mm pistol rounds and 39 AK-47 7.62mm rounds, a spokesman in Pretoria said.

A relative who lives at Mziyekayise's home said the boy had returned from football with a detonator and was playing with it inside the house. "My wife told him to play outside and just as he left the house the thing went off," he said. "I took him to hospital." He said Mziyekayise's right hand was badly injured and he was cut on the head, legs, and feet. "They must have thought they were something nice to play with. Later the police were going round taking the bombs from the children."

A spokesman said "both the area and the case" were being investigated.

Policeman, Youth Die in Wattville Incident

MB011944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 1, SAPA — Two people, one a police constable, died in an incident of unrest in Wattville, today, police said. A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said about 50 youths victimised the resident of a house in Wattville, on the east Rand, today. He said that the group had learned that a black policeman, Const E.E. Ntuku, was hidden in a wardrobe by a woman who had locked him in it. "They managed to break it open and the constable fatally wounded one youth with shots from his duty pistol," he said. "They dragged the constable outside and necklaced him," he added. Const Ntuku died as a result of burn injuries.

Black Policeman Killed in Eersterus 2 May

MB020953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — A black police constable was shot dead in Eersterus east of Pretoria last night. The policeman was attached to police headquarters in Pretoria and his name will be released as soon as his next-of-kin have been informed. A police spokesman said the constable was fatally wounded in the chest in an Eersterus street. Two men were later arrested in connection with the killing.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

2 PM, 1 May

MB011352 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 1, SAPA — Following is interim statement by SA Police Public Relations Division at 2pm:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during this morning:

"At Sibongile, in northern Natal, police arrested three men when they barricaded a road.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, shots were fired at an SAP vehicle. No one was injured. In the same area, police arrested 22 men and seven women when a police vehiclewas stoned.

"At Khutsong near Bothaville in the northern OFS [Orange Free State], a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In the same area, a councillor's home was set alight and a number of houses were stoned. Police fired tear smoke and shotguns to disperse these mobs. Three men and a youth were later admitted to hospital with shotgun wounds.

"At White River in the eastern Transvaal, a transport services vehicle was destroyed when it was set alight.

"At Enjendini near Barberton, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were petrol bombed.

"At Thandukukhaya, near Piet Retief, a black man attacked an SADF member with an axe. He was disarmed and arrested.

"Near Dube railway station, Soweto, two passenger coaches were destroyed when they were set alight. Also in Soweto, police arrested two men when they stoned a police vehicle.

"At Tembisa on the east Rand, two private homes and two beerhalls and a number of vehicles were damaged by arsonists. A youth was fatally wounded when police fired at a mob attacking one of the beerhalls. In the same area, a youth was arrested when he placed barricades in a road. A number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.

"At Doornfontein gold mine near Carltonville, two vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria, a police vehicle was petrol bombed. Police warded off the attack with shotgun fire. A woman was injured. In the same area, a piece of metal was hurled at a police vehicle. The youth responsible was wounded and arrested when police fired a shotgun round.

"At Pienaars Trust in the eastern Transvaal, a police vehicle was petrolbombed and extensively damaged.

"At Maukeng near Kroonstad, private vehicles and buses were stoned. A youth was arrested following one of these incidents. In the same area, police arrested four men for intimidation. A woman was hospitalised as a result of an assault by intimidators.

"At Balfour on the east Rand, two buses and a shop were damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville near Benoni, police fired on a man who was intimidating other blacks. He was injured and arrested.

"At Sebokeng, near Vanderbijlpark, taxi drivers were intimidated. Two men were arrested by the police.

"At Brackenfell in the western province, a mob of blacks marched through the white residential area. They were dispersed with tear smoke. Three men and a white woman were arrested.

"At Kabokweni near Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. Ten men were arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area the body of a youth bearing evidence of shotgun wounds was found. It is possible that he was wounded in confrontation with police on 1986-04-30 (yesterday).

"At Tswelang near Wolmaransstad, a mob numbering over 3,000 stoned a SAP vehicle, causing extensive damage. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun and rifle fire, wounding three men, one seriously. In the same area, considerable damage was caused to a policeman's home when it was petrolbombed.

"At Thanga near Drie Koppies in the eastern Transvaal, two men were arrested when they stoned SAP members."

End report.

2 May

MB020733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report to 8am today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Tembisa on the East Rand, a front end loader, a private vehicle and a school were extensively damaged when they were set alight. In the same area, a youth was arrested when he threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle.

"At Actonville near Benoni, a black man who reported at the police station that he had been shot, died before it could be established who was responsible. The body of another black man, also with bullet wounds, was later found by the police. At this stage, it is not known whether these incidents are unrest-related.

"In the same area a man was wounded and arrested when police fired a shotgun round to disperse a mob which stoned their vehicle.

"At Heldemoed near Allanridge in the OFS [Orange Free State], police arrested 21 men and 33 women when they attended an illegal gathering.

"At Tokoza near Germiston, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. One youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

"In the Driehoek industrial area, Germiston, private vehicles were stoned. Police fired shotgun rounds to disperse the mob, fatally wounding a man and wounding and arresting two others.

"At Galeshewe near Kimberly, a number of stonethrowing incidents occurred. Police arrested a youth following one of these incidents.

"At KwaMashu Near Durban, a shop was looted and extensively damaged. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, wounding a man who together with two others was arrested.

"At Claremont, a delivery vehicle was stoned. Police arrested a youth.

"At Umlazi, serious damage was caused to a bus when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Tinus near Fort Beaufort, a number of vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville on the East Rand, a man who hurled a petrol bomb at a police vehicle was wounded by shotgun fire and arrested. In the same area, a black policeman was murdered by a mob who broke in to his home and attacked him. He defended himself with a revolver, killing one of his attackers, a black man. A woman was later arrested in connection with this incident. Two men were arrested during illegal gatherings.

"At Imbali near Pietermaritzburg, a bus was extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested three youths.

"In Welkom at a business centre, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested two black women.

"At Ikutseng near Warrenton in the northern Cape, a community hall, a beerhall and a taxi were damaged by arsonists. A man was arrested when he attended an illegal gathering.

"At Centerton near Hankey in the eastern Cape, two private homes were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.

"In Roodepoort, two black men attempted to intimidate workers at a hotel. The owner of the hotel arrested both these men.

"At Balfour, a black residential area on the east Rand, a policeman's home was stoned. A man was wounded and arrested when police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire. In the same area, police discovered the body of a black man with a shotgun wound, presumably sustained in earlier confrontation with police.

"At Waukeng near Kroonstad, a private home was stoned. Police used shotguns to disperse the mob, fatally wounding a youth and wounding and arresting a man.

"At Phuhomeng near Bultfontein, a policeman's home was stoned. One man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Bonteheuwel in the western province, police and private vehicles were stoned and damaged on a number of occasions.

"At Guguletu in the Western Cape, a number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.

"At Matsulu near White River, a private vehicle and three private homes were extensively damaged when they were set alight.

"At Springfontein in the OFS, a beerhall and a cafe in the black residential area were damaged by arsonists."

End report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **NP Women's Meeting**

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 April reports on page 6 a National Party [NP] women's meeting in Worcester in the Cape. The women's seminar agreed that there was a need for "grey" residential areas for those who wished to live there, but that not all residential areas should be classified as such. The seminar agreed that all recognised leaders should be invited to future political negotiations provided they foreswore violence as a means of bringing about change. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, when asked for his reaction to the seminar, said it was necessary for women to come to the fore at times like the present. The fight against the revolutionaries would be won or lost in the streets, the kitchen, and the factory, and the women could help to create better relations. On the future of group areas, Mr Heunis said it was strange that whites and coloreds lived together on farms, in cities and towns, and in servants' quarters were part of residences, yet there was opposition to the scrapping of group areas.

Editorial on AWB

In an editorial on page 10, the newspaper says : "With the taking over of the National Party meeting at Brits by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB] and the violent scenes thereafter, South Africa's political clock was turned back many years." Radicalism, it says can be fatal in South Africa today. This country is seeing gruesome acts among the black community every day, committed under the umbrella of leftwing radicalism. And now, the AWB, by its actions at Brits, has loaded the sterile conflict among the Afrikaners with emotion. The country very badly needs cool heads at the present time, it says.

CITIZEN on Settlement

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 30 April says in an editorial on page 6 that "amidst reports of terror and counterterror in the townships, threatned May Day strikes and general unrest, there are some favourable developments," among them the lifting of influx control and pass laws and the favorable reception abroad. Noting reports that the Commonwealth Emminent Persons Group [EPG] has drawn up a "peace package" for a negotiated settlement in South Africa and Foreign Minister Pik Botha's comment that there were "high hopes" the EPG could pay a meaningful role in promoting dialogue, the editorial says "nobody would deny the EPG the chance to contribute towards a settlement if that is at all possible. But it should not be the Kissinger-type settlement that finished off the whites in Rhodesia."

ANC Rejection of Botha Call

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 30 April reports on the front page that an ANC spokesman in London says President

Botha's call for noncommunist ANC members to return and negotiate "cannot be taken seriously." " 'This ploy of Botha's implying he is prepared to entertain negotiations with some members and not other members is meaningless.' " " 'It is nonsense to talk about negotiations when Nelson Mandela and a whole lot of other persons are in prison and the laws of the country are such that they do not permit any democratic functioning by the people,' " the spokesman said.

Verwoerdburg Opens CBD, Cinemas

Another front page report says that the Verwoerdburg town council voted unanimously to declare the central business district [CBD] a free trading area. All cinemas in the town have also been opened to all races.

Boraine Calls on MPs To Resign

THE STAR reports on page 3 that former Progressive Federal Party [PFP] member of Parliament Dr Alex Boraine called on those working within the tricameral Parliament to resign. Addressing an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg, Dr Boraine said the tricameral Parliament system "should be destroyed and people functioning within it should realise that it was discredited and begin moving out." He said South Africa has passed the time when a small group of people could form a "new just government" within the existing tricameral system and challenged " 'those in the so-called coloured and Indian chambers to recognise that they are standing on dangerous ground.' "

Protest Over KwaNdebele Independence

A report on page 7 says that fresh protests have broken out among KwaNdebele residents against the proposed independence of their homeland. The rejection of the proposed independence was voiced by "thousands" of villagers during a meeting convened recently by the paramount chief of the Ndebele tribe.

Alexandra Leader on Attacks

Another page 7 report quotes the chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee as telling a press conference that continued attacks on antiapartheid activists would not crush community organization in Alexandra. He said the attacks were meant "to destroy community structures which had been operating since December last year as an alternative to statutory bodies such as the community councils and the police.

Mayfair Pamphlets

THE STAR reports on page 9 that nonwhite residents of Mayfair are "too scared of 'victimisation' to protest against right-wing pamphlets being circulated in the area." The pamphlets are sent by the Mayfair Residents and Ratepayers Association and demand that the white section of Mayfair remain white. Part of Mayfair has been declared an Indian group area.

STAR on Need for 'Cool Heads'

THE STAR says in a page 16 editorial that cool heads will be needed the next few days when political tension is high and plans are formed to observe May Day. May Day is "no day for a provocative show of force" and the police have made a sensible start by announcing they will provide protection for people who wish to go to work but otherwise will keep a low profile. Black organizations must also ensure discipline. "If May Day beocmes an excuse for a rampage, for mindless acts of violence, then it will defeat its own pruposes and promote a backlash. That would be in no one's interest."

Black View of Reform

In "My View" column on the same page Allister Sparks says the "minimal" black response to the abolishing of the pass laws "is a startling illustration of the Government's total loss of credibility in the black community." "There has been too much gradualism," Sparks says. "An avalanche of words for every millimeter's movement of the great glacier itself, until meaning has been swept away and reality has to be measured with a micrometer screw." There is probably nothing the government could do now to win the approval of the black majority. They want it to go, all of it, including white minority rule, so "their minds are tending to concentrate on the central issue to the exclusion of the minutiae of change which are the stuff of white politics." Quoting the constitutional development and planning minister as saying there can be no reparations for victims of the pass laws sicne the slaves were not compensated when slavery was abolished, Sparks says "at least the slaves were freed — which is one kind of reparation that could be made to those black politicians and their parties who were outlawed for what is now implicitly acknowledged to have been a legitimate protest against a vexatious system."

BEELD on Violence

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 30 April says in an editorial on page 8 that this week Law and Order Minister Le Grange painted a gloomy picture of the escalation of violence in South Africa. "Is this what the future will increasingly hold for us? Hopefully not, and perhaps it can be avoided if everyone does his share. Unfortunately there are too many signs that people on the left and people on the right of the political spectrum have developed an immunity to violence." The editorial says it would be naive and shortsighted to think that there is no other way for us but to defend particular values and norms but by violence. But that is not the same as choosing violence as a first option before other possibilities have been exhausted. All those who have the country's interests at heart, the paper says, should avoid violence rather than help it along.

Editorial on House Debate

In a second editorial the paper says that an event taking place in the House of Representatives this week is in sharp contrast to the intolerance, obstinacy, and even unreasonableness which characterizes present political debate in the country. The calm reasoning and debate over national matters which occurred in this chamber during the state president's budget vote deserves more than passing reference. "Most of all, the debate was characterized by calm and a spirit of mutual trust and respect. From this it would indeed seem that much progress has been made along the road of consensus politics, as opposed to the yelling and letting off of steam in the politics of the past." This, the paper says, gives hope for the future.

Regional Solutions Considered

In his "Political BEELD" column on page 8, Piet Muller says President Botha has said that apartheid is outdated, and that several other government officials have said the same thing. No right thinking person should still question the government's seriousness over reform. The government, he says, underlined its intentions recently by accepting a single citizenship for all and the abolition of the pass laws, and announcing other far-reaching measures. And yet, says Muller, it seems that all these changes have made little impression on the international community or on blacks. All announcements are greeted by a "yes, but...," and this is especially so about the "yes, but what about the Group Areas Act?". The government, he says, is confronted with a dilemma; whatever it does is not accepted. "It is clear that expectations are increasing at a faster pace than government is able to reform. There is only one way in which the government can again get a firm hold of the reform initiative: it shoud announce as soon as possible what its plans are on how blacks are eventually going to be represented in central government." But, says Muller, so far no one has come up with a plan for black participation in central government. A plan is needed reconciling the political aspirations of different groups. A middle ground will have to be found. But what is a solution to one part of the country will not necessarily be accepted in another part. For example, he says, the Group Areas Act could be abolished in some parts of the country immediately with no problem, while in other parts the situation is so radical that abolition of this act might lead to serious political unrest. "This is why the negotiations between Natal and the government of KwaZulu are so important; here is an earnest attempt to resolve the problems of a particular region on a regional basis." Only when we have regional solutions, he says, will we be in a position to propose an acceptable solution for representation in the central government.

Debate on Munsieville

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 29 April reports on page 4 that the town council of Krugersdorp still wants the township of Munsieville moved and plans to ask the state president to visit the town himself and see for himself "what the true position is." This decision was taken at the council's monthly meeting during which the state president's ruling that Munsieville remain was discussed. The deputy chairman of the management committee, Arrie van Wyk, said he believed the president did not have all the facts of the situation when he made his ruling not to move the township. " 'Politically, it would be better if Munsieville remained where it is, but economically the upgrading of the township is not possible. The money would be much better spent if we built houses for blacks where there would be no friction', he said."

University of North Boycott

"University of the North students yesterday started a week-long boycott of lectures to mourn the death in police custody of United Democratic Front [UDF] leader Mr Peter Nchabaleng," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 April. A student mass meeting also resolved that all students should attend Nchabaleng's funeral. "Meanwhile, as Sekhukhuneland prepares for the Ncabaleng funeral, reports from the area said a heavy build-up of security forces was evident."

Call To Ignore May Day

"Hundreds of pamphlets calling on workers to ignore calls for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day tomorrow have been distributed in the townships by an organisation named the Sebokeng Residents Committee," the paper reports on page 2. The pamphlets, "which have been dismissed as the work of right-wingers," list the government's achievements in ending discrimination.

Bekkersdal 'Feud'

"A feud between pupils in Bekkersdal township near Randfontein disrupted schooling for more than a week, sources disclosed yesterday," Mandla Ndlazi reports on the same page. A community leader said the "feud was caused by political differences of pupils who are members of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) and those who belonged to the UDF-affiliate Mohlakeng Youth Congress (MOYCO)."

Four Said Killed at Funeral

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 3 that a Tembisa resident who as involved in organizing the funeral or Metal and Allied Workers Union member Mpumelelo Kortman has claimed that four people were shot dead during the funeral when police opened fire on a crowd of 20,000 mourners who were marching to the cemetary. However, a spokesman for the police Public Relations Directorate said " 'that claim is not true.' "

SOWETAN on Baragwanath Hospital

Commenting on the planned " 'drastic action' " by Baragwanath hospital officials against nurses who went on strike last year, the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4 that this comes at "the most inopportune moment." "We appeal to the hospital authorities to let sleeping dogs lie. Things are chaotic on the whole, and having problems at the hospital would be the last straw to break our backs."

Families 'Terrorized'

"Two Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, families have been terrorised by unknown people who assaulted their children and pointed firearms at them while searching their homes," Joshua Raboroko reports on page 5. "The families claimed in statements to their lawyers that they were put under a 'virtual siege' as about 20 black and white men travelling in many cars ransacked their properties." One woman whose house was searched said the men wanted to know the whereabouts of her son, who is a political activist. She also said she recognized two of the black men as policemen.

Soweto Civic Association on 'Attacks'

"The attack on activists' homes in Diepkloof and the raid on the Ipelegeng Community Centre and other savage acts of brutalities is cause for concern, the Soweto Civic Association said in a statement yesterday," the paper reports on page 6. The association said these attacks were forcing them " 'to review our commitment to the non-violent struggle.' " The statement also supported Alexandra Residents' decision to form " 'self-defence committees.' "

Venda Security Police Deny Reports

"The chief of the Venda Security Police, Brigadier Gerson Pamabulana, yesterday confirmed that four detainees in Venda had been hospitalised but denied that they were suffering from malnutrition and mental breakdown," another report on the same page says. "The brigadier further denied that former Robben Island prioner and Northern Transvaal organiser of the Black General Workers Union, Mr Mbeu Mukhesi, was suffering from a heart ailment and was refusing treatment."

SACC Concerned Over Bishop's Detention

"The South African Council of Churches [SACC] is 'deeply concerned and disturbed' about the detention of the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the West Rand, Bishop M.S. Ndwandwe," Joshua Raboroko reports on page 8. In a statement, SACC General Secretary Beyers Naude said the detention "would bring 'ill for the future of our country.' "

PAC Condemns Security Forces Bill

"The Pan Africanist Congress of Azanaia [PAC] yesterday condemned the South African Government's intention 'to intensify the state of emergency' by giving sweeping powers to the army and police to contain the 'so-called black-on-black violence,' " the *SOWETAN* reports on page 11. In a statement released by PAC Chairman Johnson Mlambo, the group "restated its call to the interntional community to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to give moral and material support to the 'Azanian masses.' Only this kind of support will bring to an end the repression in the country."

Buti Not Accepted Back

"The former mayor of Alexandra , Mr Sam Buti, will not be accepted back into the community because he has infuriated the people, a press conference organized by the Alexandra Action Committee heard yesterday," Ali Mphaki reports on page 12 of the *SOWETAN*. A spokesman for the committee said residents "felt Mr Buti's police unit was responsbile for the many deaths that happened in the township."

Pretoria Cinemas

"The opening of Pretoria cinemas to all races has now been dumped in the lap of the city council," the paper reports on page 18. The council has received applications for opening 12 cinemas which will be discussed by the management committee soon.

CAPE TIMES News Blackout

"The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday denied charges in the House of Delegates that the police had imposed a news blackout on the *CAPE TIMES*," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 29 April reports on page 2. Le Grange said "all he wanted from the *CAPE TIMES* was that it should be 'more disciplined' ". In an accompanying note, the *CAPE TIMES* editor says "there is a news blackout on the *CAPE TIMES*, involving all types of news."

Homelands Citizens

"Last year's census foudn that there were 1.8 million citizens from the 'independent' homelands permanently resident in South Africa, far fewer than expected," the paper reports on page 4. At a press conference last week, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis had said that there were an estimated 3.3 million people from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei permanently resident in South Africa.

Antiapartheid Unity

"Anti-apartheid organizations could not longer afford 'the luxury of political nitpicking' while the government destroyed the country, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] candidate for the Claremont Parliamentary seat, Mr Jan van Eck, warned last night," *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 5. Van Eck told a meeting that "the time had come for all organizations committed to establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa to link up and break through apartheid divisions." Addressing the same meeting, PFP MP Helen Suzman said "certain reservations remained about the abolition of influx control," including the government's urbanization plan and the restoration of citizenship.

CAPE TIMES Editorial

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is "suddenly in a pivotal position to encourage South Africans to negotiate a settlement," the *CAPE TIMES* says in an editorial on page 10. The group is "well-placed to get the ANC and President Botha together around a negotiating table." The problem is that "both the ANC and the Nationalist government still appear to believe that they can achieve their respective — and mutually contradictory — aims by coercive force and/or revolutionary violence." If they continue in this belief, "their efforts to impose their conflicting wills on the rest of the country will drag South Africa to its doom, running down the economy, fomenting disorder and unemployment and scorching the earth." The obstacles to a breakthrough by the Commonwealth group are "formidable," but "the security forces have had a field day. It is now time for the diplomatists to step forward."

Open Society Needed

In a column on the same page, Hans Middelman, a Cape Town businessman and a member of the University of Cape Town's Council, writes: "the drama unfolding on the South African political stage now threatens to turn into a terrifying tragedy." This tragedy can be averted only if the "vast majority" of South African are able to find a common denominator, which "lies in the understanding that a new basis is required for South Africa's post-apartheid political structures and institutions." "Thinking South Africans need to identify and agree on the nature of the laws and organizations that can give all South African equal opportunities in a just and open society." South Africa has lived in an "one-party state" for 4 decades and it would be "the height of irony" if another one party state emerged out of the present power struggle. What is needed is "an open society under a federal constitution," with "entrenched individual irghts and the protection of isntitutions to secure those rights." Rather than stress the differences among them, South Africans need to emphasize what they have in common.

Grass Roots Control

"The Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) yesterday claimed it had established grass-roots control of the townships," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 April reports on its front page. "The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) said Sowetans had had to review their commitment to non-violent struggle." The ACC charged that police had formed vigilante groups of up to 200 to eliminate activists. However, " 'residents have now successfully been mobilised so that they can defined themselves against the police.' "

De Kock Speech

In a report on the same page on Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's speech to the Federated Chamber of industries, Gerald Prosalendis notes that de Kock said " 'the problem at this stage appears to be basically one of lack of confidence.' " " 'the labour is there. The capital is there. The surplus production capacity is there. The Reserve Bank has considerable scope to provide the banks with cash reserves necessary to expand bank credit at reasonable rates of interest. And yet, in Keynesian terms, the inducement to invest and the propensity to consume are inadequate.' "

Recovery on Track

Old Mutual economist Rob Lee says that "the less-than- buoyant mood in the economy which Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock referred to yesterday is a traditional development at the early stages of SA economic upturns," John Tilston reports on page 3. "The dip in confidence is a result of businessmen and consumers re-assessing the state of the economy at a time when economic rhetoric is not yet matched by their own situation. They pause to wonder whether the upturn has actually arrived." In the past, Lee cautioned, authorities have overreacted by stimulating the economy wwhich leads to overheating later on. The two major constraints to an upturn were that the current account surpluses might not be enough to meet debt repayment, and inflation, running at 19 percent, which makes the economy vulnerable.

Durban New Deal

On the same page, a correspondent of the paper reportsthat five city councillors in Durban were spear-heading an effort to rid Durban of the Group Areas Act. In a letter to the town clerk they asked the management committee to ask the council to express the view that "it is right, just, and in the best interests of the city that all its citizens, workers and guests be free to reside, work, and move anywhere within its boundaries, without impediment or hindrance." The mayor Stan Lange commented that " 'I would not mind living next door to anyone. I have no doubt in my mind that all areas will be open, but the pace is important.' "

Disinvestment Moves

On page 3, *BUSINESS DAY* reports that Microsoft, a major U.S. computer software supplier, will halt direct sales to South Africa. It also reported from New York that IBM had once again said it was committed to staying in South Africa and stockholders rejected a church-sponsored resolution that the company pull out. Executives spent half an hour fielding questions on South African operations at the company's annual meeting.

Eglin Speech

Anthony Johnson reports on page 4 that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Colin Eglin told a PFP meeting in Elgin, Cape, that "the future was poised on a knife-edge." "One of the chief dangers facing the country was the threat to the very survival of constitutional government." " 'Not only is the government's statutory authority being defied every day on a massive scale, but increasingly the majority of citizens ... are questioning the government's political legitimacy.' "

BUSINESS DAY Editorial

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says that like it or not, May Day "is likely to become an increasingly important date on the national calendar. The question is whether it is wiser for employers to fight than switch." The day has strong symbolism for the left and businessmen are irritated about having to pay for a holiday against their interest. However, opposition will only increase the continuing conflict and therefore it makes sense to yield on principle, although it might be wise to inist on exchanging this for another holiday. However, on other holidays on the "liberation calendar" — such as the 16 June Soweto anniversary — "it may well be necessary to calculate the risks on the other side and to put up a fight."

End to Price Fixing

In an article on the same page, David Furlonger says that "South African business will learn a new word this week — competition. Cartels and price-fixing agreements, nurtured for generations as an accepted part of the business scene, will be effectively outlawed from Friday." The new regulations outlaw manufacturers forcing merchants to set a minimum price, collusion among suppliers to set a specific price, collusion to set particular terms for supplying a commodity, collusion on market-sharing, and collusion among suppliers either not to submit a tender or to submit one according to an arrangement between them. While government has long been the whipping boy for private enterprise, Competition Board Chariman Stef Naude said that " 'Some pillars of private enterprise have blamed government activity in relation to market forces. They have never mentioned the fact that many of themselves were excluding competition on a massive scale. There is a very considerable element of hypocrisy. Government was at fault, but so was the private sector. Now we are trying to loosen the economy at both ends.' " He said that it was particularly important not to stifle competition, particularly from blacks. " 'We used to be able to live with our inefficiencies. We can no longer afford to do so. We can't increase efficiency without effective competition.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Extra Effort on Economic Problems

MB010945 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said the country's economic problems are far from being over and he called for hard work to revamp the economy. Dr Kaunda, in his address to the nation on the eve of Labor Day on radio and television, said higher productivity is needed to supplement measures taken to improve the economy. He pointed out that the foreign exchange auctioning would not on its own cure the country's economic ills as it's only one of the measures in a package for economic recovery. The president said although auctioning in foreign exchange has brought about hardship, it also has positive aspects which the country should take full advantage of.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo To Address May Day Rally With ZANU-PF

MB300831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 30, SAPA — The leader of ZAPU, Mr Joshua Nkomo, will again share a platform with members of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) at a May Day rally in Bulawayo tomorrow. The news has caused surprise in Harare in view of recent setbacks in unity talks between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU.

Last month Mr Nkomo and members of the ZANU (PF) politburo made a joint appeal to rural people in Matabeleland not to support the "super-ZAPU" dissidents who Mr Mugabe claims are trained and armed by South Africa.

Relations between Mr Nkomo and the government soured soon afterwards when the ZAPU leader made an outspoken speech at the funeral of the former commander of his wartime Zipra army, General Lookout Masuku, who died shortly after his release from three years in detention.

However, Mr Nkomo's agreed to address a pro-ZANU (PF) trade union rally at Bulawayo's White City stadium with the deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzedna.

Giant portraits of Karl Marx, Mao Tse-tung and Mr Mugabe have been erected at the stadium in preparation for the event. Government sources in Harare have emphasised that the programme of joint rallies in Matabeleland, designed to win the "hearts and minds" of rural people who might sympathise with the dissidents, is divorced from the unity talks, which aim at agreement on a one party state. Issues obstructing agreement include ZAPU's insistence on the creation of a new party and refusal of submerge itself in ZANU (PF) as demanded by Mr Mugabe, the status of Mr Nkomo and his lieutenants in a unified party hierarchy, and the release of remaining ZAPU detainees.

198 Refugees To Return From Botswana 30 April

MB292046 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Another group of 198 Zimbabwean refugees will be voluntarily repatriated from Botswana tomorrow. According to the representative of the UNHCR in Gaborone, preparations for the exercise were finalized today. This will be the fourth voluntary repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees since November, bringing the total to 600. The Zimbabwean high commissioner to Botswana, Comrade Alois Chidoda, said Zimbabwean officials will meet the refugees at the border post later in the day, and help in the processing of immigration documents.

Minister on Possible Requests for Aid for Refugees

MB292051 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe might be forced to ask for assistance to cope with the large numbers of refugees because of the unsettled situation in South Africa and Namibia. The minister of labor manpower planning and social welfare, Comrade Federick Shava, said this when he disclosed that there are already about (?24,000) Mozambican, Namibian, and South African refugees in the country. Comrade Shava was opening the 16th session of the OAU's permanent coordinating committee on refugees in Harare. Twenty-two organisations, most of them non-governmental, as well as represenatives of liberation movements in southern Africa, are attending the session.

RSA, Namibian Refugees Accepted

MB300848 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe will continue to give refuge to those made homeless or displaced by the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Officially opening the 16th session of the OAU's permanent coordinating committee on refugees, the minister of labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said more and more people are being displaced in the southern African region due to the escalation of the black people's struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

The minister said Zimbabwe is ready to discharge its political obligations by continuing to give refuge to these people. Comrade Shava added that Zimbabwe has so far embarked on a wide range of small-scale projects aimed at achieving some measure of self-reliance and giving skills and education to refugees. Zimbabwe is already looking after 24,000 displaced Mozambicans and 350 Namibians and South Africans.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MAY 1986

DRA

PDPA Central Committee Secretary Najibullah was unanimously elected PDPA general secretary at a 4 May PDPA Central Committee plenum following unanimous approval of Babrak Karmal's "proposal" that he be relieved of that post because of "health reasons," according to Kabul radio reports. Karmal retained his posts as president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and as a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo. For his part, Najibullah, in his acceptance speech, affirmed his intention to "consistently follow" the DRA's domestic and foreign policy lines, and declared that the "further strengthening" of the DRA's friendship with the USSR "constitutes" the basis of the DRA's work. In a speech delivered at the plenum cited by Kabul radio, Council of Ministers chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand noted Najibullah's "outstanding" talent as head of Khad and commended his belief in "collective and consultative" leadership.

In more reportage on the recent fighting in Zhawar, Paktia Province, Kabul radio reported that rebel bases in that area were "completely destroyed," and claimed that over 3,000 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed, including "almost all" of their ringleaders, and approximately 4,000 were injured. In another report, the radio asserted that 125 rebels from the Enqelab-e Eslami movement and from Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's group recently "joined" the security forces in Jowzjan and Faryab Provinces. In other action, 19 officers and communist officials were killed in Qandahar City in a 29 April rebel rocket attack during festivities marking the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution, Riyadh radio reported.

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan made a 90-minute stopover in Moscow 4 May while on his way to Geneva for the seventh round of "indirect" talks on Afghanistan, Karachi radio reported. While in Moscow, Khan held talks with USSR Foreign Ministry officials, including Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov and with CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Korniyenko, during a luncheon.

Iran-Iraq War

A source "close" to the UN secretary general has disclosed that the latter's statements on the Iran-Iraq war have been "distorted" by Rabat radio, IRNA reported 3 May. The source added that the UN secretary general announced in an interview 1 month ago that Iran had rejected his 8-point plan due to Iraq's insistence on a cease-fire as a precondition for holding talks.

With regard to military strategy, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn revealed a "new approach" aimed at destroying the Iranian Army "everywhere," in *Dezful, Khorramshahr, or in* "any" area of Iran as long as the war continues and Iranians occupy Iraqi territory, according to INA.

As for combat developments, a military report cited by IRNA claimed that over 4,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded in an Iranian attack 2 May in the Faqqeh region, inside Iran's Khuzestan Province. The report also asserted that more than 76 Iraqi tanks, 110 personnel carriers, and a large amount of equipment were destroyed. On the other hand, a communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio 2 May contended that Iran sustained 2,730 casualties during Iraq's recent "triumphant" offensive in that region.

Another communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 3 May announced that over 750 Iranians were killed or wounded after an Iranian counterattack in the East Maysan sector was thwarted during 2-3 May. Further south, more than 100 Iranians were killed in the Al-Faw area during 3 unsuccessful Iranian attacks, the communique added, while the 2 May communique reported over 50 Iranian dead due to various Iraqi fire in the same sector. Conversely, in a 4 May report, Tehran radio noted a "limited" Iranian offensive in the Al-Faw region against Iraqi tank positions resulting in the destruction of several of them.

In further reportage on the 1 May attack on a Saudi oil tanker off the Abu Dhabi coast, the Bahrain paper *GULF DAILY NEWS* asserted that an Iranian aircraft carried out the raid.

Libya

In a statement broadcast by Tripoli television 4 May, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged the Japanese people to stage mass demonstrations in order to prevent President Reagan's arrival in Japan and cause the cancellation of the Tokyo summit. The television also broadcast his interview with a Japanese television correspondent in which Al-Qadhdhafi said he was "surprised" that the conferees in Tokyo should discuss terrorism with "the No 1 terrorist, mad Reagan, who should be in the dock and be tried for a crime against the whole of mankind."

In other developments, Al-Qadhdhafi received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tripoli 4 May, Tripoli television noted. Armed Forces Commander Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir received a Sudanese military delegation headed by the Sudanese Armed Forces commander, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted, adding that the visitors conveyed messages expressing Sudan's support for Libya against any "aggression."

Sudan

A Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) official announced the political composition of the new government in a statement reported by SUNA 4 May, disclosing that the Al-Ummah National Party will receive eight portfolios, the DUP will have six, and four will go to other parties. The Islamic National Front (INF) was not included in this list, but the official disclosed that the two largest parties will concede one portfolio each to the INF if the latter agrees to participate in the government. Earlier, an INF official told SUNA that his party will not participate in the government if the National Charter fails to take shari'ah law into account.

As for the southern problem, Prime Minister-designate Sadiq al-Mahdi disclosed in remarks reported by MENA that he is considering a proposal by SPLA leader John Garang for a meeting. Meanwhile, the defense minister told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* that the military situation in the south is "relatively stable" and he claimed that the Armed Forces could recapture Rumbek at any time, according to WAM. On the other hand, the clandestine SPLA radio maintained that the government's attempt to retake Rumbek is in "deep trouble" and that government troops are currently 60 miles from the city.

Egypt

Islamic extremist groups may have obtained some of the 20,000 weapons missing from police camps in Asyut following the February riots, according to a *ROSE AL-YUSUF* report cited by Voice of Lebanon radio.

In other developments, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that Egypt has rejected a PLO request to open offices in a number of Egyptian cities and to publicly engage in political activity. The paper claimed that Egypt based its decision on the "current political situation" which precludes a "development of relations," although noting that the government affirmed its intention to continue to give the PLO "total political support."

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an "assassination attempt" in Damascus last week according to a "high-level" source cited by the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*. The source added that Khaddam's driver was killed and two others were wounded, but did not elaborate on the seriousness of the vice president's wounds although revealing that he was admitted to hospital. In another development, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio citing "diplomatic sources" in Damascus reported that demonstrations took place in Tartus and Latakia last week calling for the return of Rif'at al-Asad. The sources alleged that the protests are the result of "tension" between al-Asad and Khaddam, and asserted that the latter is striving to "keep Al-Asad away."

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Arab League's Klibi Appeals to Tokyo Summit Leaders

JN021938 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Tunis — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has called for efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. In a letter he addressed to the leaders of the seven industrialized states who will meet in Tokyo the day after tomorrow, Klibi said that large-scale moves will compel Iran to sit at the negotiating table and accept the UN Security Council resolutions which Iraq accepted from the beginning. Klibi stressed the commitment of Arab states to a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East through their approval of the Fes summit plan in September 1982. He said that the major powers must shoulder their responsibilities if they want to keep this region free of disasters. Concluding his letter, Klibi expressed the hope that the Tokyo summit would contribute toward improving relations among world states and for launching a peace initiative in the Arab region.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on National Unity

LD021528 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1333 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 May (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official in a press interview published here today described the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as having become "ink on paper" while he "repeated the PLO'S readiness to discuss its dispute with Syria and to improve the situation."

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in a lengthy interview published by the Tunisian *AL-SABAH*, welcomed the initiative by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to hold a national unity dialogue among the various factions of the Palestinian resistance in Algeria.

He said: "Without any doubt this initiative is a positive one that we welcome at the time; we in the PLO at the same time have invited all the factions in subsequent statements to hold comprehensive dialogue among themselves and to prepare for the convention of the National Council in its forthcoming session."

He went on to add that "Algeria and Democratic Yemen previously played an important role and signed the Aden-Algiers agreement with the resistance factions but when we came to hold the National Council, some did not attend and it was not held in Algeria although we had a pledge from Algeria to hold it there."

Qaddumi expressed his belief that the Palestinian resistance factions are now "on the threshold of convening the National Council and selecting a new PLO Executive Committee." The head of the PLO Political Department leveled biting criticism at the United States, because of its continued support for the Zionist entity and stressed the necessity "not to equate the U.S. and USSR postures toward the middle east question and the Palestinian problem in particular."

He said: "Regretfully, many Arabs — and at high levels in the regimes — view the postures of the United States and that of the USSR with the same outlook." He added "[and this is] not in defense of our friendship with the USSR; on the contrary we are trying to gain without any exception [the support of] all the peoples of the world. However, the United States is continuing its hostile posture which denies the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Qaddumi went on to say: "What the USSR has done stands out in contrast to this; did it not supply weapons to us after all the Western countries completely refused to supply traditional weapons to any Arab country until we gained an arms monopoly from the socialist countries? Moreover, the USSR recognized the Liberation Organization and the national rights of the Palestinian people; it supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the return of the refugees; and it also supports our right to self-determination and on repeated occasions has offered a peaceful initiative to find a just and lasting peace in the region."

He welcomed the Arab peace plan approved by the Arab summit in Fes in 1982. "While the United States in the past and at present is exploiting many Arab resources — principally petroleum — and it also has Arab assets exceeding $500 billion; it is as if the Arabs have become hostages as a result of having these funds in U.S. hands." He described the invitation by the enemy Prime Minister Peres to find a development project in the Middle East region similar to that of the Marshal Plan as being "a cunning scheme seeking to absorb the economy of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan so that Israel may remain the leading state which dominates the resources of this region under the aegis, domination and control of the United States."

He said: "Unilaterally talking about autonomy or economic reanimation and such things is meant to buy the Arab region at the cheapest price. The Arabs have funds but regretfully they place them in Western countries as if they want to [words indistinct] reanimate this region the way Israel calls for and the way the United States wants in order to contain all the occupied territories and subsequently exchange their national leaderships with other leaderships under the banner of economic reanimation."

More Reported by TAP

LD021438 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 2 May (TAP) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, has stated that the talk about unilateral self-rule or economic revival contained in the Israeli Government's plans for West Bank and Gaza Strip are no more than a "sinister plot to buy the Arab region at the cheapest price."

In an interview with the Tunisian newspaper *AL-SABAH*, published here today, Qaddumi, commenting on the question of self-rule as envisaged by the Shim'on Peres government, said: "If Peres truly recognizes the Palestine people he must also recognize the people within a geographic entity on this land." Qaddumi pointed out that the acceptable solution lies in "living within a Palestinian democratic state in which Arabs and Jews live without any racial discrimination." He noted, on the other hand, that the PLO "sees no hope whatsoever for the United States to play a positive role within the framework of the international efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

'Arafat: Peace Talks Must Include Security Council

JN041802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the PLO will pursue its legitimate struggle to establish an independent Palestinian state. This came following a meeting brother leader Abu 'Ammar held with the Nigerian president in Lagos yesterday [3 May]. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that the door is still open for a settlement of the Middle East crisis through negotiations. However, he said that any future peace negotiations must be attended by the UN Security Council five permanent member-states and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

'Arafat Reported Ready for Accord With Jordan

GF030746 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0720 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May (WAM) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed readiness to reach an accord with Jordan. The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quoted Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian president's office for political affairs, as saying: The PLO leadership is receiving this with an open mind. Al-Baz said that during recent talks in Cairo between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Yasir 'Arafat, the Egyptian leadership was anxious to contain the differences between King Husayn and the Palestinian leader. He said the impression 'Arafat left before leaving Cairo was that he is ready to reach an accord with Jordan.

The director of the Egyptian president's office expressed the hope that the two sides will resume contacts within 2 months or so. No one other than the PLO can represent the Palestinians or negotiate on their behalf, he said. He emphasized that what has been reported otherwise about an alternative for the PLO has failed. *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that a date for the meeting between the Egyptian president and the Jordanian monarch, which is expected to take place soon, is being fixed.

Dr al-Baz called on the United States and Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said: This step is necessary. Then contacts with the participation of the concerned parties, including the PLO, will begin. He noted that Egypt is trying to convince the United States and Israel of cooperating with it by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Salah Khalaf Summarizes Meetings With French

GF021438 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 1 May 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Tunis — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Central Committee, has confirmed a report on his meeting with new French security minister (Robert Bandreau) [name and title as published].

In an exclusive statement to *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, Abu Iyad said that the meeting took place in Paris one week ago. He added that in the 90-minute meeting he discussed with the French minister all aspects of French-Palestinian relations, the Palestinian issue in general, the freezing of Jordanian-Palestinian talks, and the PLO's view of the progress of the peace process. He stated that the French officials wanted to hear the PLO's assessment of the past phase. He denied that his talks with French officials dealt with security matters and means of consolidating cooperation in the field of the exchange of information.

He said that the meeting generally stressed the question of terrorism, which is preoccupying the entire world, especially as it relates to the Palestinian side. The view of the PLO is that the establishment of the national rights of the Palestinian people will help curb international terrorism. He asserted that failure to establish and recognize such rights and ignoring them will lead to desperate operations by Palestinians.

Abu Iyad disclosed that earlier he had held several meetings with French officials, the latest being a meeting with former French Interior and Decentralization Minister Pierre Joxe about 4 months ago. He said that during his visit to Paris, he held several meetings with French officials of the ruling party as well as officials of the French Socialist and Communist Parties.

Abu Iyad denied meeting with Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian president's brother and vice president. He noted that Rif'at al-Asad had left Paris to return to Damascus 2 weeks ago. Therefore he was not able to meet with him during the visit as there had been no previous appointment.

Affirms PLO 'Stands by' Libya in Raid

GF041813 Doha QNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 4 May (QNA) — Salah Khalaf alias Abu Iyad has affirmed that without hesitation the PLO stands by Libya in condemning the U.S. aggression against it. He has affirmed that if there are differences between the PLO and Libya, such differences are ephemeral like all Arab differences are.

In a statement to the weekly *KULL AL-'ARAB* to be published in Paris on Wednesday [7 May], Abu Iyad said that since the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in June 1985, Libyan-PLO relations began to appear normal. He noted that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has visited Libya. He added that there are issues agreed upon by the PLO and Libya and there are other issues on which differences still exist. He stated that there is an ongoing dialogue between the two sides concerning such issues. He affirmed that Libya's aversion to the PLO has stopped, whether through diplomacy, through Libyan envoys abroad and their meetings with PLO bureau personnel, or on public occasions. He indicated that Palestinian-Libyan meetings at this level continue.

Asked about the nature of relations between the PLO and Syria, Abu Iyad stated that Syrian-Palestinian contacts have been going on for a year. He added that such contacts sometimes intensify and reach to semi-solutions, not to full solutions, and then retreat. The Palestinian official said: Our viewpoint in the PLO is that a meeting with Syria should be held, during which an assessment of the previous phase is to be made. We should have the courage to review our mistake and see where Syria has made its mistake. Salah Khalaf stated that the atmosphere of relations between the PLO and Syria differs today from what it was 1 or 2 years ago. He asserted his willingness to offer concessions concerning the future of these relations which will witness, according to him, inevitable development.

He stated that the PLO now awaits an official Soviet invitation for Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to pay an official visit to Moscow. He described the 'Arafat-Gorbachev meeting in East Berlin late last month as very important.

Abu Iyad described his visit to Paris last week as a gain for the Palestinian issue. He noted that the new government in France adopts the same stand of the former government in supporting the cause of the Palestinian people.

Palestinian Forces Report Military Operations

Lahd Position Stormed; 3 Captured

JN021813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday evening stormed a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in Hasbaya in the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. The Joint Forces clashed for 30 minutes with the agent elements using machineguns and rockets and managed to capture three agent elements and killed or wounded more than five others. Afterward, the Joint Forces blew up a bridge before withdrawing safely to base. The Joint Forces also attacked two positions belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd militias yesterday in (Zurufah) and (Zrayri) in western Al-Biqa'. The machinegun and rocket attack resulted in grave material damage and the killing or wounding of several agent elements.

Charges Detonated Near Gaza Camp

JN021800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant remote-controlled explosive charges near the Jabalya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. When a Zionist military patrol passed near the area yesterday, our group detonated the charges destroying one jeep, damaging another, and killing or wounding several enemy elements. Immediately afterward, Zionist security forces rushed to the area and cordoned off the Jabalya refugee camp, prevented citizens from leaving their houses, began an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our fighters withdrew safely from the scene of the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Israeli Settlement Shelled

JN031820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces shelled with katyushas the Zionist settlement of Metulla in northern occupied Palestine. The shelling hit an artillery position and started fires in several places in the Zionist settlement. Another Joint Forces' group shelled with rockets an assembly area for Zionist vehicles on the Al-Naqurah road. Three enemy vehicles were hit and several enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Bombs in Jerusalem, Gaza

JN041807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland resumed their escalation of armed operations against enemy personnel and vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian territory, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. Following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted remote-controlled explosive charges in the western sector of the occupied city of Jerusalem. Our revolutionaries detonated their explosive charges under an enemy military patrol in the same area this morning. Two vehicles were damaged and several personnel were killed or wounded. Despite the armed siege around the operation area and enemy precautionary measures, our combat group returned safely to base.
2. In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary and hand grenades a Zionist military patrol in Gaza yesterday. A jeep was burned and several enemy personnel were wounded. Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully.
3. One of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed a Zionist enemy agent in the city of occupied Gaza yesterday. Our revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces besieged the operation area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested more than 15 Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Reportage on Visits by GCC Secretary General

Leaves for Qatar, Bahrain

GF030905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 3 May (WAKH) — The GCC Secretariat has announced GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah left for Qatar and Bahrain this morning on an official visit. He is accompanied by Staff Major General Muhammad al-Madani, chairman of the GCC Secretariat Military Committee. A statement issued this morning by the GCC Secretariat said that this visit comes in light of the recent contacts to contain the dispute between the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain. The statement said that this move is an implementation of the understanding reached during these contacts which charged the GCC Secretariat with supervising executive measures.

Bisharah Meets Qatari Amir

GF031046 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir, received 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, at his office at the Al-Dawhah Palace at 1000 today. Bisharah was accompanied by Major General Yusuf Muhammad al-Madani, chairman of the Military Committee at the GCC Secretariat.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense; Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of interior; and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, were present. QNA has learned that they discussed issues of mutual interest for the GCC Secretariat and the State of Qatar in light of recent developments in the Gulf arena.

Meets Bahraini Heir Apparent

GF031808 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Manama, 3 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, today received Mr 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, and Staff Major General Yusuf al-Madani, chief of the Military Committee of the GCC General Secretariat, on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; and Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Defense Force.

King Fahd Receives Bisharah

GF041223 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office today GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

Release of Detained Men Near

GF030529 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By David Tucker]

[Text] Freedom for the 29 men detained by Qatar a week ago appeared a pencil stroke away last night following Saudi Arabian mediation in the crisis. Diplomats said the release of the men was imminent.

Dutch envoy Cornelius van Hase reported the Qataris had said the men — 24 Filipinos, two Britons and a Dutchman would be released very soon. Saudi Arabia announced late on Thursday [1 May] night that it had "contained the crisis" — a statement released in Riyadh said Saudi Arabia would continue to mediate to seek "principles and bases" to settle the dispute over the tiny Fasht al-Dibal island.

Qatari troops landed on the island a week ago today and captured 29 men mainly employed by the Dutch Ballast Nedam company. Shots were fired at the men and at a boat attempting to escape. The men were held in seclusion until Thursday when British and Dutch diplomats in Qatar were granted consular access.

British Ambassador to Qatar Julian Walker saw both the Britons — Richard Thompson and Brian Davies — and said they were safe and well. A British spokesman in Doha said Consul Geoff Fairhurst was being allowed to take some small "personal items" to the men "to make their stay more comfortable." The Qataris allowed both Britons and fellow captive Wim Hoekendyk to call their relatives.

At her home in the Ballast Nedam compound at Jasra yesterday, Mrs Susan Thompson said she was relieved and delighted to hear her husband's captivity may soon be at an end.

"Richard said he was fine and being well treated ... [elipses as published] there appeared to be no injuries among any of the men," she said. Mrs Thompson said she hadn't been "very worried" at the beginning of the incident but grew increasingly concerned as the days dragged on with no apparent breakthrough.

A British diplomat said he had heard nothing from the Philippine representative who had been in Doha earlier in the week. "I don't know if he is still here," he said.

Both the Philippines and the Thai authorities have been criticised during the past week for their apparent lack of interest in the 24 Filipino and two Thai captives.

'Stumbling Block' Halts Release

GF050533 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] British, Dutch and Filipino diplomats were last night trying to find out what the stumbling block was to the release of the 30 men held captive in Qatar.

As the detention of the men moved into its second week, the diplomats said they could not understand why the men were still in detention. And the Bahraini Government said "very strong representation had been made to all concerned regarding the earliest possible release of the captives."

Government sources said the "representation" also concerned possible injuries to the detainees, although diplomats said there was no evidence to suggest anyone had been hurt.

"The interests of these people have to be looked after by the Bahrain Government because they live in Bahrain."

Filipino Charge d'Affaires Antonio Ramirez arrived in Bahrain yesterday after seeing all the Filipino captives being held in Doha. "They are all well; none of them have been hurt," he said.

It was earlier revealed by the Dutch Ballast Nedam company that 25 Filipinos were being held, not 24 as earlier thought.

Two Britons, two Thais, and a Dutchmen are also among the captives, held since April 26 when Qatari troops occupied the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal. A British spokesman in Doha last night said he had no idea why the men were still being held. "If we knew what the stumbling block was, we could perhaps do something about it," he said.

But the spokesman, and the other diplomats involved in the release of the men, said they still expected it to happen "at any time". Mr Ramirez said he had asked for, but been given no explanation for the continuing detention. "I went to Doha to extend protection and assistance to my countrymen now in detention but I don't know why they are still being held."

GCC Secretary General Al-'Abdallah Bisharah and the head of the GCC Military Committee Major General al-Yusuf Madani returned to Riyadh on Saturday night after holding talks in Bahrain on the Fasht dispute. Since then there has been no word on the delicate negotiations being held to try to resolve the crisis.

Arabs Criticized on Failure To Hold Summit

GF040815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* comments on reports pertaining to Israel's intention to launch an extensive aggression against Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. It says that the present Arab situation poses the threat that in the future there will be a wave of extensive direct aggressions aimed at imposing total U.S.-Israeli control and eliminating any source of strength or resistance.

The paper says that the utter failure to hold the extraordinary Arab summit represents the acme of Arab impotence and proves to Israel, the United States, and other external forces — lying in wait for the Arab world — that the Arabs will not make a move no matter how great the aggression directed at any Arab country. The paper warns that the perils that threaten the Arab world are toogreat to be disregarded in the present manner. It says that unless the Arab governments rise to the level of the challenges that these dangers represent, the Arab world will pay a historic price for many years to come.

Paper Describes Attack on Saudi Oil Tanker

GF030519 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 86 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] A wounded British captain died on the bridge of his blazing ship in the Gulf while attempting to evacuate his crew. Captain David Lycett was bleeding from dozens of shrapnel wounds suffered on board the Saudi tanker *Al-Safinah* blasted by an Iranian jet.

As the wounded captain tried to save his crew a second missile tore into the bridge and killed him. Two Pakistani seamen also died in the attacks and one Briton and five other Pakistanis were injured.

Pakistani seaman Raef Ali said from his hospital bed in Abu Dhabi that after the first missile strike about 110 kms of the UAE, Capt Lycett dashed through the tanker shouting at the crew to "save your lives ... save your lives." He said the captain then mounted the bridge and was directing evacuation operations when the Iran jet returned and fired another missile into the ship. The *Al-Safinah* was in ballast and heading for Ras Tanura when she was attacked.

Salvage tugs spent four hours on Thursday [1 May] getting the blaze under control. The survivors were flown to Abu Dhabi where six, including Third Officer Briton Sean David, were taken to hospital. He was said to have head injuries, but was not critical. The two dead Pakistani crewmen were named as Rasheed Mohammed and Shams al-Deen.

The *Al-Safinah* had a full complement of 32 men — 11 British officers and 21 Pakistani crewmen. Last night the vessel was anchored off Dubayy and was said to be very seriously damaged.

KUWAIT

GCC Forces Will Not Intervene in Island Dispute

LD031144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 3 May 86

[by Jasem Matar]

[Text] Kuwait, May 3 (KUNA) — Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah ruled out Saturday [3 May] intervention of the Peninsula Shield, a joint force of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

to end the border dispute between the Gulf States of Bahrain and Qatar. Shaykh Salim added that the Peninsula Shield will only play the role of a neutral peace dove to resolve the sovereignty row over the isle of Fasht al Dibal which broke out last week.

In spite of initial thinking of a role for the force "I do not believe the issue warrants the force's intervention in such a small border dispute," said the defense minister in remarks following the graduation ceremony of a fresh batch of conscript officers at the military college.

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Meeting

LD021800 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 May (KUNA) — The Kuwait deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shyakh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned to the country at about 2000 tonight from Fes after heading the Kuwaiti delegation at the Arab foreign minister preparatory meeting which ended its proceeding yesterday.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir told KUNA on his arrival that "our meeting with the brothers in Fes during the preparatory meeting for the emergency summit was an occasion to discuss our Arab situation which we think has reached a stage of retreat, which requires that all of us to reconsider, in a frank self-examination, these situations and endeavor with all our efforts to bring out joint Arab action to the level which will satisfy the aspirations and hopes of our Arab nation, and to realize the legitimate aspirations of our Arab peoples for the establishment of a united and firm Arab stance."

Shaykh Sabah added: "We discussed in an atmosphere of frankness and sincere brotherhood the obstacles in the path of common Arab action on our part. Lengthy debates took place between the brothers on this matter, and it was agreed during the debates that there should be more fresh preparations and continuous consultations to define the subjects of the agenda for the next summit of our leaders, and a formula that will make it possible to face up to all challenges and dangers."

He added that the ministers agreed that the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, continue his consultations with the fraternal states to set the date of our next meeting which will be in the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco. He added: "I [word indistinct] here to address thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, whom we have had the honor of meeting, for his efforts to help our Arab and Islamic nation. I must also express my great gratitude to fraternal people of Morocco for their hospitality and warm welcome."

The accompanying delegation also returned with Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad. He was welcomed by the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid al-Rashid, the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the acting director of protocol, Hamad al-'Ubaydi, and a number of senior officials from the Ministry.

Reportage on Omani Interior Minister's Visit

Talks on Security

LD041912 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 4 May (KUNA) — Omani Interior Minister Badr Al-Busa'idi arrived in Kuwait Sunday morning on a three-day official visit for talks on bolstering security coordination with Kuwait.

The Omani official and his accompanying delegation were greeted at the airport by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Hamad and senior ministry officials. The Omani delegation comprises the inspector general for criminal investigation and a number of senior police officers.

In an arrival statement, the Omani minister expressed appreciation and gratitude for Shaykh Nawwaf's invitation to visit Kuwait.

He said his talks with Kuwaiti officials will deal with all aspects of security cooperation within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council and on the bilateral level.

In a welcoming statement, Shaykh Nawwaf underlined the importance of consultations between Kuwait and her GCC associates.

"We in Kuwait are looking forward to hither levels of cooperation with our brethren in Oman in all security fields with the aim of realizing the greater interests of the two countries," Shaykh Nawwaf noted.

Official talks between the two sides are due to start tomorrow Monday.

Amir Receives Minister

LD041916 Kuwait KUNA in English 0919 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir received this morning the interior minister in the Sultanate of Oman Badr ibn Sa'ud Al-Busa'idi and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country.

The audience was attended by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the Sultanate of Oman's ambassador to Kuwait.

Reportage on Visit by PRC's Zhang Jingfu

Arrives 3 May

LD030856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0734 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May (KUNA) — PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu arrived in Kuwait this morning at the head of a high-ranking economic delegation consisting of 28 members representing the various ministries and organizations concerned with foreign investment in China.

They were welcomed on arrival by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and economy Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafim; Director General of Investments Dr Fahd Muhammad al-Rashid; and PRC ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fu Chang.

The delegation will attend a seminar on investment in the PRC which is scheduled to begin tomorrow at the premises of the Kuwaiti Economic Development Fund and which will last for 3 days.

Delegation Prompts Commentary

LD031101 Kuwait KUNA in English
0828 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 3 (KUNA) — The councellor at the Chinese State Council Zhang Jingfu arrived here Saturday [3 May] leading a 28 member senior delegation representing various government agencies interested in promoting foreign investments. The councellor and the accompanying delegation were received at the airport by Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi, Director of the Investment Public Authority Dr. Fahd al-Rashid, and the Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fuchang.

The powerful team, arriving here from Sanaa within the framework of a tour in the region, is scheduled to attend a symposium on Sunday with Kuwait and other Gulf investors and businessmen on investment opportunities in China. The discussions with Kuwaiti investors will also tackle ways of launching 68 joint projects to the tune of 3.6 billion dollars. Chinese markets can host many projects and investments if capital and necessary technology are provided to develop economic administration. In addition, China is politically and economically stable.

Economic relations between Kuwait and China date back to the early seventies and were ever since marked by progress. The planning ministry's Central Statistical Department figures pointed out that Kuwait's exports to China in 1979 totalled 1.488 million [as received] while Kuwaiti imports in 1979 reached KD 36.393 million and increased in 1983 to KD 38.259 million. Kuwait has become increasingly dependent on Chinese products in various consumer goods following the signing of an economic and technical cooperation protocol agreement in 1977 followed by a commercial accord in 1980 which stipulated formation of a joint trade committee for consultations on projects that could be jointly implemented.

A high-level Chinese trade delegation arrived in Kuwait in 1981 to attend inauguration of the first Chinese trade fair in the Middle East. The Kuwait Fund for Economic Development has contributed in developing various ventures in China with the total loans extended to that Asian giant country in the period 1982 to Febreary 1986 reaching KD 58.6 million. In January, 1985, an agreement for the creation of the Sino-Arab joint investment company was signed between Kuwait, People's Republic of China and Tunisia for the production of chemical fertilizers. A team of the Kuwaiti Real Estate Investment Group visited Beijing in 1985 to sign an agreement for the construction of a housing and commercial complex in the capital.

High-level talks took place here in March 1985 on means of expanding economic cooperation and boosting trade transactions that concluded in an initial agreement on investment guarantees. Legal experts from both sides worked on the agreement to open wide horizons for bilateral investment cooperation and allow excellent opportunities for Kuwaiti and other Gulf Investments in China. In March 1985, Kuwaiti-Chinese oil talks concluded in agreement on expediting a Kuwaiti team to explore horizons of cooperation in onshore oil fields and on cooperation in energy investments. In April the same year, Kuwaiti-Chinese petrochemical talks dealt with the possible participation of China in the Arab company for compound fertilizers that will be headquartered in Kuwait with joint Kuwaiti-Tunisian partnership.

The agreement for development and protection of investment in the two countries was officially signed in November 1985. Kuwait Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi and Chinese Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Yao Yilin signed for their respective countries. The agreement is considered a step forward in the field of Arab-Asian cooperation particularly when recent developments necessitated such cooperation.

China is one of the most important consumers of Kuwaiti petrochemical products such as urea and ammonia that are facing marketing difficulties for sometime now in Europe due to the European Community's imposition of custom dues on EC imports of Gulf Cooperation Council petrochemical products. Meanwhile, China passed a new set of laws recently on income taxes, protecting foreign capital and transferring of profits to strengthen economic relations with Beijing.

Minister Meets PRC Official

LD042319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1430 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad Al-Kharafi inaugurated here Sunday the three-day seminar on investment in the People's Republic of China, at the headquarters of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Kharafi welcomed, in his inaugural speech, the visiting councillor of the Chinese State Council Zhang Jingfu and the delegation accompanying him as well as the local and Gulf companies participating in the seminar.

The minister spoke about the commercial and political relations linking Kuwait and China and said those ties have started since Kuwait's independence, adding that since then efforts had been exerted to consolidate friendship relations with the peoples of the world on the basis of mutual respect and cooperaiton.

He noted that relations between the two countries have constantly developed over the past two decades and crystalized by the conclusion of the commercial agreement of October 1980 by Kuwait and China.

The Kuwait Fund for Economic Development played an important role later on in financing infrastructural and development projects in China, the minister said.

Kharafi referred to bilateral relations in the petroleum sector saying there is an effective cooperation in that field, particularly in exploration and utilization of natural gas projects as well as petrochemicals, adding that those spheres of cooperation have been carried out in implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in December 1977.

Speaking about the possibilities of further developing bilateral economic ties, particularly investments in different sectors in China, Kharafi said an agreement was signed in November 1985 to encourage and protect investments in the two countries. This agreement, he added, aims at creating frameworks and systems for encouraging Kuwaiti investors to operate in China.

On the seminar which started today, he said it aims at acquainting investors in Kuwait of the investments chances in China, and will be an opportunity to exchange viewpoints.

He hoped that the local and Gulf investment companies will be able to get information from the Chinese delegation on laws and legislation relating to foreign investments, the five-year plan and the priorities for investment in China.

The Chinese top official then delivered a speech in which he noted that relations between his country and Kuwait and the Gulf states have witnessed development over the past few years. Zhang Jingfu said those relations have developed, thanks to the exchange of visits by officials and businessmen from the two sides. Giving an example on those developed ties, the Chinese official referred to the phosphate fertilizers plant in his country, co-financed by China, Kuwait and Tunisia.

He noted that trade between the two sides is also witnessing constant progress and lauded the role of Chinese engineering companies, operating in the region, which, he said, have won the respect and appreciation of the Kuwaiti people and people in the Middle East.

Zhang Jingfu said the vast Chinese market can absorb foreign investments, particularly the wealth which oil exporting countries in the Gulf enjoy. He emphasized that China's open-door policy in the economic field and its desire to reactivate the economy is a firm and unshaken aim which the Beijing Government will continue to pursue.

The Chinese official said the Sixth 5-Year Plan in his country encourages expanding foreign investments in China and added that until the end of last year, China has absorbed some U.S. dollar [words indistinct] billion of foreign investment funds, under which more than 6300 joint ventures were set up.

He spoke about the fields in which the Beijing government encourages foreign investors to give direct [words indistinct] such as energy, transport, communications, ports dredging, electronic spare parts, chemical industries, food, modern technology projects in agriculture, cattle rearing and fisheries. He urged investing in hi-tech projects that would eventually be sources of hard currency through exporting the products of such projects.

During the seminar, Zhang Jingfu said, the Chinese delegation will present 68 draft projects to be considered by the participants. The Chinese ambassador to Kuwait, Yang Fuchang, hailed in a speech the friendly relations between the two countries, started established in 1971. He emphasized that the trade exchange between the two countries has contributed to the consolidation of bilateral relations.

The ambassador expressed belief that the signing of the agreement between Kuwait and China to encourage and protect investments in the two countries was the onset of a new stage in bilateral economic cooperation.

Syrian Oil Minister Arrives, Discusses OAPEC

LD050937 Kuwait KUNA in English 0802 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Syrian Oil Minister Ghazi Durubi has called for a radical change in the Iraqi stance toward Syria before his country allows the Iraqi oil to flow again through its territories.

In a statement to KUNA upon his arrival here last night Durubi said Syria's decision to interrupt the flow of Iraqi oil through its lands in 1982, had old political roots which he said are due "to the several aggressive attempts made by the Iraqi regime against the Syrian people".

Durubi will be attending the bi-annual conference of OAPEC due to open here (?Tuesday).

The Syrian minister called on the oil ministers in the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to coordinate their oil policies through the organization and criticized the group's performance saying the organization did not achieve its goals.

Durubi called on the OAPEC ministers to support the organization, noting that their backing is vital and urgent particularly in view of the current chaos in the oil market.

On Tunisia's request to withdraw from OAPEC, which is scheduled to be discussed during Tuesday's conference, Durubi said this request "was surprising to us", expressing regret over this issue, saying "we hope that this will not happen or else the rifts will start in the organization", particularly that Tunisia hosts the Arab League headquarters.

He noted that OAPEC ministers will study the reasons behind Tunisia's request during their meetings here.

Oil Minister Receives Turkish Delegation

GF021125 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1-2 May 86 p 15

[Text] Kuwait's Minister of Oil and Industry and the chairman of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation [KPC], Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi yesterday received a Turkish economic delegation headed by the Turkish Finance Ministry Undersecretary for Foreign Trade, Dr. Zakaria Bakdemer. The two sides discussed Kuwaiti-Turkish relations in the energy and oil areas and ways to boost them.

The meeting was attended by the KPC's marketing managing director, Shaykh 'Ali al-Jabir al-'Ali al-Sabah and the Turkish ambassador to Kuwait Kaya Toperi.

The Turkish delegation included the chaiman of the Turkish National Oil Company, Mofeed Nayer and the Deputy Governor of the Turkish Central Bank Zakaria Beldrem.

UAE Paper: Security Foils Hijacking 29 Apr

GF041600 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
4 May 86 p 1

[Text] Kuwait — *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Kuwaiti security forces foiled an attempt to hijack a Kuwait Airways 747 on Tuesday, 29 April, and in cooperation with another GCC state, succeeded in arresting the group assigned to carry out the hijacking. The group consisted of 12 persons belonging to the same organization which hijacked the airliner Kazimah to Tehran about a year ago.

Authorative Kuwaiti sources told *AL-KHALIJ* that the hijacking would have been carried out in two stages. Four of those assigned to hijack the plane were to board the plane, which was destined for an east Asian country, at Kuwait airport. Another eight persons were to join them at an airport in another GCC state. The sourcesconfirmed the eight persons did arrive at the rendezvous airport as transit passengers several hours ahead of schedule. They carried a number of pistols and hand grenades.

Ministries Dismiss Employees To Reduce Budgets

GF041613 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
3 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] A number of ministries have notified some of their employees of the termination of their services. This is part of a policy to reduce budget expenses by 15 percent. A number of government institutions have terminated the services of a large number of their employees who hold assistant technician positions and a number of employees in general positions.

The measures have been taken by the Ministries of Finance and Economy, Public Works and Housing, Electricity and Water, and Labor and Social Affairs. These ministries have determined the number of redundant employees and have terminated their services. They have also terminated the services of a number of non-Kuwaiti employees in the National Assembly Secretariat. *AL-QABAS* has learned that rules and bases have been established to terminate services and to not renew expiring contracts. These contracts involve general and assistant technical positions reaching 15 percent of the number of working employees.

Kuwaiti Press Criticizes U.S. Policy at Tokyo

LD041506 Kuwait KUNA in English
0810 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — A local daily Sunday [4 May] drew attention to a perilous trend in international politics where some of the superpowers attempt to persuade their allies and partners that direct military action is a vital means for "self-defence," and that using military bases in other countries constitutes a "practical materialization for cooperation in fighting terrorism".

Commenting editorially on today's seven-nation Tokyo summit, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* newspaper noted that those trends in U.S. foreign policy are amazingly backed by some European forums despite negative impact of such support on some European states' interest in the Mideast. The members of the seven-nation club, though not fully agreed on the topics of discussion, were able to hold the conference and come to terms on the agenda, contrary to the Arabs who neither agreed on the agenda nor managed to hold the meeting, in a reference to the abortive meeting of last Wednesday's Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, Morocco.

The daily regretted that those nations of common interests had been able to hold their convention, while Arabs failed to do so, and hopes that such a meeting would encourage the Arabs to a have similar gathering. The English-language daily *KUWAIT TIMES*, editorially tackling the same subject, took a different approach lambasting the U.S. for trying to force the summit participants to focus discussion on the recent Soviet nuclear disaster. The paper accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of attempting to use the seven-nation gathering "to his own selfish political gain rather than encouraging the participants to make a concerted effort to create a happier world in which no nation feels exploited." By focusing on the Soviet mishap, Reagan is trying "to cover up his political blunders like the American air raids on Libya and mad pursuit for armaments."

Although, the paper pointed out, the Soviets do owe the world an explanation for the accident, Reagan should "promise" to take the world into confidence about accidents that might take place in the U.S.". [quotation marks as received] "It is absurd to think that the man so worried about the safety of nations should be attempting to sell his newly manufactured chemical weapons like binary gases to NATO allies, only to make West Europe doubly disastrous, it pointed out.

"Reagan should think twice before trying to make a case against the Soviets at the summit which is basically geared towards deliberations on economic matters. "The cause he plans to build only makes him a co-accused," the *KUWAIT TIMES* concluded.

PDRY

Reportage on PDRY Minister's Visit to Ethiopia

Minister Returns From Talks

GF031734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, returned to Aden today following the conclusion of an official visit to Socialist Ethiopia. Brother al-Siyayli and the delegation accompanying him held official talks with the comrades within the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The talks reviewed the aspects of the struggle relations between the two friendly parties and their joint stands vis-a-vis the developments of the Arab and international situation, as well as new developments in Africa and the Horn of Africa. The two sides also discussed issues of mutual interest and adopted a number of steps to strengthen bilateral relations based on comradeship and principles between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

In a statement to the newspaper *14 OCTOBER*, Brother al-Siyayli said that the talks between the delegations of our country and Socialist Ethiopia were held in a climate of comradely ties and mutual understanding of all the issues under discussion. Agreement was reached on most of the issues on the agenda of the meeting between the two sides. He added that the visit was within the framework of exchanging views on the volatile political situation in the region and the mutual coordination of both countries' stands vis-a-vis U.S. moves and its hostile intentions against the nationalist and progressive countries overlooking the Red Sea which refuse to toe the line of U.S. strategy.

He said that the two sides discussed at length the recent visits by U.S. Vice President George Bush and White House envoys to a number of countries in the region and the serious perils that may result from such moves, which do not merely threaten nationalist countries, but also pose a real danger to all liberation movements and all the region's peoples.

No 'Tangible Results' Achieved

GF041323 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
4 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that negotiations between a PDRY delegation led by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, and a number of Ethiopian officials have not reached tangible results concerning efforts by Ethiopia to achieve national reconciliation between the Aden Government and elements loyal to [former] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Ethiopian efforts also failed to bring the two sides to the negotiating table.

The talks were held between officials from the Workers Party of Ethiopia, under the chairmanship of the secretary of foreign relations, and a PDRY delegation led by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli. They focused on the condition of detainees and the fate of those who fled to Sanaa and Addis Ababa after the 13 January events, a total of 18,000 civilian and military officials according to Yemeni sources. *AL-ITTIHAD* learned that related dialogue has faced a number of obstacles, as the PDRY delegation insists that the authorities should settle the condition of detainees according to the law and release those proven innocent. As for the elements loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Sanaa and Addis Ababa, the PDRY delegation pointed out that the amnesty resolution issued recently by the supreme leadership in the PDRY applies. However, the delegation has reservations on the return of some leading elements of the former Political Bureau and Central Committee loyal to former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Meanwhile, elements loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad demanded genuine guarantees for their return and for the release of detainees who according to these elements, number over 12,000.

The talks between Salih Munassar al-Siyayli and Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, Ethiopian minister of state and public security, also tackled other essential and serious issues concerning a PDRY request for the return of some navy units, including military equipment and aircraft carriers with which Naval Force Commander Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Abdallah defected to Aseb and Mits'iwa ports following the 13 January events. *AL ITTIHAD* has learned contacts between the two countries on this issue would continue. The Ethiopian representatives insist on settling this issue within a comprehensive framework of the other political issues included in the settlement of the problems of defectors and their return to their homeland.

Al-Siyayli returned to Aden yesterday. He stated that agreement was reached on continuing dialogue between Aden and Addis Ababa at the party, state, and popular levels.

Talks Held With Former Political Bureau Members

GF030805 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0730 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 May (WAM) — The newspaper *AL KHALIJ* reports today that negotiations are underway in Addis Ababa between a high-level PDRY delegation and a number of former members of the YSP Political Bureau. Quoting sources close to officials in Aden, the newspaper reports the delegation rejected the participation of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the negotiations. The negotiations focus primarily on the future of 6,000 PDRY subjects, some of whom fled the PDRY after the 13 January events. Some were outside Aden by virtue of their positions or duties when the events began. These subjects include former ambassadors and ministers, political bureau, and central committee members. Most of these subjects are in Addis Ababa and Sanaa, while others are in Syria and socialist countries. The sources said that Ethiopia and the USSR are acting as mediators in these negotiations.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns to Doha From Fes

GF021940 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Doha, 2 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation returned to Doha today from Fes after taking part in the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers which concluded today. Upon arrival, the Qatari minister told QNA that he hopes the Arab efforts and consultations will yield positive results to promote Arab solidarity in the next meeting.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Attends, Speaks at Graduation

GF031412 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, patronized a celebration this morning on the graduation of the 44th group of King 'Abd al-'Aziz Military College students and the 13th group of the graduate officers.

At the end of the celebration his royal highness answered questions put forward by SPA, radio, and press correspondents. [begin recording]

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, the British defense secretary will visit the Kingdom on Monday [5 May]. What will you discuss during this visit?

[Prince Sultan] First, the secretary's visit is an amicable one, during which we will continue the talks which I held with the former British defense secretary in London several months ago. Also, it is his desire to attend the exhibition of the first group of Tornado aircraft which will be held during the graduation celebration of the King Faysal Air Force College, God willing.

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, you have realized the development and progress of the military colleges in our country. Is there, God willing, any intention to establish a military university that will join these colleges and work for their progress?

[Prince Sultan] It is true that there is no military university at present, but there is the commanders' college. We also have the staff college, which will be developed into a war college in the near future, and this will be the highest college for military studies.

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, your successful tour which was designed to bring closer the points of view of the two sister countries, Qatar and Bahrain, upon the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd, had a great effect. This effect was witnessed by the information media of various world countries.

[Prince Sultan] The truth is, with all respect to the world information media, they turned this matter into a big issue while it is nothing. This is only a summer cloud, as is said among brothers. It is a healthy phenomenon that such differences should arise among brothers, and then they are followed by amity and fraternity. The efforts which I or other brothers exerted were at the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd and his gignantic and effective efforts to safeguard amity, amicability, and fraternity among the GCC countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you and May God give you long life. [end recording]

Efforts To Resolve Qatari-Bahraini Dispute Noted

Editorial Praises Kingdom

GF020535 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on His Majesty King Fahd's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* in its editorial today emphasizes that the Kingdom, thanks to the complete calm which characterizes its wise leadership represented in his majesty the king, has been able to contain the transient dispute which arose between two GCC fraternal states. As is the custom in this country, which represents the Arab and Muslim nation and in accordance which the previous official authorization from the governments of the two fraternal countries — Bahrain and Qatar — the Kingdom has found a suitable solution to the issue of the maritime border between the two countries.

King's 'Swift Action' Cited

GF021350 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The most prominent feature of the Kingdom's foreign policy is to contain transient conflicts among the brothers. These conflicts are caused by unnatural circumstances which can lead to tension in relations, despite the existing favorable atmosphere that does not allow such tension to expand. This is a natural role which is required of the Kingdom in accordance with its status and potential in the international arena, as well as in the regional, Arab, and Islamic arenas.

The Kingdom is known for its swift action to contain any transient conflicts which should be solved through cordial and peaceful means to guarantee the unity of Arab ranks and thus deny the joint enemy of the Arab and Islamic nations the opportunity to exploit such transient conflicts. There are many examples of such action, the most recent being the feeling of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd, that its objectives and noble role calls for it to act to bring closer the views of the fraternal countries of Qatar and Bahrain on the issue of the maritime borders between them. It is no secret that the recent tension between fraternal Qatar and Bahrain has inspired his Majesty King Fahd to devote anew his efforts toward the concept of cohesion among the brothers to contain in time this transient conflict. This stems from his majesty's belief that the best way to settle transient conflicts is through cordial efforts, which is the tool for success to consolidate relations within the framework of the goals of the GCC.

Perhaps the success His Majesty King Fahd achieved through understanding and cooperation by his brothers His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and His Highness Shaykh 'isa Salman Al Khalifah at an early stage of containing this dispute will lead, God willing, to further success in issues which require some time to solve due to their nature in a way that will guarantee a radical solution to maritime border issues between the two fraternal countries.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented in its leader His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, is very optimistic about the initial results which the two brother fraternal states, Qatar and Bahrain, have achieved. The kingdom knows that this beginning is a promising one for reaching solutions that will return things to normal in a way that will serve the two fraternal countries' interests. At the same time, the Kingdom appreciates the good office efforts which have been made by the GCC leaders.

Cabinet Discusses Dispute

GF041827 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a cabinet session held this afternoon. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali Al-Sha'ir told SPA: His majesty the king was eager to devote the session to discussion of new developments on the level of the Arab Gulf region and the new development to clear the fraternal relations between Qatar and Bahrain over which sits a transient cloud which is soon to vanish to be followed by amity and love.

The minister added: His majesty the king briefed the cabinet on the progress of the talks and the contacts his majesty has held with his brothers in the two countries to bridge the discord in the points of view on some issues relating to the maritime border between them. These talks and contacts were part of his continued efforts in consultation with his brothers the GCC leaders in this good direction. These efforts have so far produced positive results.

The minister continued: His majesty expressed full confidence in the understanding of the officials in the two fraternal countries of the solid principles on which the GCC is based and in the anxiousness of all to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and ties of constant amity among the united and coherent Arab Gulf family. His majesty also affirmed the Kingdom's determination to continue its constructive role and to intensify its efforts to remove the reasons for the dispute and normalize things between the two fraternal states, Qatar and Bahrain, in a way that will ensure good for all, God willing.

Failure To Hold Summit Not Final, Paper Says

GF040629 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* writes in its editorial: The lack of success faced by the efforts made to hold an extraordinary Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, in response to a call from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, does not mean that Arab-Arab differences have led those efforts to the end of a deadlocked path, nor does it mean that these differences have become impossible or even hard to resolve. All there is to it, is that further contacts and consultations are still urgently needed. The Kingdom, at all times and in all circumstances, expresses its total readiness to play a constructive role to restore Arab relations to their normal state. Hence whenever a dispute arises between any two or more Arab parties, the eyes of the Arab leaders, governments, and peoples are turned to the Kingdom expecting an initiative by its leaders to contain such disputes among the brothers, and to move all the Arab parties toward a meeting point where the disputes and disagreements are resolved and a new leaf is turned in relations among the brothers, in consecration of unity, solidarity, and joint action for the sake of the fateful causes of the one nation.

Kingdom Said Willing To Help Fight Terrorism

GF021356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (SPA) — Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Kingdom's distinctive role toward the Arab and Islamic worlds and developing countries is based on the Kingdom's commitment and adherence to Islam in words and deed, and its implementation of the policies of moderation, fraternal cooperation, and human understanding and cooperation.

In an interview with the FRG (ZATT) first television network, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that his talks with FRG officials included relations between the Kingdom and the FRG in various fields and means to promote cooperation. He indicated that he discussed security cooperation between the Kingdom and the FRG and that agreement has been reached to further this cooperation. His Highness Prince Nayif asserted the Kingdom's willingness to cooperate on an international level with the Western group, or others, to fight terrorism. He noted that terrorism has become international, as it is not only European or only Arab. His highness said a dialogue is going on between the Arab League and the European Community and it might produce specific ideas for implementation.

Responding to a question regarding the Kingdom's stand on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya, his Highness Prince Nayif said the Kingdom declared its stand at that time and that it rejects such a method of resolving problems and supports the fraternal Libyanpeople just as it supports all Arab peoples.

Regarding the Kingdom's oil policy, his highness the interior minister said the past, present, and future policy of the Kingdom is constant and based on achieving a balance between the interests of producers and consumers and achieving stability in the international oil market. He said that the Kingdom has issued a statement to this effect.

King Orders Information Minister To Ban AL-AHRAM

NC032224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — The Saudi authorities have banned the entry of AL-AHRAM into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in what has been described as the first Saudi measure against *AL-AHRAM* in its 110-year history.

In its Sunday edition, *AL-AHRAM* points out that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has ordered his information minister to prohibit the distribution of the paper. On the basis of these instructions, the ban took effect last Wednesday, and all the issues that had been sent to Saudi Arabia before that time were confiscated.

AL-AHRAM notes that this step by Saudi Arabia was the first of its kind, with the exception of the short period in which all Egyptian papers were banned from certain Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The paper adds that Saudi circles believe the ban was probably the result of a series of articles on Egypt and the Arabs written by the paper's chief editor. In these pieces, the chief editor offered an objective assessment in figures of the volume of Arab financial aid to Egypt, which stopped in 1979. He also touched on the withdrawal of a number of Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia, from the Arab Industrialization Organization, and the negative impact this had on the Arabs' military capabilities.

Statement Issued on Interior Minister's FRG Visit

GF021952 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1855 GMT 2 May 86

[Statement issued at the conclusion of visit by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the FRG]

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, visited the FRG from 20-23 Sha'ban, corresponding to 29 April to 2 May, at the invitation extended to his highness by His Excellency the FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. During the visit his highness held intensive political talks with his excellency the FRG minister dealing with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and the issue of international terrorism. The two ministers affirmed that bilateral relations are good and free of problems and that cooperation between the two countries is close in all fields, including the field of security. His excellency the FRG minister evaluated his highness' visit as a positive gesture that indicates the intimate and amicable relations between the two sides. He asserted his support for every effort that falls within the sphere of armament and security training for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as long as the Kingdom so desires. Prince Nayif expressed his appreciation of Saudi-FRG friendship and described personal exchanges of views as of the utmost importance and as beneficial to the two friendly countries.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, both ministers agreed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an important element of stability in the Middle East region. The most important issue discussed by the two ministers was the question of combating international terrorism. In this regard the FRG interior minister said: I am personally ready to cooperate with all countries, especially the Arab friends, in order to create a favorable atmosphere to halt the expansion of the evil of terrorism. He added: We support every initiative which we believe will lead to solutions or progress in this field.

His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz affirmed the need to differentiate between the struggle of people against occupation and terrorism which is considered a senseless act of violence. Both ministers agreed that terrorism does not solve problems, but rather complicates them. They agreed that such problems should be resolved through peaceful means.

The two ministers agreed to work in the direction of combating terrorism and averting it. The two ministers said that information will be exchanged in light of certain situations and that they will coordinate those measures which are adopted. The FRG interior minister described participation in this agreement as a thing the importance of which cannot be ignored in the fight against terrorism. The views of the two ministers were identical on the continuation of the entrenchment of cooperation in the interests of the two countries. At the end of the meeting His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz invited his excellency the FRG minister to visit the Kingdom to get acquainted with the efforts exerted in the field of development. The FRG interior minister gratefully accepted the invitation.

UAE

Foreign Minister Meets Al-Shar', Returns From Fes

GF030618 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0530 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Abu Dhabi from Fes tonight. He led a UAE delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meetings which concluded there yesterday. Rashid 'Abdallah earlier met in his residence in Fes with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, they exchanged views and consultations on the ministers' agreement to continue study and coordination to prepare for the next Arab foreign ministers meeting which will pave the way for the Arab summit.

YAR

President Returns From FRG Visit 4 May

GF050511 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Sanaa yesterday after concluding a private visit to the FRG lasting several days. Upon his arrival he was received by a number of brother officials.

Deputy Premier Departs for Ethiopia 4 May

GF041724 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, left for Addis Ababa this afternoon on a visit to Ethiopia to last several days. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that Dr al-'Attar is carrying a message from Brother

Colonel 'ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. The agency has also learned that the invitation extended by the brother leader president and secretary general to the Ethiopian leader to visit our country will be confirmed during the visit.

Egypt Rejects PLO Request to Open Offices

GF031830 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 2 May 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Egyptian Government has rejected a PLO request to open PLO offices in a number of Egyptian cities and to publicly practice political activity. It used the excuse that the current political situation in Egypt does not permit the development of relations with the PLO. The Egyptian Government at the same time affirmed that it would continue to give total political support to the PLO, since it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It added that the government would also support the PLO'S participation in any regional or international negotiations or conferences which are held to solve the Middle East crisis. The government stressed that it cannot do more than this under current circumstances.

'Secret Talks' Held With Israel on Tabah, Ties

PM011335 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian-Israeli Secret Talks"]

[Text] *AL-SHA'B* has learned that secret talks were held between Egypt and Israel last week. A high-ranking Israeli envoy arrived in Cairo last Wednesday and was received by President Husni Mubarak and other senior officials. Nothing has been reported in Israel or Egypt on the meeting.

AL-SHA'B has also learned that the talks with the Israeli envoy, who has not been identified and whose movements were shrouded in complete secrecy, covered the Tabah issue, Egyptian-Israeli bilateral relations, and the situation in the region in the wake of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Ghali Addresses U.S. Chamber of Commerce

PM021358 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Jamil George report: "Dr Ghali Tells U.S. Chamber of Commerce Members: This Is the Way to Solve the Palestinian Problem and Combat Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] During a meeting with members of the [U.S.] Chamber of Commerce Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali was asked about the challenges facing Egypt at home and abroad. The minister talked about Egypt's attitude toward the United States, the Soviet Union, the nonaligned states, and the Arab and African states. He also discussed relations with Israel, the Palestinian problem and Egypt's new concept of a solution for it, international terrorism and Egypt's views on the best way of combatting it.

At the beginning Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Ghali said: Egypt is facing a number of challenges which strongly influence its foreign policy. The first internal challenge is the population explosion and how to deal with it.

He added: The second challenge is energy. Egypt today is an oil exporting country, but within 8 to 10 years we will be using all our oil for local consumption. Egypt tried to solve this problem by ratifying the nuclear nonproliferation treaty in February 1981. We then initiated contacts with various states to promote better coordination in nuclear technology programs with the states which export such technology. As a result we have signed agreements with France, the United States, the FRG, Canada, and Australia. Under these agreements we get an 8,000 megawatt nuclear power station.

The third challenge is water. As known the Nile is our only source. Ninety four per cent of Egypt's land is desert. Fifty million people are concentrated in the remaining 6 per cent. Our future water needs will be great. That is why we need better relations with the African states.

Dr Butrus Ghali then spoke about external challenges. He said: I am often asked: How can you prove that you want peace? My answer is: Just walk around in Cairo and you will discern the development efforts and the answer. We are one of the most sincere states in our pursuit of peace. It has become essential to us since the 1979 Washington treaty. We intend to establish an overall peace, not a bilateral or separate peace. Our target is a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace. To achieve this the Americans should find a solution to the Palestinian problem, without which there can be no stability in the region.

Then there was a dialogue between Dr Butrus Ghali and the members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Question: What is Egypt's position on the U.S. aggression against Libya? Dr Ghali: We received the news with great concern because Egypt has an Arab dimension and the Libyan people are very close to us... Although we have no relations with the Libyan Government there is no reason why we should not have a deep sense of solidarity with the Libyan people. We at the same time underline the need for adherence to the UN Charter, which states that disputes should not be settled by force. We know that terrorism exists and that Libya is one of its centers, but the solution must surely be international action as suggested by President Mubarak before the European parliament.

Question: You are moving toward better relations with the Soviet Union. If that is the case how would it affect relations with the United States?

Dr Ghali: Egypt is a nonaligned state. That is why we seek better relations with the two superpowers. This approach is in the interest of the third world states and peace, which cannot be achieved without rapprochement between the two superpowers at an international conference.

Question: Do you have a message to address to American businessmen?

Dr Ghali: I tell them that stability prevails in Egypt, which provides a market consisting of 50 million people. Egypt enjoys the rule of law and democracy and occupies a prominent position in Africa, Asia, and the Arab world. That is why you should support us in solving the economic problems which resulted from previous wars. It is in the interests of the United states, Europe, and peace to help Egypt overcome the development obstacles facing it.

Question: How do you view the election results in Sudan?

Dr Ghali: They are the same results we anticipated 5 months ago. I hope that they will succeed in solving the problem of the south so that all Sudan can enjoy peace and turn to solving its economic and social problems. We are playing a quiet part in encouraging rapprochement between Sudan and Ethiopia. We also encourage other states to mediate. The United States should encourage this kind of dialogue.

Question: Is there really an applicable solution to the Palestinian problem?

Dr Ghali: I do believe there is a solution based on setting up a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza. If the Palestinians wish to be in a federation or confederation with Jordan it should be up them to decide that of their own free will. We believe that we should tackle this problem one step at a time. The first step should be the West Bank and Gaza. Once that has been achieved we can move to tackle the question of the Palestinians scattered outside the West Bank and Gaza. Then there will be the international problem of Jerusalem. I believe that given political will and vision and tolerance nothing is impossible.

Ghali Interviewed on Terrorism, Libya, Israel

PM021345 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by M. Angeles Espinosa in Cairo; no date given]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the Egyptian Government's stance on the U.S. military attack on Libya?

Answer: We have emphasized three main ideas. First, we are very concerned about the U.S. action and believe that it runs counter to international law and the UN Charter. On the other hand, we do not support Libya, either. We condemn terrorism, and believe that one of the reasons for that action was terrorism. It was a short-term solution to the crisis, and what we must seek is a long-term solution. Third, we wish to emphasize solidarity with the Libyan people. Egypt has proposed the holding of an international conference on international terrorism and has called for Arab solidarity to put an end to all the problems of the area.

Question: Most Arab countries have condemned the U.S. action. Have they not adopted specific measures against the United States, as Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi requested?

Answer: I do not believe that there is anything more than diplomatic condemnation, since practice is not leading to the adoption of any kind of sanction against the policy of intervention.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because the Arab countries do not wish to adopt them. I believe that Libya bears some responsibility. We all agree and condemn Libya's policy of destabilization in the Arab world, in Africa, and in the world at large.

Question: So the U.S. action will not affect your relations with Washington?

Answer: No, of course not. Not at all. We need the United States to continue the peace process in the Near East, and without its presence it would be very difficult to achieve a new peace process and to secure a solution to the Near East crisis. Nor do we wish to underestimate the European Community's role in the peace process, and even the Soviet Union's role, but we believe that U.S. participation is essential for an obvious reason — its influence over Israel.

Question: Some observers believe that the United States has lost the credibility to take part in a peace process.

Answer: I do not believe that the Egyptian Government shares that viewpoint.

Question: Over the past few days, some news media have reported an alleged U.S. request for Egypt to take part in the operation against Libya. What can you say about this?

Answer: They are rumors which have been read in the press. No request of that kind has been made at the level of the Foreign Ministry.

Question: Will Egypt take part in the Fes Arab summit?

Answer: We have not been officially invited. We are not members of the Arab League, and I do not believe that we will be asked to take part.

Question: Can you confirm the visit to Cairo last week by a special envoy of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to meet with senior Egyptian officials?

Answer: President Husni Mubarak has openly stated that he has received special envoys of Al-Qadhdhafi on at least 20 occasions, and these meetings have always been futile. We have totally severed our relations with Libya.

Question: What are your current relations with Israel?

Answer: I have just returned from there, and we are attempting to move from a cold peace to closer relations. Resolution of the Taba problem is a prerequisite, and so far it has not been resolved. But we believe that we must maintain our contacts with Israel, not only because they are useful for keeping the peace but also because they could help to resolve the Palestinian problem.

King Husayn Telephones President Mubarak 2 May

NC022042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Husni Mubarak tonight. The two men exchanged views on a number of Arab issues.

Reportage on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister

Arrives in Cairo

NC032012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Cairo this evening for a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a statement, the Polish foreign minister said this was his first trip to Egypt, and that it would be a good opportunity to exchange views with Egyptian officials on international issues in general and on those of mutual interest in particular. The Polish minister expressed the conviction that the outcome of his visit would help intensify contacts between the two countries and promote bilateral relations to the benefit of the states and peoples of Egypt and Poland.

The Polish guest described Egyptian-Polish relations as having a long history in all fields and as goverred by a spirit of understanding and respect for the two countries' sovereignty and interests.

Official talks between Egypt and Poland are scheduled to open tomorrow. Marian Orzechowski will lead the Polish team, while Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will head the Egyptian delegation. During their discussions, the two sides will touch on international questions of common interest, foremost of which are the Gulf war, peace in the Middle East, and ways of strengthening bilateral ties.

Talks Open

NC041312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Polish talks began at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. The first session was chaired by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Marian Orzechowski, Polish foreign minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit.

During their 2-hour meeting, the two men discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. They also discussed international issues of common interest, as well as economic problems, particularly Third World indebtedness.

They expressed pleasure over the development of the two countries' relations on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. They also stated their wish that the existing economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation would be maintained and fomented.

Regarding the Middle East, they stressed the importance of strengthening stability and peace in the region through efforts steered at reaching a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue and at recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination.

During the talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt wants to continue the efforts underway with all those involved so as to give momentum to the peace process.

Other regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

MENA has learned that the talks also dealt with the importance of peace in the Mediterranean and the relation between European and Mediterranean peace and peace in the Middle East. The two delegations agreed on the need to end the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible, since this is in the interest of both the Iranians and the Iraqis.

As to bilateral relations, they examined the Egyptian and Polish balances of payments, and Polish imports of non-traditional Egyptian goods.

Ministers Cited on Talks

NC041430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski described his talks today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as positive and meaningful. He noted that they were in line with the tradition of good and deep-rooted relations between Egypt and Poland.

The Polish foreign minister added that it is natural for two countries with such relations to have many issues of common concern to discuss. Both states, he pointed out, agree that bilateral ties in all fields should be developed further. This understanding was actually reinforced during the discussions.

Marian Orzechowski said that he and Dr 'Abd al-Majid examined what Poland — a country with a certain degree of influence in Europe — and Egypt — a country with certain degree of influence in the Arab world — could work for peace and security and for the alleviation of tension around the globe. He stated that the talks dealt with world peace and security, conditions in Europe and the Middle East, the Palestinians issue, the disputes in the region, and the task of resolving conflicts through peaceful means. Such solutions, he said, are in everyone's interest.

The Polish foreign minister expressed his country's desire for closer cooperation with Egypt, particularly in the economic field, where it is needed most. In addition, Orzechowski noted that the economic problems of the Third World, and particularly that of debts, had been studied.

The Polish foreign minister said that work must be done to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace and security. This would help promote peace and security in the Middle East.

The Polish foreign minister highlighted his country's backing for an international conference under UN auspices as the only way to solve the Middle East problem. All parties concerned should take part in this conference, especially the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. He declared that Warsaw supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to a state of their own.

For his part, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described his talks with the Polish foreign minister as quite useful. He noted that they covered several political questions of mutual concern in addition to bilateral relations. 'Abd al-Majid said that the ties linking Egypt and Poland are long-standing, date back more than 60 years, and are founded upon the common interests of both peoples.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt appreciates Poland's scientific, technological, and archaeological achievements. He made special reference to the Polish school of archaeology.

'Abd al-Majid concluded by stating that the Polish minister will hold additional talks with other officials in Cairo on ways of promoting bilateral ties.

A joint communique is expected on Tuesday, and it will be devoted to the outcome of the Polish minister's trip to Egypt.

Suez Official Discusses Shipbuilding With PRC

NC021020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] 'Ismailia, 2 May (MENA) — Engineer Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, paid a recent visit to China and has said that he discussed cooperation in shipbuilding and repair between the Shanghai shipyard and the Suez Canal Authority shipyard at Port Said.

In an exclusive statement to MENA Ismailia, Eng 'Adil said that Chinese officials thanked the Suez Canal Authority for the services it renders to international trade and navigation in general, and to Chinese ships in particular. They also commended the authority's decision to include the Chinese ship inspection bureau among the international inspection bureaus whose certificates are admissible at the Suez Canal Authority.

Eng 'Adil pointed out that China will supply the authority's shipyard with the spare parts for Chinese ships that require urgent repairs so that they may be ready to resume their voyages without having to return to China or other ports.

Eng 'Adil said that it was agreed to conduct a study on the possibility of establishing warehouses for Chinese merchandise in the free zone of Port Said and Suez, so Chinese ships may make up for the freightage discharged at Asian and European ports. This way, the ships would not have to return empty to China for a reshipment. This would ultimately reduce costs and generate a worthy revenue for Chinese shipping companies.

The chairman of the Suez Canal authority returned from Beijing the day before yesterday, following a week's visit at the invitation of the Chinese transportation minister.

During his visit, Eng 'Adil held a number of meetings with Chinese officials with a view to bolstering cooperation between Egypt and China. He also visited the Guangzhou annual fair, which displays Chinese goods for international marketing.

It is worth noting that a 1,000 Chinese ships cross the Suez Canal authority.

Al-Sharif Receives PRC Party Delegation

NC031435 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif met in his office at noon today with the members of a PRC Communist Party delegation led by the party's deputy chairman [na'ib ra'is al-hizb]. Bilateral relations in the field of information and ways of promoting them were discussed at the meeting. The PRC ambassador in Cairo and Husayn 'Anan, head of the secretaries of the Radio and Television Union, were also present.

FRG's Genscher Sends Message to 'Abd al-Majid

NC021449 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (MENA) — FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sent an urgent message to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message deals with Genscher's activities in a number of Middle East states, as well as his contacts with Arab parties regarding the question of terrorism in the region.

Genscher received Al-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Egypt's ambassador to Bonn, and handed him the message. He also discussed with the ambassador the question of international terrorism and ways to combat it, as well as ways to give momentum to the Middle East peace process and the possibility of a more active European role in this regard.

Genscher's meeting with the Egyptian ambassador falls within the framework of consultations which the German minister is holding with Arab officials. He has already met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Belgrade. Genscher's meetings precede his attendance at the summit conference of the seven industrial states scheduled to be held in Tokyo on Sunday.

Reportage on Activities of Minister Butrus Ghali

Receives FRG Military Delegation

NC031913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with the members of a visiting FRG military delegation led by Lieutenant General (Von Zandrar). The situation in the Middle East and the efforts being made to achieve regional peace and security were among the

subjects discussed.

Refuses Comment on Falashas

GF021402 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has refused to comment on a report that an airplane carrying a number of Ethiopian Jews — Falashas — had landed at Cairo International Airport. Quoting Butrus Ghali, *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper says that he received a cable a few days ago from the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv inquiring about the truth of this report.

Authorities at Cairo airport have denied the landing of the airplane, however *AL-ITTIHAD* has confirmed that an airplane carrying a number of Israelis landed at Cairo airport last Tuesday from Nairobi.

Receives Press Delegation

NC031404 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 3 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today the press delegation invited by the United Nations to visit the area for a fact-finding mission on the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ghali expounded Egypt's efforts to consolidate peace march and its continuing endeavour to achieve just and overall settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Dr Ghali underlined the importance attached by Egypt to the U.N. role in this field and Egypt's support to hold an international conference on peace.

The delegation includes journalists from various nationalities and will pay similar visit to Jordan and Syria.

Leaves for UN Committee Meeting

NC040813 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Geneva this morning to attend the meetings of the 32nd session of the UN committee for international law, scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Dr Ghali has stated that the committee will discuss a number of legal matters, particularly the use of rivers and waterways for purposes other than navigation, the stability of international peace and security, and the international responsibility of UN member-states and their legal immunity.

Paper Warns of Nuclear Risks Posed by Israel

NC050719 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — Referring to the Soviet nuclear reactor accident, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warns of the risk resulting from Israel's refusal to open its nuclear plants for inspection by international control and inspection organizations.

In its editorial today, the paper says: While blaming Moscow for what has happened to one of its nuclear reactors, we must blame Israel for its nuclear policies, which could subject the Middle East to many risks. The paper stresses the need for a commitment by all UN members to ratify the international agreements regulating the use of nuclear energy.

Islamic Groups May Have Obtained Missing Weapons

NC021949 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian *ROSE AL-YUSUF* magazine has reported that 20,000 weapons disappeared from the Asyut camps following the recent riots and that Islamic extremist groups may have obtained some of them.

The Egyptian authorities have arrested dozens of Extremist Muslims, including Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, who is a Jihad Movement ideologist. He has already been acquitted twice in connection with the assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. It should also be noted that Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman issued a judgement [fatwa] permitting the killing of President Sadat.

56 'Extremist' Muslims Imprisoned for Attack

NC011956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1709 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Aswan, 1 May (MENA) — The public prosecutor in Aswan has decided to imprison 56 people belonging to the extremist muslim group which had attempted to storm the Al-Nasr Mosque [on 29 April]. Among those who have been arrested is Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, professor at the Foundations of Islam College in Asyut. The public prosecutor has brought a number of charges against him, including illegal gathering and resisting authorities. The prosecution has also decided to release three people, all of whom are minors. They will be turned over to their parents. The public prosecutor has agreed to transfer one of the accused to a cairo hospital for treatment. Six detained university students will also be allowed to take their exams.

Commentator on Problems of Religious Extremism

PM301416 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 25 Apr 86 pp 4, 5, 7

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Violence Concealed Beneath the Veil"]

[Excerpts] I wonder, just as other people wonder, what is the reason for this sudden escalation of activity by Islamic groups, activity that recently turned into violence in some of the Egyptian universities.

What happened recently at some colleges in Al-minya, Asiyut, Cairo, and particularly the Qasr al-'Ayni medical college should not go unnoticed. We should ask ourselves: Why is this escalating violence and what are the motives behind it? What kind of university do we want? Some people have gone as far as using knives and knuckle-dusters in order to suppress every opposing view and kill every opportunity for dialogue. Indeed I wonder, just as others wonder, on what kind of relationship or traditions a healthy university life can be based if some individuals from those groups of people can manhandle a respectable university professor who is supposed to be venerated by his students and to threaten to cut out his tongue and amputate his hand because he argued with a female student about the meaning of the veil she was wearing considering that she has chosen medicine as her future career.

The dean's argument was that the veil is not suitable for a doctor because a patient would like to see hope in the doctor's face and because the veil impedes communication between the doctor and the patient, not to mention impeding other practical things such as the rules for entering exams which require that every male and female student be identified. If some people see that wearing a veil is religious what is to stop others from wearing it as a means of concealing one's identity?

But the hardliners made a big issue out of it; they protested, made threats, and attributed to the dean things that he did not say in order to force him to accept what they have forced other colleges to accept.

What kind of a university will ours be if the Islamic groups insist through oppression, violence, and intimidation on a university life conforming with their wrong and narrow understanding of religion and in accordance with their incorrect view of the question of morals.

According to them music corrupts morals because it is the voice of the devil; there should be no room in universities for innocent entertainment because it is against religion; and mixing of the sexes should be banned because it leads to temptation. Therefore female students must study in a hall separate from that of the male students, and if there is no room then separation of the two sexes in the same class should be done by keeping some vacant seats between the two sexes; and the lecturer must stop delivering his lecture upon hearing the muezzin call for prayer and remain seated in his place waiting for those students who have gone out for prayer to return before resuming his lecture. As for mixed outings, their mere mention is banned because they are the embodiment of corruption.

These people do not accept any argument on the grounds that they are the majority in the students unions and therefore have the right to impose on university life whatever strange traditions they wish. If a teacher objects he would be accused of blasphemy and if a student dares to differ his lot would be a hard beating as an example for the others.

I do not wish to get involved in a futile argument about the veil because it is still subject to contradictory interpretations on which there is no consensus. But I would like to ask those who imagine that through violence they can go back to a past era in distant history: Are outward appearances sufficient to reassure us that Islam will regain its early purity and that we can restore a pure era such as that of the early caliphs?

I would like to ask them: What can we do about the hundreds of thousands of women working in factories, markets, and offices and the millions of mothers and daughters in the countryside working in the fields with no veil or purdah? Shall we force everybody to wear a veil or purdah by the force of law? Which of these shall we impose in order to be reassured that the era of the first caliphs will be restored and that we will again restore it in the 21st century? Nevertheless, the fact is that the issue of the veil is only an excuse like many other excuses that those groups invent in order to justify their deliberate escalation, behind which lie other motives. Perhaps the motive that is most evident in the activities of these groups is the attempt from time to time to create opportunities for some kind of test of strength in the hope of gaining greater influence or imposing their mental terror so that everybody will remain silent out of fear and for safety's sake. I was alarmed to hear from a senior university official that the number of incidents involving Islamic groups in Egyptian universities has doubled, reaching more than 350 incidents of increasing violence. There has been a greater increase in the use of knives and knuckle-dusters in clashes with students who disagree with the Islamic groups' views or those who reject the concepts which those groups try to impose by force on university life. Unfortunately scores of such incidents have involved hard and painful beating of students whose only crime was to speak to their female colleagues. They have also involved serious insults to the tutorial staff who reject this mental terror. Indeed some of these incidents occurred outside the university compound. In Al-minya groups of students tried to attack some tourist groups that go there to visit the town's landmarks. Tourist groups were attacked with stones because the women were not decently dressed! This has compelled tourist organizers to cancel visits to Al-minya landmarks from the tourist programs. Certain extremist groups are also striving to impose their control on many Waqf mosques. They force preachers to abandon their pulpits and replace them with preachers with more strident voices and more capable of expressing the ambitions of these groups.

Intensive political efforts are also being made to augment the presence of these groups in certain political parties that lack a popular base among the Egyptian public. In fact, matters have gone as far as openly negotiating to buy out one or two parties, particularly since it has become evident that the alliance between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Al-Wafd Party is being seriously shaken because by nature this party cannot absorb the more extremist elements.

From time to time efforts of certain secret organizations come to light revealing plans for certain violent operations involving an attack on some security men or a raid on a jeweler's store in the hope of securing resources that would enable them to implement plans to commit violence as happened in Mit Ghamr 4 months ago.

In the light of these apparent incidents that need no evidence and of other incidents that are still mysterious it is natural to ask if the fires in two of Cairo's theaters within a period of 2 months were accidental due to a short circuit or due to some kind of organized planning.

What is astonishing and strange is that all these obvious and mysterious events are taking place under the very eyes of the political forces in Egypt that for reasons of political shortsightedness prefer to remain silent than to discuss things openly.

How?

Differences between the NDP Party and the Al-Wafd Party or the differences between the NDP Party and the Socialist Labor Party or the NPUG Party may be wide or narrow, but all these parties are supposed to act in the certain belief in the need to preserve the democratic framework that is based on multiplicity of parties and the need for a common and responsible realization that legitimate political action should be conducted only openly and in the common belief that violence as a means to reach power is excluded and that only democracy and its institutions are to be relied upon. What is to be done?

It must be made clear from the beginning that I am not inviting the hostility of anybody. I only want to ask myself and others about the reasons for this sudden escalation in the behavior of the Islamic groups in a number of university colleges. I also want to ask myself and others about the phenomenon of violence in society, which we all can see is on the rise. Perhaps some peoplein ruling party circles and the government believe that this is an unsuitable time to raise this question and maybe it is better to partially shut our eyes to what is happening around us. Maybe the sedition will remain dormant and nobody will awaken it. Ormaybe we can help the situation by remaining silent in the hope that matters will not get worse or by making the mistake of exaggerating the weight of these groups and their influence on the ground.

But I would say that constantly exposing and frankly and openly discussing these phenomena, regardless of their implications, is the only way for matters to remain in their true perspective. But matters will not remain in their true perspective unless we involve society in the problem and in debating it. This would certainly lessen the possibilities of confrontation and violence and would set the scene and prepare the climate for new solutions based on a comprehensive view of the problems, instead of finding ourselves all at once facing the choice of resorting to a security solution that has so far proved its ineffectiveness in dealing with the problems of religious extremism in Egypt or containing their dangers.

Husayn Summarizes Advantages of Al-Faw Battle

JN041108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that Iraq's new approach is to destroy the Iranian Army everywhere as long as the war continues and the Iranians occupy part of Iraqi territory. Speaking to the secretary and members of the Baghdad organizational office of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who met him today, the president said that from now on we can attack the Iranian Army everywhere, in Dezful, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], or in any area or Iran, and to strike at this army to kill Iranian troops or take them prisoner. The president noted that the Iranian forces will one day be driven out of the Al-Faw area after suffering tens of thousands of casualties in addition to the ones they have lost so far. [passage indistinct] He added that one of the most important benefits of the Al-Faw battle is that it has exposed those who justified their treason by saying that they helped Iran bring down the Baghdad regime while not to occupying Iraqi territory. He said that it has been proved that they are cooperating with Iran to occupy Iraqi territory. This exposed the Arab nation's enemies everywhere.

The president also said that the second advantage of the Al-Faw battle is that it has obviated the ideas of the Iraqi Army and political leadership to cross Iranian borders and pursue the Iranian forces of invasion and aggression. He said that the battle had proved to world public opinion that Iraq wanted peace, that it has no designs on a single inch of Iranian territory, and that it respected Iran's choices without any interference in its internal affairs.

President Saddam Husyan pointed out that Iraq raises the slogan of the return to the international border by the two sides; establishing complete peace based on mutual respect of sovereignty and of choice, including noninterference in internal affairs; making Iraq and Iran two positive factors concerning Gulf security; and making Iran respect the Arabs.

The president asserted that if the war were to end today and Iran invaded an Arab country tomorrow, it would find the Iraqi Army confronting it in defense of the Arabs. He affirmed that the Iraqis will be at the service of the Arab nation everywhere because Iraq is adhering to its principles. There is no honest Arab who stands to lose because of our principles, the president said.

Minister Seeks World Pressure Against Iranian Camps

JN051023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has called on world countries and humanitarian organizations to assume their role of forcing Iran to respect international conventions on the treatment of POW's and halt its vicious massacre of Iraqi prisoners in Iranian detention camps. In a statement today, the Iraqi minister said that the Iranian rulers' barbarism and their measures against Iraqi prisoners have resulted in the death of many of these prisoners from prolonged torture or from bad conditions in Iranian jails. Latif Nusayyif Jasim explained that the threat of death facing thousands of Iraqi prisoners in Iranian jails dictate on all honest forces in the world to decisively confront the despots ruling Iran.

The Iraqi culture and information minister said that since the expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross mission from Iran more than 2 years ago there has been and an increase in the tribulations of the Iraqi prisoners under the Khomeyni regime which shows no mercy even to the Iranian peoples themsveles and flouts all international conventions and values.

On the other hand, the Iraqi culture and information minister warned the Iranian rulers against the consequences of continuing to strike at Iraqi cities. He said that when the Iranian rulers resort to such a course, this shows the state of despair they have reached, their bitter failure in the battlefield, and their blind hatred of our people.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that the Iranian rulers continued shelling of populated Iraqi areas is a sign of vicious and criminal designs Iraq must confront with a firm reply with all means if the Iranian rulers do not desist from shelling Iraqi cities and villages.

Trade Minister Receives U.S. Economic Delegation

JN031252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received here today [Marcel Wiley], head of the U.S. delegation to the Iraqi-U.S. joint working commission for trade and the representatives of U.S. companies which on the commission. Talks dealt with the opportunities and scope for promoting economic and trade cooperation between Iraqi establishments and U.S. firms. The meeting was attended by the U.S. firms. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad. The U.S. delegation arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days.

Oil Ministry Official Receives Group

JN041124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary, today met with the representatives of the U.S. companies on the Iraqi-U.S. working commission. They discussed cooperation in development projects, technology transfer, and training in the field of oil.

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed by AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI

JN031141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Paris, 3 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that if the Libyan regime does not abide by the summit and Arab League resolutions on the Iranian aggression against Iraq and on the Palestine question, there can be no Arab commitment to the Libyan regime. However, he added, there will always be a principled and moral Iraqi commitment to the Libyan people and the Libyan Arab territory, and Iraq has honored and will continue to honor its commitment to them.

In an interview with the magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* issued in Paris yesterday, the Iraqi foreign minister said: Now that the Libyan regime has called for a summit, a specific question must be addressed to it, and that is whether this regime is ready to abide by the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact on all issues. If there is no frank and clear answer, the Libyan call becomes mere blackmail of the Arab nation. He added that the Libyan and Syrian regimes have for years been playing a double game. On the one hand, the Libyan regime is adopting unilateral stands on many Arab issues and contradicting the stands of the Arab majority that are adopted within the framework of the Arab League institutions like the summit or the Arab League Council. On the other hand, this regime is trying, along with the Syrian regime, to use the Arab League as a propaganda rostrum, employing all means of pressure, blackmail, clowing, and vituperation.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that the Libyan regime has established a tripartite alliance with the Syrian and Iranian regimes which would conflict with the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact even if Iran were not at war with an Arab country. And since the Iranian aggression against Iraq exists, the alliance substantially cancels the justifications for allowing Libya and Syria to be in the Arab League.

Replying to a question on claims that the U.S. aggression against Libya is different from the Iraq-Iran war, Tariq 'Aziz said: This viewpoint is false and unpatriotic because he who distinguishes between one aggression and another disavows the pan-Arab viewpoint and stance and encroaches upon Arab territory and rights. Those who are advocating this twisted theory have nothing to do with the pan-Arab trend. He indicated that what the Libyan regime and its supporters are reiterating about the Iranian aggression is like what the Arab communists used to say about the Zionist usurpation of Palestine when they called for an alliance with the Israeli progressive forces against the Arab reactionaries and resisted Arab struggle against Israel, which the Arabs condemned, considering it pan-Arab treason. Tariq 'Aziz wondered if anyone in the world is thinking the way they think and said: Would the Soviet Union remain silent or fight if China, which is also a communist country, occupied part of its territory? Would the Soviet Union remain silent or consider it an aggression if the territory of an ally like Vietnam were occupied? He added: The answer is obvious. In this case the Soviet Union would not distinguished between China and the United States. He said that those advocating this stance are mentally and nationalistically deviant. He who aims at occupying Basra and Kuwait cannot be a friend of the Arabs or struggle with them to regain Jerusalem.

Referring to the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity, the Iraqi foreign minister said: All international sources, headed by those friendly to the Arabs, emphasize the existence of this cooperation and report on it. Zionist officials emphasize that the continuation of the war, which Iran wants, serves Israel's interests. Moreover, Iraq possesses tangible evidence of this cooperation in the modern Israeli weapons and equipment the Iraqi Army is capturing from the Iranian forces.

Regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya, Tariq 'Aziz said: We have condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya because it was a violation of the UN Charter and of the rules of behavior among states. It is unacceptable for a country to take the liberty to mete out punishment to an adversary. It sets a serious precedent which will cause the law of the jungle to prevail if it is repeated. The Arab nation and most world peoples have condemned this aggression. This obvious condemnation does not at all mean support for the Libyan regime's stands and policy because many of the Arabs and others who condemned the U.S. aggression have basic and strong reservations about the Libyan regime's odd stands and deviant policies. He indicated that had it not been for the weakness of Arab solidarity, in which the Libyan regime played a basic role, the United States would not have been able to do what it did because it had exploited Arab divisions and fragmentation on a large scale. The regimes in Tripoli and Damascus bear primary responsibility in this case.

On the siuation in Al-Faw, the Iraqi deputy prime minsiter said the recent Iranian aggression against Iraq on the night of 9-10 February was a large-scale offensive in which the Iranian regime mobilized all its capabilities and alliances, including its alliance with the Libyan and Syrian regimes and with the Zionsit enemy, which played a basic role in planning this aggression and in supplying Iran with many of its military needs, particularly aircraft, air defense, and arms technology. He added that Iran's strategic aim was to occupy Iraq's southern area, set up an agent state in it, and impose a new political, military, and economic reality on the entire Gulf region. However, he said, Iraq splendidly succeeded in neutralizing this aggression and foiling its strategic aims in the first stage. It then moved on to the stage of besieging the invading forces on a narrow strip of land which does not allow them to spread, and the Iranian invaders suffered huge losses. The last stage is that of completely destroying the invasion.

In his statement, the Iraqi foreign minister dealt with Arab reactions to the Iranian aggression. He said that Iraq has essential remarks on the scope of Arab reactions to the Iranian aggression. This matter is linked with the current Arab situation which lacks strength and firm stands. He continued: However, the stands of the majority are with Iraq. They support Iraq and consider its steadfastness a victory for the Arab nation and the Iranian aggression to be aimed at them. He said that the the stand of the Gulf states is part of this whole Arab stand. It is considered significant because the Gulf as well as Iraq are the targets. He added that the stand of the Gulf states on the aggression has become more sincere and obvious. Recently, the Gulf states expressed these stands, which existed before, in a more direct and obvious way.

Tariq 'Aziz criticized the Nonaligned Movement and its chairmanship for their failure to tackle the Iraq-Iran conflict. He said that the movement is required to put pressure on Iran in order to make it accept the movement's call. The movement should also show its readiness to take stands against the party that rejects the call. He noted the recent meeting in New Delhi, saying: A great majority of the delegations affirmed the need for a peaceful settlemnt of the conflict, and Iran alone opposed this. However, he added, the movement's chairmanship, which is held by India, did not point this out. He noted that flattery and the championing of personal interests over the basic principles of the movement have greatly harmed the movement and undermined its principles and effectiveness.

The Iraqi foreign minister touched on Iraqi-French and French-Iranian relations. He said that Iraqi-French relations developed before the Iranian aggression against Iraq, and that Iraq does not link the two. He added that France has vital interests in Iraq and that Iraq does not believe that France would relinquish these rights. Moreover, he said, relations between the two countries have Gulf and Arab dimensions, and France cannot ignore that.

Tariq 'Aziz continued by saying that Iraq has no objections to the establishment of normal relations between France and Iran based on international dealings, but Iraq is against bargaining. He said that some French officials thought of this method at one time, but they only reaped more Iranian blackmail. 'Aziz wondered if any country had ever succeeded in establishing relations with Iran on the basis of international dealings. He added that Iran's international relations are those of bargaining and temporary opportunistic deals governed by selfish, expansionist, and terrorist objectives.

The Iraqi foreign minister expressed concern about the establishment of strong fraternal relations between Jordan and the PLO based on mutual trust and joint action to regain Arab territory and rights. He said that this relationship is necessary within the framework of Arab solidarity, adding that those who are trying to undermine this relationship do not serve any party or the Palestine question, but are placing obstacles in the way of Arab solidarity and regaining Arab territory and rights.

On the Lebanese crisis and the future of Lebanon, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the Lebanese are mistaken if they believe that the Lebanese crisis can be solved outside the Arab framework and that they cannot find a final and stable solution to it. He added that the internal causes of the crisis are important and cannot be ignored but that foreign factors complicated the crisis and prevented its solution.

Tariq 'Aziz noted that struggle against Israeli influence and occupation is necessary for solving the Lebanese crisis. He added that the role of the Syrian regime is to undermine and divide Lebanon as well as profit from it. He said that the 10-year Syrian military presence in Lebanon has complicated the Lebanese crisis and divided Lebanon instead of uniting it as the Syrians claim. The Iraqi foreign minister affirmed that the Syrian regime, which had failed in many of its plans for Syria itself except the plans of destruction and terrorism, had proved its failure to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Tariq 'Aziz concluded his remarks on Lebanon by saying that the continuation of the Lebanese crisis without end is in itself, clear evidence of the Syrian regime's bad intentions.

Oil Minister Leaves For Kuwait OAPEC Meeting

JN050758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0755 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left for Kuwait this morning at the head of an Iraqi delegation to attend the OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting that will begin there tomorrow.

Reportage on Continuing War With Iran

Spokesman Denies Aircraft Raids

JN021210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1141 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Tehran radio lies about Iranian planes raiding Iraqi positions. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that not a single incident of penetration of Iraqi territory was recorded this morning, which clearly refutes the Tehran radio broadcast. Iranian communque No. 2,458 said that Iranian planes this morning bombed Iraqi armor concentrations and inflicted noticeable losses on them.

Maritime Target Hit

JN051140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0900 [0500 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi Military spokesman said that the Iraqi planes returned safely to the homeland after accomplishing their duty.

Iranian Brigades Destroyed

JN030925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA) — Iraqi forces today repulsed an attempt by an Iranian force estimated at two infantry brigades to attack the positions liberated by the IV Army Corps on Wednesday, preventing it from achieving any of its aims. In a statement to INA here, a military spokesman said the major part of the two Iranian brigades was destroyed after fierce battles supported by intensive artillery fire. He added that some of the two brigades' personnel were taken prisoner, quantities of weapons were seized, and the rest of the Iranian force was forced to withdraw in disarray.

It will be recalled that troops from the VI Army Corps captured an area of over 252 square km in the East Maysan sector, which covers Fakkeh, Sheykh Havi, and (Jananah) and has combat and tactical importance.

Communique No 2,211

JN021645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 May 86

[Communique No. 2,211 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are taking absolute control in all the operational theaters, continuing to strike at enemy remnants.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Further to Communique No. 2,209 issued on 30 April 1986 and following the triumphant offensive of the heroic IV Army

Corps, the enemy sustained 2,730 casualties and a great number of men taken prisoner, including a number of officers. Our forces also destroyed four tanks, three armored personnel carriers, one excavator, one 107-mm tubular launcher, one medium-caliber machinegun, and seven vehicles of various types, one of which carrying antitank missiles.

Our forces seized 36 armored personnel carrier, 7 tanks, 46 machineguns of various types, 13 GC rifles, 215 Kalashnikov rifles, 64 RPG-7 launchers, 16 106-mm guns, two of which mounted on wheels, 1 Dragon launching pad, 14 81-mm mortars, 9 60-mm mortars, 1 bulldozer, 14 vehicles of various types, 60 radio sets, 28 field telephones, and a great quantity of equipment and ammunition of various caliber. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy boats were destroyed and two enemy men were killed.
2. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front continued to direct heavy fire from artillery and other weapons against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering efforts, killing more than 50 men and wounding others. Our forces destroyed one 106-mm gun, five vehicles, four excavators, three bulldozers, one digger, and four infantry positions. Our forces also destroyed three ammunition dumps.
3. One of our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions and opened fire on enemy units, inflicting casualties and destroying eight rafts and two small boats. Our force returned safely to base. In the same sector, one of our patrols seized six enemy rafts which were pulled to our positions.
4. One enemy vehicle was destroyed and one GC rifle was captured in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our forces also destroyed one infantry position and created fires in enemy camps in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.
5. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 May 1986

Communique No 2,212

JN031715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Communique No. 2,212 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With strength, force, determination, and loftiness our valiant Armed Forces stand like an impregnable wall in the face of the coveters, making the despot enemy sustain defeat and humiliation.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. At 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday, an enemy force estimated at two infantry brigades tried to attack our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the heroic IV Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted the enemy force with all types of weapons. Following a fierce battle, and using intensive artillery support, the enemy attack was contained. At dawn today, the major part of the attacking force was wiped out and the rest of the force was forced to withdraw in disarray. Our valiant forces imposed their complete control on the situation without allowing the enemy to achieve any of its objectives. Our fighters inflicted heavy loss of life on the enemy, with more than 750 either killed or wounded in addition to enemy losses in weapons and military hardware. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces. Scores of enemy personnel were taken prisoner and weapons and military hardware the enemy had left behind were captured.

Elsewhere in the same sector, the enemy, using a force estimated at one infantry company and supported by antitank weapons, tried to approach our forward positions. Our brave fighters confronted this force, inflicted heavy losses upon it, and forced the rest to flee. Our heroic units in another area of the same sector also confronted an enemy group which tried to approach our forward positions and forced the enemy group to flee, leaving behind some weapons which were captured by our fighters.

Our fighters captured the following weapons: one 60-mm mortar and two Kalashnikov rifles. Our brave forces also captured the following weapons in addition to those mentioned in Communique No. 2,211 issued yesterday: Two Chieftain tanks, one personnel carrier, five machineguns of various calibers, two RPG-7 launchers, one SPJ-9 gun, one gas-operated gun, two binoculars, three radios, one 81-mm mortar, one GC gun, one mounted tubular launcher, one B-10 gun, one telephone exchange, one pair of binoculars for use on personnel carriers, one pair for sighting tanks at night, and one flare gun, as well as large quantities of various types of military hardware. May God bless the true men of the heoric IV Army Corps.

2. An enemy force estimated at over an infantry company tried to approach our forward positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons. Enjoying the support of our able artillery, our fighters wiped out the bulk of the attacking force while the rest fled.

The enemy, using a force estimated at over one infantry company and accompanied by other enemy groups, tried for a second time to attack our positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted the enemy force with fierce fire. With intensive and accurate artillery and tank support, our fighters foiled the enemy attempt and inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force while the rest fled. In a third attack, the frustrated enemy sent other groups to attack our positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters engaged the enemy groups with all types of wepaons. Thanks to the splendid support of the artillery and tanks, our fighters crushed the enemy attempt, killing more than 100. The situation was completely settled in favor of our heroic forces.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our units sighted an enemy group and confronted it, killing 17. Our fighters also confronted another group, killing 15. Our able units in various areas of the same sector achieved the following: 4 infantry positions were destroyed and 20 soldiers in these postiions were killed and 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 2 shovels, 6 vehicles, 8 ammunition dumps, 3 observation posts, 1 machinegun, and 4 machinegun positions were also destroyed. May God bless the heroic men of the VII Army Corps.

3. Our brave units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under

the III Army Corps achieved the following: Three enemy soldiers were killed, one GC gun and one Kalashnikov rifle were captured, and one shelter and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Six enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps and the enemy was seen evacuating them.

4. The criminal Iranian forces shelled Khanaqin with long-range artillery, damaging 10 houses.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General command, 3 May 1986

Communique No 2,213

JN041630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Communique No. 2,213 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's blessed soldiers are forging ahead along the path of principles, carrying out their duty in protecting Iraq's territory, honor, accomplishments, and its people's dignity and in defeating the despotic enemy in all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units on the VII Army Corps front continued to deliver concentrated strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering works, inflicting the following losses: five enemy soldiers killed, others wounded; two guns, five observation posts, one tower, one machinegun, eight positions, two shovels, and two Poclain excavators destroyed; one vehicle and five ammunition dumps set ablaze; and large fires started in several areas of the sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

2. One of our units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army corps spotted an enemy group estimated at 10 men. Mortar fire was opened on them, killing some of them and forcing the rest to flee. Our units in the same sector also destroyed seven infantry positions and set one ammunition dump ablaze.

3. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four others were wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

4. Our forces in the IV Army Corps operational sector seized the following weaponry and equipment, in addition to that mentioned in our previous communiques: 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles of various types, 4 bulldozers of various types, 1 shovel, 69 Kalashnikov rifles, 35 RPG-7 launchers, 6 60-mm mortars, 5 machinegun pads, 1 medium-caliber machinegun, and quantities of various types of ammunition and hardware equivalent to 4 large truckloads.

5. Some Iranian military men defected to our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

6. The forces of the clique ruling in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 May 1986

Jordanian, Syrian Detainees Released 4 May

JN050548 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[By Nayif al-Ma'ani]

[Text] The competent Syrian authorities yesterday released 12 Jordanian detainees who arrived in Al-Ramtha yesterday evening. Moreover, the competent Jordanian authorities yesterday released three Syrians who left Amman for Damascus yesterday evening.

Reportage on Visit of Syrian President Al-Asad

Arrives 5 May

JN051028 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan which will last several days at the invitation of his brother His Majesty King Husayn. His majesty headed those who welcomed him on arrival at Amman airport. Upon his excellency's descent from the aircraft the two great leaders embraced. The great guest then shook hands with those who were there to welcome him: His Highness Prince Muhammad, personal representative of his majesty the king; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Armed Forces Commander in Chief General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir. Meanwhile, a 21-gun salute was fired, and formations of the Jordanian ground, air, and naval Armed Forces greeted Jordan's great guest and the Syrian and Jordanian national anthems were played. The two leaders inspected the guard of honor and His Majesty King Husayn then shook hands with members of his excellency's delegation: Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. President al-Asad shook hands with the senate president, acting house speaker, the ministers, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Damascus on Meeting With Husayn

JN051148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 May 86

[Radio and television team dispatch]

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in the Jordanian capital of Amman at 1230 today, beginning his official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. A meeting was held between the president and his majesty the king at President Hafiz al-Asad's residence at 1250 today. Attending the meeting on the Syrian Arab side were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Attending on the Jordanian side were Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

At the end of this meeting, the president and his majesty the king held a closed meeting during which President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn had lunch. The radio and television team has learned that a meeting will be held between Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1700 today and will be attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

His Majesty King Husayn will host a dinner banquet in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad at 2030 today. The Syrian Arab and Jordanian sides and senior Jordanian officials will also attend the banquet.

King Husayn Addresses Arab Engineering Conference

JN031352 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has called for a unified Arab housing strategy to tackle the housing situation in the occupied territories by setting up savings funds and other specialized funds to extend loans and to support and finance Palestinian housing projects to bolster the steadfastness of kinfolk in the occupied homeland — kinfolk who daily face a cancerous spread of Zionist settlements on their land.

In a speech opening the 17th Arab engineering conference at the industrial complex on the Amman outskirts today, his majesty said that the developments and changes which have occurred in our Arab homeland in the past 2 decades should be dealt with. These changes are represented by the collapse of collective Arab action and pan-Arab commitment, as well as by the loss of faith in our own Arab capability, contrary to what the situation was when Jordan hosted the 10th Arab engineering conference in 1966. He asserted that this change is a serious trend which should be handled before it worsens and which should be curbed before it drives our nation into fragmentation, division, and loss.

His majesty explained that the best thing to do in this regard is to continue to provide specialized practical models of joint Arab action for any field and on any available level. For this purpose, he said, we should employ professional Arab capabilities and our nation's pan-Arab conscience — a conscience which, thank God, still preserves a tangible measure of its purity. He said that overall development involves changing and promoting various aspects of economic, social, and cultural life and that neglecting any of these aspects carries the dangers of negative aspects, contradictions, and societal imbalance.

He explained that the importance of this concept is especially evident in the engineer's work and in his role in various scientific and developmental fields. This role, he said, should not be confined only to technical or technological aspects, but should also take into consideration social and cultural requirements which give prominence to Arab identity and reflect characteristics of the Arab environment.

His majesty called for exerting special efforts on national and pan-Arab levels to lay down general objectives and plan a clear strategy in which transfer of technology takes place, taking into consideration priorities and real needs, as well as preventing cost overruns and promoting local technology in Arab countries. He also called for studying the structure of the Arab labor force to meet the requirements of various fields of labor and production — a structure which cannot be characterized by balance and credibility unless we pay the necessary attention to its various aspects and elements which include skilled workers, technicians, and specialized university graduates.

We should also take into consideration quantitative and qualitative aspects of various educational, training, and rehabilitation programs, as well as educational and vocational programs for training skilled workers and technical education programs for training technicians, in addition to promoting the work of university training specialists.

He asserted that without this comprehensive, balanced view of training manpower, developmental efforts will suffer from many difficulties and obstacles impeding achievement of developmental objectives.

University Official Says Soviet Radiation 'Meager'

JN041609 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Amman, 4 May (PETRA) — Dr Ilyas Salamah, director of the hydraulic research and studies center at Jordan University, has stated that the percentage of radiation carried by the recent rainfall as a result of the Soviet Chernobly nuclear plant accident does not pose any danger to the country.

He said that tests of the rainfall and air specimens taken from various places in the Kingdom over the past 3 days have shown that the quantity of radiation has begun to decrease and will vanish when the winds coming from the north end. He added that the hydraulic research and studies center at Jordan University measured the effect of the radiation which passed over Jordan starting from last Friday up to this morning. The percentage of radiation in the rain water and the air was meager and does not pose any danger in regard to the time it affected Jordan.

Prince Hasan Confers With Norwegian Delegation

JN301928 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The latest Middle East developments, current international issues, and relations between Jordan and Norway came under discussion today at a meeting between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the visiting Norwegian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Torbjorn Froysnes and the accompanying delegation. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting.

Prince Hasan Leaves for Meetings in Sweden

JN041918 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Sweden this morning to attend the meetings of the Independent International Committee on Humanitarian Issues cochaired by his royal highness and Prince Sadr al-Din Agha Khan. His royal highness was seen off at the airport by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, senior government and Army officers, and the Swedish charge d'affaires in Amman.

Decree Terminates Ordinary Parliamentary Session

JN301221 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued terminating Parliament's ordinary session as of the day after tomorrow, Friday. [2 May] Following is the text of the royal decree:

We Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Provision 8 of Article 78 of the Constitution, issue the following:

The Parliament's ordinary session shall be terminated as of 2 May 1986.

Birri Conditions for Settlement With Christians

NC031254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri today said: The least that can be approved is the acceptance of the tripartite agreement. If they [the Christians] agree to abolishing political sectarianism without having to implement the agreement, then we accept this. Birri welcomed any other proposals provided that they do not refer to the partition and division now taking place. He stressed: If they persist in proceeding with the partition, we will fight them and we will resort to the military course.

Birri stressed the need to strengthen resistance operations in the south until it is liberated. He called for making use of the recent Soviet position on UNIFIL.

Chamber Speaker al-Husayni Returns to Beirut

NC031326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Beirut this afternoon after a private visit to Paris following his official visit to Romania.

Reportage on Upcoming Al-Jumayyil Arab Nations Tour

Begins 6 May

NC040556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will begin a tour of Arab countries on Tuesday. He will visit Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia, and hold talks with Arab leaders on developments in the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East situation.

Prior to his tour, President al-Jumayyil exchanged messages with Arab leaders on current issues and bilateral relations. The president will brief Arab officials on the various aspects of the Lebanese problem and will emphasize the Lebanese option, which favors dialogue and accord. The president will call on the Arabs to support Lebanon and help it emerge from the crisis.

While in Tunisia, President al-Jumayyil is expected to meet with Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general.

To Visit Tunisia Only

NC041615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Sources close to the Presidential palace have denied reports published in certain papers today regarding the trips that the president intends to make to a number of Arab states. These sources confirmed that he will only visit Tunisia.

Junblatt Addresses 'Aramun Rally For Martyrs

NC041922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 4 May 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at a rally marking the inauguration of a martyrs' memorial in 'Aramun on 4 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] The way to pay true homage to our martyrs is to follow the same path that led them to the land of truth and eternity, to stand by the principles under which we took up arms and for which we have fought and will fight until we realize our objectives and see a democratic, Arab Lebanon emerge with a just political system and a genuinely nationalist army, and not a venomous, factional one.

I would like to stress the following points:

First, those who think the battle is over are far from the truth, as the Americans, Israelis, and Arab reactionaries are planning a new attack to slaughter patriotic Lebanese. Such onslaughts have taken place in many areas before, and the Lebanese have had the honor of defending their positions, standing up and fighting, and coming out victorious. The enemy's game at this point is to play for time until he is ready for the assault. Knowing this plan, I am baffled and dismayed that some whom we call patriotic or who happen to be classified as such for good or ill — I am not sure which — are long on rhetoric but short on reality.

How for example, can hundreds of soldiers from all sects in the North be recruited by the Lebanese Army without Sulayman Franjiyah or Rashid Karami taking any clear-cut stand? How can these soldiers then be sent to the Suq al-Gharb front [applause] and Duhur al-Shuwayr to fight us without Franjiyah and Karami, who have met five times in a month, saying a word about it? This is a small point, but one of importance to us. It is important to 'Aramun, 'Aytat, Beirut, and Ra's al-Nab'. [applause] Yes, we will fight together, but this time we will not cheat the impoverished people of the Southern Suburb, Ra's al-Nab', the South, and the mountain out of their sacrifices in order to give the credit to those who are no more than old fogies [taqlidiyyin balin]. [applause]

I hardly need to remind you of the huge armaments budget, the organized theft of public funds, and the decrees signed under the pretext of facilitating transactions. This is happening at a time when they give statements to papers proclaiming their boycott and refusal to go to B'abda.

Third [as heard], I say to his eminence the mufti [of the Republic], that we are under your protection here in 'Aramun, in Beirut, and in every part of Lebanon. We want you to remain as you were during the prayers at the municipal playground, accompanied by your brother the martyr Halim Fakhr al-Din. We want you, the true mufti of the Muslims and of Lebanon's underclasses, to stay free of political or religious prejudice. We will never forget, and neither will you, the thousands who are missing or have been killed by the Phalangists of East Beirut.

Anyone in the Islamic area who thinks he can launch a separate sectarian initiative is wrong, be he Sunnite, Druze, or Shi'ite. It is imperialism's plan to have Muslim sects disagree and fight one another from Lebanon to the Gulf. Its aim is to spark civil wars among Muslims so that the West may triumph through the crusaders' thorns, Israel and East Beirut.

Reportage on Visit by Finnish Foreign Minister

To Inspect UNIFIL Troops

NC031147 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Minister of Finland arrived in Beirut on a special plane from Damascus this morning for an official visit to meet a number of Lebanese officials and inspect the Finnish UNIFIL troops.

Arriving at the airport, the Finnish Foreign Minister stated: My visit to Lebanon is to inspect our UNIFIL forces, particularly since Finland will assume command of this force and thus will have a more effective role in it. I will also take the opportunity of this visit to meet with some Lebanese officials.

Responding to a question, he said: My visit will last 24 hours. I will then return to Damascus and go on to Jordan for talks with the officials there.

He added: I hope to form some ideas about the situation in the south and in the region and the tasks facing UN forces in the future.

Received by Al-Jumayyil

NC041346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received the Finnish foreign minister at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya at 1245 today. The Finnish ambassador to Lebanon, who resides in Damascus; and the secretary general and the director of political affairs at the Finnish Foreign Ministry attended the meeting. Discussions revolved around developments in Lebanon, particularly in the south, and the UNIFIL presence there.

The Finnish foreign minister reaffirmed his country's support for Lebanon and said that the Finnish forces will continue its effective participation in the UN emergency force. He also declared his country's support for Lebanon's call for UNIFIL's deployment on the international border and the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions to enable the UNIFIL to fully and effectively carry out its duties.

President al-Jumayyil hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of the Finnish minister and his delegation. The talks continued during the banquet.

Water Authority Testing River for Radiation

NC040958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Beirut's water authority has announced that in view of the possibility that the water of the Al-Kalb River basin might be contaminated as a result of rainfall, it has taken the precautionary step of using groundwater only as of 0200 today. This measure shall remain in effect pending the outcome of chemical tests to determine the proportion of radiation isotopes to ensure that the water is suitable for drinking.

The authority, meanwhile, assured the citizenry that the water supply from J'ita and from ground wells is suitable for drinking.

'Resistance' Rockets Israeli Settlement

NC021632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Members of the Islamic resistance, the forces of the Liberation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, attacked the Zionist settlement of Metulla with rockets this morning. An artillery emplacement was hit and the settlement set on fire.

The resistance men also attacked an Israeli position in the Ramyah area and fought with the soldiers manning it for 20 minutes. The number of casualties has not yet been determined due to the security cordon thrown around the area.

4 May Shelling

NC041451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Members of the national resistance shelled an Israeli position in Tallat 'Ayn Qinya at dawn today. Three Katyusha rockets fell in and around the post, causing some damage. Israeli tanks in the position retaliated by directing concentrated fire at Mimis, Mazra'at 'Ayn Tanta, and Hursh Wadi mimis. The violent shelling lasted about 40 minutes.

In the meantime, machinegunners manning a position in Zummarayya brought the Mimis Junction and the Fatir River under fire for approximately 5 hours.

Forces on Kidnapping of Two Cypriot Students

NC021738 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] The Foreign Relations Department of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has described the kidnapping of two Cypriot students as part of a comprehensive terrorist onslaught against the foreign presence in West Beirut and other occupied Lebanese territories. In its statement, the department noted that this new operation is evidence of the terrorists' intention to fight against all nonfundamentalist currents in a bid to isolate Lebanon from the outside world and to abrogate multiple democracy in the country.

The statement concluded by saying that the Lebanese Forces, which are entrusted with freedom in Lebanon, call on the Governments of Cyprus and the nonaligned countries, including moderate Arab states, to move their embassies, institutions, and nationals into the free Lebanese territories. This will put an end to the continuous threats [against these countries] which are promulgated in the jungles of chaos and terrorism.

Army Closes All Beirut Crossing Points

Closed 3 May

NC022144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that the Army Command has instructed Army units to close all the crossing points between East and West Beirut as of this morning, Saturday, until further notice. Security reasons and the fact that crossing between the two areas has become unsafe prompted this decision.

Our correspondent has learned that Lebanese Army Captain Riyad Dughan is the latest victim of a kidnapping operation along the crossing points. Unidentified gunmen abducted him yesterday as he was about to cross from East to West Beirut.

Amal Releases Army Captain

NC040559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement released Army Captain Riyad Dughan last night. Capt Dughan was kidnapped at the Franciscan-Racetrack crossing point on 1 May. It has been learned that he will be admitted to hospital for treatment of bruises.

Crossings Reopened 4 May

NC041111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Security committee sources have announced that the crossings points between East and West Beirut were reopened at 1200 today. Traffic is back to what it was prior to the closure of the crossing points.

Two Killed in Clashes Along Beirut Combat Lines

NC031204 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] The factional army has aggravated the situation on the combat lines. Fighting broke out with automatic weapons and rockets on the Museum-al-Barbir line at 1230 today. Mortar shells fell in the Al-Mazra'ah and Al-Barbir areas, wounding a number of civilians. We have been informed that two people were martyred by a mortar shell at 1320.

Clashes in Mountain Area, Upper al-Matn, Beirut

NC031309 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Lebanese Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb came under fire of medium-caliber machineguns from the Junblatt positions in the Al-Zahiriyah building in 'Aytat.

In upper Al-Matn, sniper fire reigns supreme on the Shrin and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat lines, which were the scene of clashes between the Lebanese Army and leftist gunmen at noon today. The Lebanese Army destroyed a 106-mm gun and its crew on the [word indistinct] line.

In another development, Amal and Palestinian gunmen appeared on the Al-Sharq movie theater line in the Sabra camp after 1500 today following an exchange of gunfire between the two sides.

Palestinians on Alert After Murder of Two

Tension 'High' in Camps

NC031509 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Two shells fell in the areas of Al-Dikwanah and Al-Rawdah in Greater Beirut at 1700 today.

According to the Internal Security Forces in West Beirut, tension is high in the Sabra and Shatila camps. The Palestinians have been placed on alert following the murder of two of their number, Karim 'Afifah and Sa'id Khidr.

It has just been reported that a woman was killed and that four other people were wounded by the shells which struck Al-Dikwanah and Al-Rawdah.

Amal Official Blamed

NC040610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A state of high tension prevailed around the Sabra and Shatila camps last night following the discovery of the bodies of Palestinians Karimah 'Afifi and Sa'id Khidr. A Palestinian spokesman accused the group of Amal official Al-Haj Qasim of having murdered the two Palestinians near Sports City yesterday afternoon.

Syrians, Islamic Gunmen Clash in Tripoli

NC041121 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Reports received from Tripoli say that the Al-Tall and Al-Qubbah areas are tense following an exchange of fire between the Syrian forces and Islamic organizations. Latest reports indicate that the direct cause of these clashes was the armed ambush of a Syrian military truck in the Al-Qubbah area. The Syrians suffered a number of casualties as a result. They then set up roadblocks and deployed their units in a number of areas. It has been noted that the Tripoli incidents coincide with the visit by the Syrian minister of culture to that city.

Syrians Said Interrogating Senior Amal Official

NC041129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that Syrian officials summoned Mustafa al-Dirani, official in charge of Amal's security department, to Damascus last month. He is still there undergoing interrogation. Mustafa al-Durani represents the opposition wing in the Amal Movement.

Deterrent Force Denies Ambush in Tripoli

NC041500 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A security source in the Arab Deterrent Forces has denied reports that Syrian servicemen were ambushed in Tripoli this afternoon. The source told us that this news, which was disseminated by a Phalangist radio, is completely false and divisive.

Artillery Fire Reported in Upper al-Matn

Army Positions Shelled

NC041707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1632 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] We have just received a report that the security situation has suffered a setback along the Upper al-Matn combat lines. Army posts and residential areas in Al-Zighrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and the surrounding hills have come under concentrated artillery and rocket fire from positions held by gunmen in and around Tallat Mar Ilyas and Shwayya. More than 20 mortar shells fell between 1900 and 1920. Fire from antiaircraft guns is being directed at Al-Zighrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, Al-Qaysariyah, and the Bikfayya-Himlaya Road, which was closed as a result this evening.

Situation 'Quiet'

NC041933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The situation on the Al-Zighrin-'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat line in Upper al-Matn has become quiet. Some limited fighting took place there between 1920 and 2030 when artillery and rocket fire was exchanged. Intermittent sniper fire can now be heard.

Clashes Flare Along Beirut Combat Lines

NC050728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Violent clashes are raging along the Al-Tayyunah-Dar al-Kitab and the museum-Al-Barbir combat lines. Rockets are striking as far as nearby eastern residential areas.

A recent report said that an Amal Movement tank near the Baydun building is directing fire at Army posts in Al-Tayyunah.

UAE Paper: Khaddam Wounded in Assassination Attempt

GF041119 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 May 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an assassination attempt on his life in Damascus last week. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned from a high-level source that Khaddam's driver was killed in the incident and that two others were wounded. The source did not reveal whether Khaddam was seriously wounded, but it confirmed that he was admitted to the hospital for treatment.

VOL: Demonstrators Call for Rif'at al-Asad Return

NC031713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] According to information from diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital, the areas of Tartus and Latakia were the scenes of some notable demonstrations last week calling for the return of Dr Rif'at al-Asad. The protesters also condemned the decision to remove him from the political scene.

According to the same information, the demonstrations follow some tension in relations between Rif'at al-Asad and Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam is working to keep al-Asad away, and in his efforts to do so is even pushing such proteges as Elie Hubayqah to assassinate the president's brother. The sources concluded by noting that these attempts have proven rather difficult, as senior Syrian officers are rallying around Rif'at al-Asad.

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Meetings

JN022021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ returned to Damascus this evening after heading the Syrian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings which were held in Fes.

Minister of State Al-Na‘ib Receives USSR Ambassador

JN031434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ‘Isam al-Na‘ib received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov at noon today. Talks revolved around current developments in the region and bilateral relations. Talks also touched on international issues of mutual interest.

Finnish Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN021803 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, the director of the Europe department, the chief of protocol at the ministry, the Finnish ambassador, and the embassy staff.

Holds Talks With Al-Shar‘

JN041827 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Official talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening.

Attending the talks on the Syrian side were ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe Department; ‘Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, director of the Information Department; Walid al-Mu‘allim, director of the foreign minister's office; and Mamduh Za‘rur, director of the minister of state for foreign affairs' office.

Attending on the Finnish side were General (Imno Bajonin), Defense Ministry director general; Jyrki Aimonen, Finnish ambassador in Damascus; (Sibo Batinin), director of the Political Department; (Elek Alto), assistant director of the Department of Culture and Information; and Mrs (Kristi Eskalin), director of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Office.

Talks revolved around bilateral relations, the UNIFIL role in southern Lebanon, and the current situation in the region. They also reviewed issues of mutual interest.

Received by Khaddam

JN051005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and the accompanying delegation at 0930 this morning. The meeting was attended by ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Finnish ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around the Middle East situation.

DPRK Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN041148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A DPRK labor party delegation led by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Damascus this morning on a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party National Command.

Papers on U.S. Plan To Dominate Region

JN040646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Arab Nation and Means of Confronting U.S. Aggression," the *AL-THAWRAH* editorial deals with the serious U.S. escalation against the Arab nation. The paper says: Statements by U.S. officials and U.S. practices have shown that the U.S. Administration has started to implement its plan of dominating the region and controlling it by force, now that it has failed to dominate it through plots or by spreading the policy of capitulation and imposing its results on the Arab nation.

In order to face this serious development in the aggressive U.S. policy, the Arab nation is called on to escalate its confrontation of the looming dangers by mobilizing its energies and resources to confront the imperialist-Zionist threat and adopt a unified Arab stance capable of curbing the forces of aggression. This can be effected by establishing a genuine Arab solidarity. This stance will not only confront and foil the aggressive U.S. and Israeli attempts but will also be the correct means of providing the requirements for liberating the land, regaining the rights, and protecting the Arabs from the looming dangers.

The newspaper *TISHRIN* asserts that brandishing the big stick has become a firm U.S. policy against peoples and regimes whose policies do not meet with Washington's approval. The United States is now committing aggression against the Arab nation by attacking Libya and threatening Syria. The newspaper noted that all indications are that the United States and Israel are preparing a powerful strike against Syria in order to force it to submit to U.S.-Israeli pressures and accept U.S. peace. This makes it incumbent on the Arabs to direct their efforts toward the source of real danger and stop futile ideas about the possibility of establishing peace in the region through a U.S. role or a U.S.-sponsored agreement.

Experience has shown that the various U.S. administrations do not fulfill their promises except where Israeli interest are concerned in order to allow Israel expand at the expense of Arab territory.

Concluding, the paper says that the eagerness to realize peace must not lead some people to shut their eyes to the latent dangers in the region or forget the Israeli military threats that are coupled with military concentrations and suspect moves, especially since the United States has proved that when it threatens to commit aggression it carries out its threats.

Rabin on Nuclear Disaster, U.S. Aid to Israel

TA031220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Alan Ben-'Ami — "before Rabin's departure for the United States this week" — date, place not given, recorded]

[Text][Rabin] I'm in no position to pass any judgment about the magnitude of this disaster [Chernobyl nuclear plant accident] and its technological and ecological implications, but I don't believe that, as a result of such an incident, there will be a stop or a halt in the long run to the tendency of many countries in the world to use nuclear power for the production of electricity. When it comes to Israel, I would say that we have to judge it, to judge our policy, if to introduce or not to introduce, on the merits, the economic merits of being less dependent in our electricity production on oil or coal alone, and the price of the electricity once we will introduce a nuclear power plant for electricity. Therefore I would not jump to any conclusion as a result of one tragedy.

[Ben-'Ami] One of the main topics you'll be discussing in the United States is the question of continuing U.S. financial aid to Israel, and the Americans themselves are facing economic difficulties and I'm sure that some of them will ask you why, why should the United States, in its own difficulties, try to help Israel more than it's doing at the moment, particularly since Israel is spending money on a controversial project like the Lavi, one which is controversial here in Israel with regard to cost.

[Rabin] Well, I don't believe that the issue of assisting Israel by American financial aid to make sure that the military strength of Israel will remain viable in view of the arms race that is going on in the Middle East is a real issue in the United States. I believe, unfortunately, it's much more an issue here, for example, for fiscal year 1987 that starts on October 1 1986, the President's proposal for the budget includes $1.8 billion in military aid to Israel. Therefore, this issue of getting American assistance in the size of $1.8 billion is not an issue any more between the Israel and American Government, with all its branches. At the same time, there are certain items that are differences between Israel and the United States, mainly in relation to the ways that the money is spent. One of them is, was, in my opinion, the issue of the development and the production of the Lavi. I believe that we have agreement with the United States about it. The Congress of the United States appropriated the money which is needed within the framework of the total sum given to Israel. Here and there there are questions. I believe that we can manage. There is another issue, the offset purchases, in which Israel used American financial assistance to a main contractor in the United States to subcontractors in Israel to find the items which are really needed to the IDF and no doubt to assist Israel's industry, especially the advanced technological industry of Israel. There are pressures within the United States, mainly by the industries, to reduce the commitment of the United States to give us a certain appropriation from the military assistance sums to be used in the way that offset. This issue will be brought up, but I must admit we face a real problem here.

[Ben-'Ami] You'll be arriving in the United States still in the aftermath of the American attack on Libya and the whole question of the fight against terror is also going to be something you'll be discussing there. I know that you believe in Israel's independence when it comes to freedom of action in the fight against terror. Where do you draw the line between independent policies and international cooperation on this? What can nations do together? Where do you think they need to do things on their own?

[Rabin] Well, there are many ways to cope with terrorism. The main problem is how to cope with terrorism when it is supported, assisted, and encouraged by sovereign states. The real difficulty is not fighting the terrorist organizations if they are on their own, but once they are assisted financially. They are assisted by giving them the right to use sovereign soils of many countries, assisted by diplomatic means of some of the Arab countries. It makes the problem of coping with terrorism much more complicated, especially in the aspect of international terrorism. No doubt the act that was taken by the United States was aimed to go to the source of the problem. It was an American action. Israel was not part of it. Israel was not notified beforehand about it, and no doubt the question of international cooperation in coping with terrorism, it's a vital issue in the success of the free world, and not only the free world, in bringing terrorism to a minimum, if not to totally eliminate it.

[Ben-'Ami] The seven largest Western industrial countries are going to be holding a summit next week and they are also going to be discussing terror and how to deal with it. What practical steps would you like to see them deciding on at that summit?

[Rabin] Mainly to take more effective means against countries that support clearly terrorism and, second, to find ways of a better cooperation between those who are committed to fight terrorism in passing information, in allowing what is needed to prevent international terrorism, either through the airways, airports, and other means, or other ways that terrorism is using on the international scene.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me turn more to issues here at home, the situation with regard to the peace process with Jordan. Mr Peres has said that there has been some quiet diplomacy under way between Israel and Jordan. How do you see the situation today? Is Israel any closer to some sort of peaceful settlement of issues with the Jordanians, with the Palestinians, even?

[Rabin] As long as Jordan will not decide to go it alone with the support of the Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, I don't see great hope for a real breakthrough. It looks to me that at the present the tension between Jordan and the PLO reached a real peak. Therefore, as long as Jordan will not decide to go it alone, the hopes for a real breakthrough have been reduced.

[Ben-'Ami] And quiet diplomacy is not getting anywhere?

[Rabin] Well, I'm not aware about private diplomacy. The problem is a basic policy decision on the part of Jordan. Can Jordan afford to go it alone, and as long as Jordan will not be able to do so, there will not be a breakthrough.

Peres: No Progress in Relations With Jordan

TA051013 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] There is no progress or change in relations between Israel and Jordan — this was stated in yesterday's Cabinet session by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in reply to a query by Minister Ari'el Sharon. Minister Sharon said his question should have been directed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his Likud colleague, who said that he was aware of the contacts with Jordan, but as Shamir was abroad he had to direct the question to the prime minister.

Peres emphasized that "there are ongoing contacts with Jordan through the United States; there are no agreements between us and Jordan, but there are understandings." Answering a query by Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i whether it was true that Jordan reacted angrily to his remarks on educational television, Peres emphasized that "there was no Jordanian reaction."

Answering another Sharon query, Peres said that he did not know of any intention to withdraw the Military Government from Gaza.

POST: Al-Asad Obstacle to Peres-Husayn Contacts

TA050902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 May 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Empty Horizon"]

[Text] For a long while now contacts between Israel and Jordan have been maintained through U.S. channels, Premier Shim'on Peres confirmed to the Cabinet yesterday. The contacts concern understandings, not agreements, and they do not bear some of the interpretations placed upon them.

The premier's ambiguous reassurance probably did not allay the suspicions of the nationalist ultras within the Cabinet, for whom even a mere semblance of progress towards starting a diplomatic momentum with Jordan signifies a nefarious plot in the making to hand over portions of Eretz Yisra'el. Not all Likud leaders would repeat Ari'el Sharon's warning to "the Ammonite hypocrite" that it is Israel which has rights in Transjordan, and not vice versa. But they will all vie with him in promising expanded settlement in the territories after the rotation.

The suspicions, nevertheless, seem more than a trifle exaggerated. At the moment, even the bland mention by Mr Peres of the continuance of pointless contacts gives King Husayn the jitters. To make the slightest move forward, the king needs support from within the Arab camp. He cannot go it alone: and having virtually dumped Yasir 'Arafat, he must seek his Arab legitimacy in the not-too-warm embrace of 'Arafat's deadly enemy, Hafiz al-Asad.

But to what purpose? Some Israelis have lately been toying with the hope that the Syrian president might give the Hashemite monarch a green light to enter into peace talks, under international auspices, with Israel, without insisting on his own participation as an active spoiler. Al-Asad's recent speech in Moscow should have put paid to any such illusions: the only talks acceptable to him are those endorsed by his Soviet patrons, and they are at best only marginally related to peace.

Nevertheless, Husayn and Al-Asad both need one another. Which is why Al-Asad is today arriving in Amman for what is billed as the final stage in a Syrian-Jordanian feast of reconciliation. The visit was to have been held nearly two months ago, to return Husayn's own journey to Damascus last December, in the course of which he was supposed to have "broken the ice" with the Syrians. But the water apparently remained too cold for them to start swimming together right away.

They remain an exceedingly odd couple. During the past few weeks they have been taking diametrically opposed positions on the American strike against Libya, Husayn chuckling gleefully about it in private and Al-Asad coming out furiously as Al-Qadhdhafi's best friend. But their interests are sufficiently complementary to warrant a liaison of convenience, for a while. Al-Asad can help Husayn keep walking the tightrope of survival without tripping over.

For a price, to be sure. The foreign reserves of Al-Asad's Syria are near depleted; its expectations of cheap supplies of Iranian oil are not being fulfilled; hordes of jobless Syrian workers are now streaming back home from the Gulf states, while a terrorist underground of diverse origins is directly challenging the regime. Husayn could help Al-Asad by interceding with the Gulf potentates for financial aid to Syria, and by closing the frontier between the two countries more tightly to prevent crossing into Syria of Moslem Brotherhood grups, which earlier he had tolerated if not backed.

Hugs and kisses will produce no great new friendship, but perhaps some stability. Neither country will alter its policy radically as a result. Al-Asad must think he is doing Husayn a favor by not demanding that he scrap the Amman agreement, as he insists the PLO do if its leaders wish to so much as talk to him.

Those in this country who dread a peace with Jordan may sleep quietly for now. Nothing worth their worrying about is happening.

Cabinet Views Jordan Contacts, Hebron Development

TA041200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1127 GMT 4 May 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, live from Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] Well, the political part of the Cabinet session opened with a confirmation by the prime minister that contacts really are being conducted via the Americans on the issue of Jordan. For the moment, there are only understandings, there are no agreements.

Another issue that was raised at the Cabinet session was that of construction in Hebron, or the refurbishing of the Hadassah Building in the Hebron Jewish Quarter. At the end of the Cabinet session, Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin made the following announcement about this:

[Begin Beilin recording] In reply to a question, the prime minister explained that the Cabinet works in accordance with its guidelines and in accordance with the coalition agreement in everything that involves building in Hebron. Any building that goes beyond a decision by the former government regarding the composition of the Jewish courtyard, as well as any significant development of that courtyard, will require the Cabinet's approval. The government guidelines are valid for the entire period in office of the national unity government. [end recording]

The Hebron issue was raised at the Cabinet session on the initiative of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who wanted to have Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi's statement examined; that is, he promised that the Jewish courtyard would be built up and other buildings and families would be added to it.

[Begin Rubinstein recording] I have two points to make: First of all, the Jewish court in Hebron is not a settlement, and I insist that it is not a recognized settlement, it has never been regarded — that place has never been regarded as a recognized settlement, and, second, even if it was a recognized settlement, if people want to develop it, the Cabinet must decide on this. I also disagree with my colleague the defense minister on this. He appealed to the attorney general. The attorney general deflected the issue to the Cabinet for a political decision, and following my raising the issue, the prime minister announced that there would be no significant deviation from development in a limited framework of the Jewish courtyard in Hebron. [end recording]

On these matters, Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi said that building in Hebron is, in his opinion, anchored in the Cabinet's decision and he is implementing this decision. He has not demanded an additional budget for the building in Hebron. What is happening here in the Cabinet, Minister Levi said, is an attempt by a few ministers to cause incitement against the settling of Eretz Yisra'el out of hostility and for political reasons. Minister Levi warned against this thinking and said he wants to warn against a destructive approach, because it will not remain one-way, Minister Levi said. He does not know who will win in this confrontation, but he does know who will lose: The Cabinet will lose. Everything that has been achieved through common efforts, if you want a confrontation, will go into the abyss, the minister of housing and construction said.

Another matter at today's Cabinet session was the racism law. Will it be brought [to the Knesset], when will it be brought, and how will it be brought? Well, it was agreed today by the Cabinet that at the first Knesset session the racism bill will be brought, in its existing text, for a vote. If agreement is not achieved within the next few days, an agreement that will be initiated by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim, if they do not reach an understanding with the members of the religious factions, the racism bill will be brought to the first Knesset session and the coalition members will be given freedom of voting. At any rate, Minister Nisim, who is the initiator of that bill and its author, has said that this is a very important bill, one of principle, and it is inconceivable that this bill should not be approved by a large majority and with the agreement of the members of the religious factions. So we can expect that at the first Knesset session, as soon as the recess ends after Independence Day, the racism bill will be brought and approved by the Knesset.

Peres Asks Justice Minister for File on Waldheim

TA042015 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] If the allegations of Kurt Waldheim's involvement in actions against Jews and partisans during his military service are proved true, Israel will draw all the necessary conclusions. This was stated this evening by the prime minister, who appeared before students from development towns. Mr Peres said that he has asked the justice minister to compile a file with all the facts and charges against Waldheim and to prepare a legal opinion on the matter.

[Begin Peres videorecording] I have no intention of participating either in the elections or the guesswork about their results. This is none of my business. However, it is necessary to find out whether the charges against Kurt Waldheim, which are extremely grave, are legally sound. I myself have heard the questions, which are quite piercing, and the answers, which are dubious. Let me just give one example of an answer given by Kurt Waldheim that is not convincing. He published an autobiography in which he omitted 2 years of his life. When asked why he deleted these 2 years, he replied that they have no literary value. [laughter] And what years are those? Precisely the 2 years which he served in the Nazi Army. All the years have a literary value except those years. I believe this gives rise to a lot of problems and fears.

This morning, with the entire Cabinet's consent, I asked the justice minister to compile all the facts and list all the accusations, and to analyze them from a legal point of view so that the Israeli Government's conclusions will be legally sound. We are not a newspaper or any other kind of institution; we are a government, and we must provide an answer which is both serious and well-founded. If the legal material in this dossier, which will be analyzed, indeed proves that Kurt Waldheim served in the Nazi Army and was active against partisans or Jews, we will draw all the necessary conclusions from this. This is my opinion on the matter. [applause] [end recording]

Jerusalem Reacts to Shamir Remarks on Waldheim

TA040855 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Last night, regarding the election being held in Austria today in which Kurt Waldheim is expected to be elected chancellor, a senior Jerusalem source said that Israel should honor the decision mady by the Austrian nation. The source added that the advance and vain ideas about the possibility of a severance of relations between Israel and Austria if Dr Waldheim is elected are nothing but self-punishment and cannot be taken seriously.

This reaction was reported following various statements made yesterday by Knesset members coming in the wake of remarks attributed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York. It was recalled in Jerusalem that Austria still serves as the first absorption station for immigrants from the Soviet Union on their way to Israel.

Shamir: Someone in U.S. 'Out To Get Israel'

TA040640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says that perhaps someone in the United States is out to get Israel. Commenting on the Iran arms deal affair, Shamir noted that this was the second incident in recent months when American customs officials staged a raid and implicated Israel, but Shamir said they will not catch Israel because Israel is blameless. Shamir was talking to Israeli reporters in New York. Today Shamir travels to Central America, where he has visits scheduled in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

Agriculture Minister Returns From Turkey

TA051119 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 May 86 p 4

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avraham Tzohar]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin has held two work sessions with Turkey's agriculture minister and discussed with him the possibility of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. This was reported by Minister Nehamkin yesterday upon his return from Turkey. Nehamkin participated in the conference of European agriculture ministers who are members of the World Food Council. Nehamkin's visit to Turkey was the first visit by an Israeli minister to that country in the last decade.

The Israeli agriculture minister and his Turkish counterpart discussed the possibility of Israeli investments for developing Turkey's agriculture. The Turkish minister explained to his Israeli counterpart that Turkey is very interested in encouraging foreign investments, including Israeli investments.

During his visit Minister Nehamkin also visited the region of Adana, near the Syrian border. This is one of the most backward areas in Turkey, and if a cooperation agreement is signed between Israel and Turkey it is likely that most of the development projects it will entail will take place in this region.

The agriculture ministers of the European countries that are members of the World Food Council have decided to hold their next conference, scheduled to take place at the end of the decade, in Israel.

Foreign Ministry Rejects Aid Request in Arms Case

TA040800 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Last week the Foreign Ministry turned down a request by the families of the Israelis under detention in Bermuda to take action against their extradition or deportation to the United States.

At the end of last week the wives of Avraham Bar'am and Yisra'el Eisenberg appealed to the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry with a demand "not to abandon" the Bermuda detainees and to demand that the local authorities not extradite them to the United States. The Foreign Ministry heads informed them that the Ministry would not intervene in the legal procedures because this is not within its field of authority.

Foreign Ministry representatives have checked the trio's condition in jail and told the families that there is no room for complaints against the authorities.

Uruguayan President Ends Visit; Agreement Signed

TA041833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti wound up his visit to Israel this evening with a press conference in Jerusalem. Earlier today Sanguinetti signed an agreement providing for cooperation between Israel and Uruguay on agricultural and technological projects.

Holds Press Conference

TA050617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti has ended a 3-day visit. During his stay President Sanguinetti signed an agreement providing for cooperation between Israel and Uruguay on agricultural and technical projects. Before leaving Israel, the president held a press conference in Jerusalem. Steve Weizman reports:

President Sanguinetti said the agreement emphasized the strengthening of ties between the two countries, which, he said, were bonds of friendship, cooperation, and respect. That prompted one reporter to ask if Uruguay would perhaps consider returning its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. No, said the president, such a move is not on the agenda at the moment.

A large part of the 60-minute press conference was taken up with developments in Central and South America. Sanguinetti said that after 12 years of dictatorship in Uruguay, the return to democracy had not been without problems. Efforts to trace people who disappeared during the previous regime were still going on, he said, and military personnel who served the junta were being dealt with by the courts.

On the subject of Nicaragua, Sanguinetti said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's support for the antigovernment contra rebels has increased tension in the area rather than helping toward peace.

As far as Israel is concerned, he said he saw no signs of any significant support by this country for any totalitarian regime in

Central America. There are many forms of indirect support, Sanguinetti said, and several countries lend encouragement to non-democratic regimes, but as far as he was aware, Israel was uninvolved in Central American affairs.

EEC Official Visits, Signs Agreements

TA041120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The deputy president of the European Community's Scientific Commission has said that the nuclear power reactors in West Europe are much safer than those in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the accident in Chernobyl should not have any effect on the further development of nuclear power in Europe. He said that many years of research have created technology and experience in the field of protecting the population.

The deputy president of the EEC commission, Karl-Heinz Narjes, was speaking with our correspondent Gid'on Remez after having signed an agreement in Jerusalem between Israel and the EEC for the implementation of nine projects for joint research. This refers to the fields of the use of water, research into materials, and biotechnology.

3 Jewish Terrorists Released From Prison

TA050925 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 May 86 p 2

[Report by Yoram Gazit]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Three members of the Jewish terror organization were released from Tel Mond prison yesterday after serving two years of their three-year prison sentences.

Yitzhaq Novik, Hagay Segal, and Natan Nathanson, convicted last July of the attempted murder of two West Bank mayors, and a variety of other charges, were released after a parole board had last month commuted their sentences by one-third for good behaviour.

Security Forces Note Activity by Released Terrorists

TA040840 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] Terrorists who were released as part of the exchange of prisoners have returned to terrorist activity and are involved in serious acts of terrorism. Recently the security forces have kept a watch over their activities and noted that their involvement in terrorism is considerable.

Security forces have pointed out that these terrorists are living in East Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria and were organized for the acts of terrorism as early as when they were still in Israeli jails.

As will be recalled, 1,150 terrorists were released in last May's exchange deal in return for 3 IDF soldiers. Some 600 of them were released to their homes in East Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria.

A security source who referred with gravity to the new involvement in acts of terrorism by the released terrorists criticized their release, saying that "anybody who thinks that it is possible to keep surveillance over 600 released terrorists is deluding the public, since it is impossible to locate such activity in time." At the same time, he noted that the security forces know of such activity and are dealing with it.

Since the terrorists were released, some of them have been arrested after having returned to terrorist activity and some of them have even been deported from Israel.

The security source noted that the released terrorists' involvement was discussed by the most senior political echelon, which will decide on the date to publicize the affairs in which the terrorists are involved.

Explosion in Jerusalem 4 May; No Casualties

TA040610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] This morning a small explosive charge went off in Jerusalem in a gas station near the Angel Bakery. There were no casualties, but two parked cars were damaged. The police have begun combing operations and have asked the public to increase alertness.

'Force 17' Claims Responsibility

NC041109 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Jerusalem, May 4 (AFP) — A bomb exploded Sunday in a West Jerusalem street near a bakery, damaging two cars, but without causing casualties, police said.

(In Beirut an anonymous caller told a Western news agency that Force 17, which used to guard Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, carried out the attack. The caller said the bomb was placed in front of a bakery "used by enemy soldiers". [no closing parenthesis as received]

Israeli police have again warned the public to be alert for possible bomb attacks.

Second Explosion in Jerusalem

TA041612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off this afternoon on Gihon Street in the Jerusalem neighborhood of Abu Tor. No one was hurt in the explosion. This was reported by our correspondent Shlomo Raz.

1 Stabbed in Jerusalem; Grenade Found in Gaza

TA040705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 May 86 p 2

[Text] Terrorists yesterday stabbed an Israeli in the throat, partially paralysing him, and threw a hand grenade in Gaza, but the grenade failed to explode, military sources reported.

Ahmad Ibrahim, 44, of Abu Ghaush near Jerusalem, was stabbed in Gaza's (Fraz) Market. Ibrahim, a building worker had gone to Gaza with friends.

The attack came as he waited outside a shop: The assailant stabbed him in the throat. He was rushed to the local (Amdani) Hospital for first aid treatment and later taken to the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba where he was still undergoing surgery. Some 45 minutes after the attack, an IDF issue handgrenade was found near a taxi stand on (Al-Wahda) Street, where several Israeli cars were parked. Security sources assume the grenade was meant to damage or destroy the cars, but it failed to explode.

Military sources have recently reported an increase in the number of Israelis visiting Gaza - especially on weekends.

Curfew on Nabulus Area Camp After Disturbances

TA050810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A curfew was imposed this morning on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus after local youths gathered and blocked the main road. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this morning youths tried to incite students in the camp and stop classes. Several cars were stoned in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp this morning

Construction Begins on Islamic College in Arab Village

TA031358 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] A cornerstone for an Islamic studies college, the first of its kind in Israel, has been laid in Al-Taiyiba in the Triangle. Our correspondent Bassam Jabir reports that the college will train Muslim clerics and that some 300 young clergymen will be able to study there. At the present time the Ministries of Education and Religious Affairs are not helping to establish the college. Members of the Al-Taiyiba local council, who initiated the project, hope to finance it with contributions from Muslims from Israel and abroad. At the ceremony it was reported that the World Muslim Alliance, whose headquarters are in Saudi Arabia, has already donated $100,000 for the college's construction. Among others, the chairman of the Supreme Muslim Council, Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-Alami, and clerics from the territories attended the ceremony.

Briefs

Soviet Emigration in April — Only 72 Jews left the Soviet Union in April, and of them only 18 immigrated to Israel. A total of 282 Jews left the Soviet Union in the first 4 months of this year. The majority of dropouts were parents who followed their children to the United States. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 May 86 TA]*

April State Revenues — State revenues last month amounted to 1.16 billion shekels, a growth of 8 percent, in real terms, compared with last April. An especially noteworthy increase was registered in income tax revenues. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 May 86 TA]*

ALGERIA

Al-SHA'B Cited on 'Difficulty' of Convening Summit

LD032139 Algiers APS in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 3 May (APS) — The *Al-SHA'B* newspaper published a commentary today in its "Opinion" feature under the headline "Failure or Aborting?" which said that there is indeed a great difficulty in agreeing on an emergency Arab summit to discuss the American aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah despite the decision to hold it in Morocco. It has become clear that there are Arab sides that have adopted an attitude that obstructed the good progress toward the meeting of the Arab kings and presidents to discuss and study an extraordinarily serious issue aimed against the honor and dignity of the whole Arab nation. The paper went on to say the reality of the Arab world encompasses several issues. Some were dealt with and others remained unsolved because of the attitudes of some arab states or because of external attitudes. It pointed out that those Arab countries were all too well aware of these Arab issues when the American aggression took place. They could have called for an Arab summit before this time, considering that these states are earnestly concerned for Arabism and the honor of the Arab nation.

The paper pointed out that through such behavior, all saw how the European states exploited this to support the U.S. aggression in words and deeds, beginning with emergency meetings and theendorsement of many serious measures against Libya, the victim, in front of the shameful Arab silence, — silence behind which Arab sides moved to preserve Arab disunity and pushed away any chance for the return of Arab fraternity and consensus. The paper asked, how can one explain the agreement in principle to hold the meeting and fix the place, and then postpone or cancel everything in the shadow of the division of the Arab world, and split into blocs and small alliances, working gradually for the weakening and removal of the importance of the Arab summit issue, which has lost its warmth and importance as a result.

The paper confirmed that this Arab procrastination and indifference toward the American-European hatred for the Arab nation will push the Arab nation further toward weakness and subordination in all fields. It pointed out that all the conditions and the requirements for agreement are there — at a time when other nations which have nothing in common other than circumstantial interests forgive each others' sins and make important decisions at various levels. The paper went on to say that the truth is that it is important to agree on an Arab summit to discuss the American aggression on sister Libya, considering that it is an extraordinary and serious event that concerns all Arab peoples and states, in preparation for an other Arab summit concerning all the Arab issues.

The paper concluded by saying: we still continue to hope while we are alive that an Arab summit will be held to discuss all that concerns the nation or at least for the sake of meeting to prove to the Western world that the Arabs can at least meet.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Japanese To Halt Tokyo Summit

LD041349 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 May 86

[Address by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Japanese people "over Japan's ASAHI television network" — date, place not announced]

[Text] [Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] Starting tonight, the millions of Japanese people should stage demonstrations to prevent Reagan — child-killer, war criminal, number one terrorist, and second Hitler — from landing in Japan. The Japanese people should stage demonstrations starting tonight to cancel this summit and this meeting with the child-killer. I am amazed: How can Japan receive the child-killer? Reagan's hands are stained with the blood of children, [words indistinct] with the blood of children, women, and the elderly. The Japanese people are called upon to cancel this conference, which is a crime against mankind. Japan's a victim of U.S. terrorism and U.S. atomic bombs which the Americans first tested on the bodies of the Japanese people, and starting tonight the Japanese people should cancel this meeting and, in their millions, stage demonstrations to have this meeting shut down and prevent those who are to attend from meeting, since among them there is one who is a war criminal, child-killer, terrorist, and second Hitler. He should be arrested in Japan and handed over to any [word indistinct] court. All mankind is now demanding the heads of Reagan and Thatcher, because they are murderers. [end recording]

[Announcer] Following the call by the brother leader of the revolution to the Japanese people over Japan's ASAHI television network, the Japanese capital today witnessed an event REUTER described as unprecedented when the city was transformed into a grey citadel with security vehicles full of soldiers deployed in its streets and with checkpoints erected in the city streets to question pedestrians and inspect their identity cards. Immediately after Japan's ASAHI television network this morning carried live excerpts [as heard] from the statement of the brother leader of the revolution calling for the Japanese people to halt the summit conference of the seven industrialised states immediately and to evict the child-killers Reagan and Thatcher, huge demonstrations were staged a few yards away from the place where the leaders of the seven industrialised states are staying. The demonstrators attacked the place where these leaders are staying and shouted slogans calling on the child-killer Reagan to leave Tokyo and calling this meeting a conference of aggressors. Other Japanese people's organizations intend to stage demonstrations and acts of violence in protest against the presence of the child-killers Reagan and Thatcher.

Interviewed on ASAHI TV

LD042240 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2026 GMT 4 May 86

["Full recording" of interview with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified correspondent of the Japanese ASAHI television network; date and place not given; questions in Japanese with superimposed Arabic translation — recorded]

[Text] [Question] The great industrial countries' summit is to be held in Tokyo. Important current issues are to be discussed. What is the Jamahiriyah's position regarding this (?matter).
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Its position regarding what?

[Question] Regarding terrorism and the industrial countries' conference.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, we are against terrorism and we believe that we need [to ask] a question regarding terrorism because we are the victims of state terrorism. We are a country which [words indistinct] terrorism and under the shadow of fleets and nuclear carriers; its homes have been destroyed and its children and women killed as a result of the official state terrorism practiced by Britain and the United States. We hope that the world will reach a decision cancelling [yulghi] terrorism and try the terrorists headed by Reagan and Thatcher. I am surprised that the conference participants should discuss terrorism while among them is the No 1 terrorist, mad Reagan, who should be in the dock and be tried for a crime against the whole of mankind.

[Question] What is your position regarding the measures recently adopted by European countries against the Jamahiriyah; this negative accountability [muhasabah al-salbiyyah] and the lowering of the number of Libyan diplomats in Europe?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Undoubtedly we are living in a very strange world in which the law of the jungle prevails; civilization has been destroyed; civilization has been burning under U.S. and British bombs and, consequently, there is no possibility to search for what is reasonable, for reason and legitimacy. Consequently, we do not ask about the decisions made by European countries, because European countries are under a vile U.S. terrorism, and under U.S. nuclear missiles, and U.S. military bases; European countries were forced, under U.S. terrorism to adopt decisions they are not convinced by — and they do not have any evidence to justify these decisions against Libya — and which are against their interests. This means that European countries acted against their conviction and interests. They have no evidence, and there is no basis that would allow them to adopt these measures. Consequently, we absolutely reject all these measures that have been adopted by European countries, the only justification of which is the U.S. terrorizing of Europe because European countries have no pretext for doing anything against us.

As for the U.S. and British raids, this was (?a kind) of vindictiveness and madness and we actually cannot talk about it because we consider it to be the action of a mad person and a mad world in which there is no morality [words indistinct]. On the other hand, any country that has submitted to U.S. terrorism and adopted any measure that is harmful to Libya will suffer, and Libya will reciprocate and defend itself. This country will lose out sooner or later and will regret any action against the Jamahiriyah.

[Question] Currently, the U.S. 6th Fleet is moving toward the Gulf of Sidra. There is a report that the U.S. 7th Fleet is moving towards the Gulf of Sidra. What are the measures the Jamahiriyah is taking (?against) the United States?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, entering the Gulf of Sidra means crossing Libyan boundaries and entering its territories and [word indistinct] would consider it another military aggression against an independent country. We shall act as any country would when they are subjected to aggression, its boundaries crossed, and its sanctity violated. Libya will defend the Gulf of Sidra and its boundaries fully, even if this leads to the martyrdom of the people as a whole. If aggression on Libya takes place again, the Arab nation, African, Asian, Latin, and European peoples will fight with us because all of mankind is now condemning and is angry with the United States and its soldiers and with the (?colonized) Britain.

[Question] I have seen the places of the U.S. raids in Tripoli and Banghazi, if [words indistinct] with the United States may be the same [word indistinct] would happen again. What is the Jamahiriyah's [word indistinct] against the United States?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The United States is a superpower and arrogant, and it is ruled by a Hitler and madman who can use the mighty power it possesses against any of the world's peoples. It carried out an unjustified action and (?previously) occupied Grenada and changed its regime.

Television 'Presents' U.S. Pilot's 'Remains'

LD022152 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1938 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The remains and wreckage of the terrorist American-Atlanticist raid on the people of the Jamahiriyah are still being washed ashore by the waves of our sea. It has swallowed all the aggressive intentions to desecrate this soil, which has been quenching its thirst with the blood of martyrs. History has never recorded anything but dignity and cleanliness regard to our land.

Today we present another example, namely, the bodily remains [as heard] of one of the U.S. pilots whose aircraft was destroyed while attempting to bomb our free land. The sea has washed this helmet onto the shores of Tripoli after our air defenses shot down the aircraft.

[Video shows a white helmet with no earphones or mouthpiece. the helmet has MPA-M insribed on its crown. The helmet was first shown floating upside down in a tidepool with a barefoot man standing a few feet away from it. Then it is shown being held by the man, with the inscription clearly visible. The man is shown turning the helmet in his hands. The helmet is then shown laying on the rocks. The camera focuses on the inscription reading MPA-M. No human remains are seen]

Later Telecast Shows Belt, Holster

LD032321 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] As our victories rapidly succeed each other, so does the evidence of our ability to protect our achievements and preserve our revolutionary gains. This is more evidence of the brutal, imperialist, barbarous aggression, which was schemed by the child-murderer Reagan, with the collaboration of his evil allies, against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah — the proud Arab people who through the ages were able to defeat the aggressive invaders, and whose skies burned them and whose sea drowned them.

This evidence is represented by the wreckage of an aircraft, which was destroyed by our air defenses, together with a cloth belt that belongs to one of its pilots and the holster of his personal weapon. They were found this morning at the shores of Al-Zawiyah municipality. Our correspondent in Al-Zawiyah sent us this dispatch:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother members of the People's Congress — male or female — in our beloved Jamahiriyah, the shores of Al-Zawiyah municipality are still throwing back wreckage of the American aircraft. Here are the members of People's Security and Coast Guards picking up the wreckage of American aircraft. As they did during the past 2 days, when they picked up large quantities of the wreckage of American aircraft and the helmet of a pilot, today we see the members of local People's Security picking up another quantity of American aircraft wreckage. We can also see a belt of an invading American pilot, who was shot down by our air defenses.

[Video shows a man in diving suit in the sea picking a black belt with black holster attached to it from underwater and throwing it toward the shore. Camera moves to another person on the beach, in civilian clothes picking a twisted piece of metal from the water - possibly part of a wing, about 5 feet long, 12 to 24 inches wide, one of its sides partly painted red. Second civilian carries a twisted and torn piece of metal with bolts and nuts, about 24 inches long and its width varies between 3 and 20 inches]

We salute these young men who taught the American enemy a lesson that he will never forget. As we inspect this American aircraft wreckage, we offer it as a present to the masses of our Arab people everywhere as evidence of the ability of the Arab masses when they take control of their destiny and when they all become an undefeatable armed people. All the previous battles were battles fought by the Arab governments, and fought by the traditional Arab armies — and the imperialist forces were able to defeat them. But when the armed people believed in their cause and defended their dignity and honor and the honor of the Arab nation, they were victorious and the revolutionary will was victorious.

These things are a present to the masses of the Arab nation. We say to them that the era of masses has begun to approach and that the masses of the Arab nation, which have learned from the previous lessons, are definitely able to settle the matter and are able to respond to the calls of their revolutionary leadership in the Jamahiriyah. We salute the members of the local People's Security, and we salute the members of our air defenses, who are the vanguard of the armed people. We salute our revolutionary leadership — thanks to it and its daily continuous incitation, we were able to achieve these great results. We are always ready for confrontation and defiance. Forward. From victory to victory. Glory be to the Great Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

Sources: Jamahiriyah Rescheduling Soviet Debt

GF031436 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
2 May 86 p 14

[Text] Tripoli — Among the important results of the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is that the USSR and Libya have strengthened their economic, trade, and military relations.

High-level diplomatic sources have affirmed to *AL-BAYAN* that two leading Arab officials, Taysir Qubba'ah, former member of the PFLP Executive Bureau, and George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, recently made shuttle tours between Moscow and Tripoli with the aim of delineating a new map of economic relations between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The mediation, which was carried out at Libya's request, dealt with the issue of Libya's accumulated debts to the USSR which have amounted to large figures in recent years.

The sources affirmed that the mediation by Qubba'ah and Hawi achieved noticeable success in persuading the Soviets to reschedule Libya's debts. At the same time, the Libyan leadership agreed to open several Soviet trade missions in the major Libyan cities, in addition to doubling and developing Libya's imports from Moscow and the other socialist countries in CEMA. The sources affirmed that the USSR has accepted the Libyan request for increasing Soviet imports of Libyan oil as a form of debt repayment.

The sources added that it has been agreed, through the mediation, to increase the amount of oil that the USSR imports from Libya from 100,000 bpd [barrels per day] to 150,000 bpd, with the additional 50,000 bpd being the ideal way of repaying the rescheduled debts. The sources went so far as to say that the USSR agreed to pay $10 per barrel thus enabling the Jamahiriyah to repay $500,000 per day of its debts to the USSR.

The sources expressed total optimism regarding the possibility that the Palestinian-Lebanese mediation committee will continue its shuttle tours to establish economic relations between the two capitals which will compensate for the effect of the U.S.-European economic siege on the Jamahiriyah. The sources ruled out the possibility that Soviet-Libyan relations will develop to the stage of Tripoli's joining the Warsaw Pact.

Opposition Comment Cited

NC051304 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1108 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Paris, 5 May (MENA) — *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*, a magazine, quotes Libyan opposition sources as saying that the issue of Libya's growing foreign debt is the main problem now facing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

In today's issue, the magazine reports that the Soviet Union recently declared its insistence on obtaining what is owed to it by Libya, a sum which ranges from $13 to 16 billion. According to these opposition sources, Libya's foreign debts, taken in conjunction with an aggravating economic and social crisis, constitute a bomb that might explode at any time and detonate the internal situation. The Libyan opposition sources believe that the formation of a collective leadership and the official articles which have appeared in certain Libyan papers criticizing the way the U.S. raids were confronted, although no military or political officials are named, are only attempts to forestall the deteriorating internal developments.

Arab Solidarity Group To Hold Emergency Meeting

LD032042 Tripoli JANA in English
1900 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Shaaban 23, May 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The International Secretariat of Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Issue — Palestine will hold an emergency meeting from 6th to 8th May in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against the American-Atlantic barbaric aggression. The meeting, which is to embrace political and popular organisations from all over the world, will discuss a programme of solidarity according to which contacts will be conducted with world democratic and progressive forces to condemn aggression and prevent its occurence so as to foster peace and security in the Mediterranean and the world.

UAE Paper: Libyan Envoys To Tour Arab Countries

GF041043 Doha QNA in Arabic
1015 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 May (QNA) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today said that envoys of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the next few days will visit all Arab countries. They will be carrying Libyan proposals on Arab solidarity. The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted a responsible source as saying that the dispatching of these envoys follows the failure of the Arab foreign ministers to set a date for the extraordinary Arab summit. He added that the envoys' visits will include all Arab countries without exception.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reaffirms Objectives to Qatari Paper

LD031121 Rabat MAP in Arabic
0900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Dawhah, 3 May (MAP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September revolution has affirmed the American aggression against Libya will not make it abandon its objective to work for the liberation of Palestine, to realize Arab unity and support liberation movements throughout the world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declares, in an interview with the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH* that the United States is leading a new crusade campaign against the Arab world. He denies that its recent aggression against Libya was due to allegations that Libya was backing terrorism, saying that "there is not a single proof to this claim despite the ability of the Zionist lobby and its tremendous resources in fabricating justifications and falsifying information against Third World peoples." The Libyan leader says that the true issue is "the issue of colonialism repeating itself and the issue of a conflict of wills and attempts to smash the forces of revivalism and progress in the Arab region." He adds that the colonialist forces are determined to isolate the Arab region from means of revivalism and progress and this is why they were eager to create Israel and pledged to guarantee its existence and to strengthen it to prevent any opportunity for Arab unity or Arab revivalism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi derides America's claims that its attack against Libya was due to Libya's support for acts of terrorism, saying: We must not believe the logic of the enemies who consider the legitimate struggle of peoples as terrorism "while real terrorism lies in granting political and military support to those who had taken Arab Palestine by force and killed women and children in Sabra and Shatila, in Bahr al-Baqar, Tunis and Ghaza."

In his interview to the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH*, the Libyan leader denies that he has never thought about taking revenge on the family of American president Reagan in retaliation for the killing of his adopted daughter during the American air raids, saying: "We do not hold anyone responsible for what somebody else did and we are not cowards to kill children, old people and the innocent."

Answering a question on whether he was discouraged or hesitant after the killing of his daughter and the injuring of his two sons in the raids. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stresses that aggressions cannot bring about the cancellation of historic options, "and even if America takes the step of dropping its atomic bombs on our land we are ready to die in defense of it and in loyalty to principles."

Concerning the European position on the Libyan-American conflict, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi notes that the European states are under pressure from American terrorism. In this context he praises the position of Greece which has refused to carry out the decisions taken by the EEC against Libyan interests due to lack of any proof of a Libyan link with terrorism.

The Libyan leader reveals that the American aggression has created a kind of reactivation of dialogue between his country and the Eastern bloc countries, hinting there are serious consultations between the two sides on Libya joining the Warsaw Pact. He has however refused to reveal more details on this subject.

Journal Cites Letter on Moroccan Response to Raid

LD031320 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1040 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 2 May (JANA) — The newspaper *AL-JAMAHIRIYAH*, the organ of the Revolutionary Committees has published a letter received from an Arab citizen under the caption "The Great Catastrophe." The following is the text of this letter.

There is no doubt that at the present decisive historic moment, Arabism and all the masses are with you. Undoubtedly those close to you in pan-Arab stances and achievements are more anxious today to come and side with you, such as Morocco, which is united with you in accordance with the Arab-African Government Agreement.

I am fully confident that all the talk in the rancorous Western information media about the absence of Morocco from joining you in the battle are lies and falsehoods. There is no doubt about this and I pray to God that this is truly so, though occasionally I would not but ask about the stances adopted by Morocco toward your valiant heroic confrontation. For I have not heard of any declared stances of support for you. This is surely due to the fact that Morocco no longer believes in hollow slogans and deceitful glittering stances, but carries out in deeds its tasks under the provisions of the treaty, which states that any aggression on one party to the union constitutes an aggression on the other party.

The Western information media have carried a great deal of talk, so much so that they have begun to describe Morocco now, directly or indirectly, as having shirked its pan-Arab responsibilities and that the Moroccan regime has used the Arab-African Union as a screen only and as a pretext to alleviate the man-in-the street's wrath against it and so on and so forth. Such talk is carried by the information media, which I will not believe until further notice.

Out of care for those close to you and who are the last people whose adherence to their pan-Arab commitments we would test, I say that I am sure that the planes which committed the aggression on Arab land and which destroyed the houses and killed children could not have come via Gibraltar, because the Moroccan Army would not allow them to pass because it knows that this aggression would be an aggression on the Arab nation and on Arab honor and because it knows that it is committed to implement the agreement that was approved by the Moroccan masses.

Truthfully, I have tried to ask about the role played by the second country of the Arab-African Union in the pan-Arab battle which you have been waging, realizing that there was no justification for my raising such a question since one of the provisions of the union states that any aggression on one party constitutes an aggression on the other party. As far as I am concerned, this provision should put an end to all doubts and should be convincing and reassuring to me. You might wonder why I have dwelt so much on this particular aspect and why have not I dwelt also on other aspects whose suspension within the Arab nation is well proven. But what one could dwell on in the present conditions and to which importance would be attached is what the masses have endorsed through a constitutional and legal union. I wish to ask about Morocco's participation, for, God forbid, if it is proven that Morocco has not participated, then it would be a great catastrophe and great crime. Furthermore, it is a source of pride for every Arab to appreciate at the present stage, the value of the Arab-African Union through what you could announce in the near future of figures proving Morocco's participation on your side and the honor Morocco — which marks the extreme edge of our Greater Arab Homeland — has earned by fighting the aggressor oppressors with you. I shall await, and await, what Morocco will have to say through their future stances, otherwise the catastrophe shall be great.
[signed] Ahmed Allouche]

Tunisia Said Preventing Klibi's Departure for Libya

LD041116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1025 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 May (JANA) — JANA has learned from sources at the Arab League in Tunis that for the last 48 hours Tunisian authorities have not permitted Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to come to the Great Jamahiriyah and have prevented the aircraft which was going to carry him from departing.

Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement

LD042043 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1937 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, this evening. The Arab League secretary general arrived this afternoon in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brother Klibi made a statement to JANA at the beginning of which he saluted the Libyan Arab people for their heroic steadfastness in the face of the barbarous failed U.S.-Atlantic aggression. He expressed his indignation on the barbarous failed U.S.-Atlantic aggression on the Libyan Arab people and the tranquil Jamahiriyah's cities, and the repeated imperialist threats which are not based on any logic but the logic of intimidation, thus violating all international laws and customs. He added that the League's council had issued a resolution denouncing and condemning the U.S. Government, and considering the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah a blatant violation of the sovereignty and safety of the Libyan territories and a threat to the safety and security of the Arab nation and international security and peace.

Sudanese Military Commander Arrives in Tripoli

LD041501 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1448 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 May (JANA) — Major General 'Umar Farhat commander of the military operations of the Sudanese Armed Forces arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Sudanese Leader

LD041518 Tripoli JANA in English
0915 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli. Shaaban 24, May 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA has learnt that the leader of the revolution sent a message to General 'Abdal-Rahman Siwar al-Dahab president of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Maltese Leader's Message Expresses Solidarity

LD032223 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution today received a message from Maltese President Agatha Barbara. In her message, the president of the Republic of Malta stressed the solidarity of the Maltese Government and people with the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with the failed barbarous U.S.-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah. Mrs Barbara strongly condemned the U.S.-Atlantic raids which targeted residential districts, farms and care homes and resulted in many innocent casualties.

Tripoli Lambasts Arab Impotence in Confronting U.S.

LD022328 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2015 2 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] History will record that one of the most prominent examples of the failure and impotence of Arab official reality is theinability of this official reality, with its regimes and governments, to succeed in conducting a clear and intelligible examination of matters which are distinct and the papers of which are separate from each other. This examination is represented by the confrontation of the U.S.-NATO aggression against a proud castle of the Arab nation which is the Great Jamahiriyah.

In fact, it was a serious examination, which did not even need study, scrutiny, or thinking about if that Arab official reality had the minimum of pan-Arab sense and if it had a tiny amount of loyalty to the battle of its nation and to its conflict of destiny against its clear, specific enemy, its historic traditional enemy, and its crusading, NATO, and Zionist enemy which came thousands of miles to commit aggression and to avenge the defeat of its ancestors on the Arab land centuries ago, and which is bringing to this nation the evils of [word indistinct] and division, and which would like to give the Zionists the most sacred place in the heart of this nation, Palestine.

It was a question presented to the Arab official reality. We do not think that the answer to this question is difficult even for a child at the first stages of its education or for a simple illiterate man who shepherds his sheep or ploughs his land in the remotest of Arab deserts or villages. The question, which the official Arab reality failed to answer and to provide the essential and inevitable response is: Is it the battle of Libya as a country? Did the Great Jamahiriyah disagree with America on joint borders between them? Is there a dispute between them over a piece of land or territory rich with oil and minerals? Did they dispute their influence in the regions, continents, and seas of the world? Has anyone of the naive persons of the Arab official reality been deceived by the games of disagreement about the internationality or nationality of the Gulf of Sidra, or by the games and claims about Libyan terrorism? Was the American-crusading-NATO-Zionist aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah the result of a dispute about interests, benefits, gains, wealth, or borders?

Of course not. Definitely not. Therefore, it is the issue of the revolution, the issue of Palestine, the issue of the resurrection and unification of this nation, the issue of preserving the existence of this nation from annihilation, and the issue of stopping the ebb and wave of prostration in the sacred cause of the Arabs in Palestine. The ebb and prostration which began with the damned Al-Ssadat and the mortal Kissinger, and which Reagan and Shultz want to continue. Therefore, it is about these issues, whose banners the Jamahiriyah carries in a strong, faithful hand, for which it fights incessantly, and for which it struggles without asking for reward or gratitude. Therefore, this is the issue. The issue of the pan-Arab and Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah conflict and struggle against the imperialist-American-NATO-crusading-Zionist schemes. This is the real aim of this foolish treacherous aggression which was committed by Reagan and Thatcher who are motivated by crusading hatred and who look at the region through Zionist eyes.

If this is the case, and it undoubtedly is, how could the Arab official reality not see this fact? And how could it allow itself to slow down and dawdle and study the matters and raise dust and get into knots? How could they be so scandalously unable to perceive this fact, respond to it, and hasten to adopt the right and healthy stand toward it? This is, undoubtedly, the crisis of this reality and its chronic inability and sickness.

But history does not miss anything; masses do not forgive and God does not die. History will record against this Arab official reality that its was completely impotent when it had all the means, power, and ability. History will record against this Arab official reality that it squandered, sold, conspired against, and wasted the Palestinian cause, while it had all the means and abilities for the complete liberation of all of Palestine. History will record against this Arab official reality that it accepted to be subservient to America, NATO, and the Zionists, while it belongs to a great nation which has a heritage, glory, and power, and which is above this subservience. History will record against this Arab official reality that it accepted division and weakness, and that it enjoyed division, like the Andalusian rulers, and accepted this instead of the unity of this nation, which by its unity has all the means, power, and glory, and which, if united, could be the third power in the world, without any exaggeration.

Therefore, the Arab official reality was impotent and recorded its abominable failure to face up to the American-NATO aggression against the Arab nation and dignity and against the struggling revolutionary march of the Arab nation toward the liberation of sacred Palestine and the achievement of the unity it aspires to. However, it is certain that the impotence of the Arab official reality will harm nobody but itself, and it will definitely not harm the struggling revolutionary march of the Arab masses, the Arab revolution and the Great Jamahiriyah. These marching, faithful, and rising forces have doubled in number and their self-confidence and their confidence in their God and nation have increased after the proud, firm confrontation of the American-NATO aggression. These forces completely believe that this Libyan Arab-American confrontation has created a new revolution and a change in the Arab soul, which is tormented by the defeats and setbacks, and believe that there is now an Arab force can confront America and defeat it. These forces also completely believe that through confrontation they have introduced a new element in the equation of international forces, and that that confrontation has indicated the birth of a new, giant civilization which represents a new political, military, and spiritual force which nobody can ignore.

The Arab masses have found what they were looking for and found the castle around which they gather their ranks from the ocean to the gulf. The principal role is now, as before, and forever, to be played by these struggling faithful masses, these arab masses, which are always pure and have sound intuition, and whose vision is not tarnished by greed, interests, and official positions. Therefore, these masses are not confused and will never lose their way, and hence they know their way and aim and their hearts are full of faith in their nation, Arabism, Palestine, and unity, and they are always able to distinguish between bad and good and to recognize their good, struggling men and sincere, free leaders.

These marching Arab masses are the equipment and the means, and they are qualified to compensate for the Arab official impotence and to erase its sin. These masses are able to march over all obstacles and barricades and, God willing, they can confront the aggressors even with bare chests, nails, and teeth, and they are able, with God's help, to defeat the powers of aggression and to impose their aims and principles on the Arab reality.

MAURITANIA

UAE Delegation Arrives For Bilateral Discussions

AB021558 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] An UAE delegation, headed by (Sufan Magi Sufan al-Azarafi), the permanent undersecretary to the UAE minister of Islamic affairs and Awqaf, arrived yesterday evening in Nouakchott. In a statement which he made to the AMP [MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY], the leader of the UAE delegation stated that the visit is aimed at strengthening the bilateral relations existing between the two Arab and Islamic countries. He specified that the delegation would meet with several Mauritanian officials to consolidate the (?cooperation) existing between the two countries and to decide upon the participation of a Mauritanian (?delegation) in the festivities organized every year in the UAE on the occasion of [words indistinct].

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Returns From Morocco

LD032253 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, yesterday evening returned to Nouakchott from Morocco after participating in the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, held in Fes on 30 April and 1 May. In a statement to the Mauritanian news agency, the minister stressed that he took part in the conference which was postponed until after Ramadan to prepare for the Arab summit. He said that while in Fes he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and made contact with heads of delegation and participating foreign ministers and discussed bilateral and Arab and international issues with them. The Mauritanian delegation played s significant role in bringing about understanding and rapprochment of views among brothers.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Libyan Foreign Secretary

LD021734 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received at the Royal Palace in Fes Mr. Kamel Hasan al-Mansur, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liason in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who was accompanied by Mr. Mohamed al-Zuwayi, the resident general secretary of the Jamahiriyah in Rabat. The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, Interior Minister Dris Basri, and royal advisors Ahmed Ridha Gudira, Ahmed Benscada and Mohamed Aouad. After that his majesty received Mr. Ahmed Ould Minnih, the head of Mauritanian diplomacy, who was accompanied by his country's ambassador in Morocco.

SUDAN

INF Will Not Join National Unity Government

EA021927 Khartoum SUNA in English
1630 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 02: The Islamic National Front, INF, led by its chairman Dr Hasan al-Turabi will not take part in the proposed National Unity government if the charter of the government does not take into consideration the Islamic Sharia laws, the future of governing the southern Sudan and regionalism.

Member of INF Politburo Ali Uthman Mohamed Taha said in a press statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY, SUNA, here today the leaders of the political parties were busy in the distribution of the ministerial portfolios without paying attention to the charter. The leaders of political parties style, [as received] Taha added, will lead to the collapse of the democratic system and birth of new dictatorship. The Islamic National Front, Taha said, will not take part in the government.

The Islamic National Front will not agree with the calls for abolition of easing of the September laws (the Islamic Sharia laws imposed by ousted Numayri) without a clear Islamic substitution, Taha said, adding that the September laws will continue and we will not accept its abolution unless a new Islamic law taken from the Koran and Sunnah of Prophet Mohamed is to substitute it immediately and without creating a gap.

According to the reservations mentioned by the INF, observers here think that the AL-Ummah party of Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party, besides the other minorities, will form the new government, while the INF will lead the opposition. The National Unity Charter, according to which the government will be formed, called for issuing new laws based on the Koran, Sunnah and conventions to cope with the new development and to guarantee the rights of non-Moslems and other minorities, instead of the September harsh laws which were issued by Numayri who violated the constitution.

Daf'allah Assesses New Government's Priorities
JN030927 Khartoum SUNA in English
0915 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May. 3, SUNA — Caretaker Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that one of the priorities of the new government was the maintaining of the new democratic system in the country. Daf'allah in statement published by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today said the peoples representative must agree on the system of governing that would lead to the resolution of the southern question and halting of the bloodshed there.

Daf'allah on the other hand urged the new government to intensify efforts and draw up plans and programmes that would enable Sudan to surpass its economic difficulties which are arresting the progress of the country. The prime minister whose mandate will expire next Thursday stressed that the new government must abide by the democratic system and maintain its characteristic including freedom of press and expression.

TMC Meets, Discusses Security, Arab Summit
JN031810 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1750 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 3 (SUNA) The entrusted Transitional Military Council has today reviewed the security situation in the country particularly in southern Sudan where it consented on it. The TMC meeting has further discussed the postponement of the Arab extraordinary summit conference scheduled to convene today in Fes (Morocco). Furthermore the meeting has directed defence minister to take the necessary measures to pass amendments of the High Military Academy [law]. The TMC decided to call the cabinet for a joint meeting to ratify the private education act. Moreover the TMC has accepted retirement application presented by TMC member Major-General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir.

Al-Ummah Party Proposes Charter on South
JN041101 Khartoum SUNA in English
1050 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 4 (SUNA) The leading Al-Ummah Party has worked out a reconciliatory charter on the southern region administration during the upcoming period and participation of the southern political forces in the state council and executive apparatus. The charter which was presented in the meeting held here yesterday between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and a number of southern political parties leaders aimed at bringing about a reconciliation between the southerners who call for a one southern region and those who want the division of the southern region into three regions.

The charter which does not contradict with the spirit of Addis Ababa national unity accord of 1972 also aims at reaching an agreement enabling all southern forces to participate in the scheduled constitutional conference which will decide about the form of government in the country.

Al-Mahdi: No Differences on Forming New Government
NC041652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 May (MENA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Sudan's Al-Ummah Party and the country's prime minister-designate, has said there are no signficant differences of opinion among Sudan's parties regarding the formation of a new government. He told a correspondent for the Voice of the Arabs radio in Khartoum that Sudan's political parties have agreed on the establishment of a government committed to a national charter. Such a government, he noted, could be called a government of national unity.

Al-Mahdi added that a popular or expanded meeting of all forces that support the charter will be held. He expressed hope that this gathering will take place before the new government is formed but after the senior posts in the country have been filled; that is, following the designation of the president of the Constituent Assembly, the prime minister, and the chairman and members of the State Council.

As for the problem in the South, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated that it would be handled in three ways: first, by holding a national constitutional conference in June; second, by improving the capabilities of the Sudanese Armed Forces, thus enabling it to bring the entire country under its control; and third, by making use of diplomatic channels.

Sudan's prime minister-designate added that the troubles between his country and Ethiopia have cast a shadow over the soutehrn problem. He voiced hope for sincere talks with Ethiopia to discuss relations between Khartoum and Addis Ababa. This would done with a view to both good-neighborliness and to the promotion of regional security. The head of Sudan's Al-Ummah Party also noted that John Garang, leader of the rebels in the South, had proposed a meeting, and that this was being considered.

Commenting on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Al-Mahdi described them as special, but added that they must (?be translated) into institutions and transactions. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that despite his belief in the value of the ties between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples, these bonds must be molded in a way acceptable to both countries. This, he asserted, would be one task of the new government in Sudan.

DUP Leader Announces Portfolio Distribution
JN041821 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 4 (SUNA) — The distribution of the portfolios has been decided as follows: 8 portfolios for the Al-Ummah National Party, 6 for the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) 3 for the southern parties and one portfolio for the Sudanese National party, the (DUP) secretary general announced today. It was also decided that the DUP and Al-

Ummah party are to concede one portfolio each to the Islamic National Front (INF) if it agreed to participate in the government, [said] DUP Secretary General Sharif Z. a. al-Hindi following a meeting held today between leaders of the Al-Ummah party and the DUP Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. He did not rule out the establishment of a ministry to the Sudanese Communist Party if it also accepted the charter.

On the other hand Al-Hindi affirmed that Al-Ummah and DUP parties had agreed on the national government charter that would lead to the national unity. The two parties agreed to surpass the differences on September 1983 laws, introduced by ousted President Numayri, Al-Hindi added. The DUP calls for the suspension of these laws while Al-Ummah National Party calls for their abrogation.

Al-Hindi went on to add that the Sept laws' issue should be left for the Constituent Assembly to decide over it. The charter will be laid down before all the parties including the Islamic National Front, Al-Hindi affirmed. Moreover, Al-Hindi termed as a major achievement the agreement of all parties over the charter of the national government stressing that all the participants in the forthcoming government would shoulder the responsibility collectively.

On the other hand the DUP secretary general rebuffed an alleged nomination of patron Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani for the presidency of the Council of Supremacy. Al-Hindi also denied that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab would be nominated for the mentioned post affirming that one seat in the Supremacy Council had been allocated for the southern Sudan. The charter would be laid down before all the political parties out and inside the Constituent Assembly in order to sign it and participate in assuming the responsibility of its execution.

Defense Minister Discusses South, Libyan Influence

GF030911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 May (WAM) — Staff Major General 'uthman 'Abdallah, Sudanese minister of defense, has stated that the military situation in southern Sudan is relatively stable as a result of the decisive confrontation with John Garang's forces by the Sudanese Armed Forces. The Sudanese forces are able to regain the city of Rumbek as soon as orders are issued to them because these forces have been besieging this city for more than 2 weeks.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, the Sudanese defense minister affirmed that Sudan is determined to exhaust all chances of peaceful settlement with Garang before resorting to a military solution. He noted that the Sudanese Army recently succeeded in preventing military reinforcements and supplies from reaching Garang's forces from Ethiopia. In this connection, he was referring to the Anya Nya II forces, led by Colonel (Gordon), which responded to peace calls. Not only did they put down arms but also carried out many national tasks to defeat the rebellion forces and to curtail their activities in the Upper Nile region. 'Uthman 'Abdallah called for opening a dialogue with the leaders of this movement and to deal with them politically in a way commensurate with the framework of the constitutional congress.

The Sudanese defense minister disclosed that his country has received military aid from Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries, Libya, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. He also disclosed that Sudan is still keeping special equipment for the U.S. forces sent to Sudan during the Bright Star maneuvers last year. This equipment is kept in stores hired for the United States in Port Sudan. This equipment is not very valuable and Washington is supposed to send a boat to take it. He emphasized that he will not play any military or political role in Sudan after power is handed over to civilians next Tuesday.

The Sudanese defense minister denied reports that the military aid which Libya has given to Sudan was made under the condition that Libyan forces would be allowed to work against Chad from Darfur. This is naive because Libya has a border with Chad and is able to work directly through this border. Why should it then look for indirect, long, and desert lines which require administrative handling and supply means which are not available to the biggest countries in the world, he asked.

Concerning Sudanese prisoners of war in Iran, the Sudanese defense minister said: The release of these prisoners has been obstructed because of Iran's conditions. He did not elaborate.

Armed Forces Attack Garang Forces

JN041455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1429 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 May (SUNA) — A responsible source in the People's Armed Forces said today that the Armed Forces had captured four soldiers of Garang's forces and that a first lieutenant and a captain were among the many soldiers who had been killed. This took place during a recent attack by the friendly Anya Nya II and the Armed Forces against the (Bukting) camp last week after 3 days of violent fighting. The same source added that information confirmed that Lieutenant Colonel John Kolang, the camp commander; Major John Qadaf; and Major Karu Young fled into Ethiopian territory during the fighting. The Armed Forces seized large quantities of weapons and ammunition. This camp is considered a center for military and food supplies which come to it directly by plane and truck from Ethiopia.

SPLA on Retaking Rumbek

EA022223 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area say that the government offensive to recapture Rumbek has run into deep trouble. According to our correspondent in the area the convoy of government forces who have been claimed by Maj Gen Uthman Abdullah to be besieging Rumbek has now ground to a halt 60 miles away from Rumbek. Ten of the 36 Army trucks making up the convoy have been completely demolished by SPLA troops who intercepted the advancing enemy. Our correspondent says that the enemy lost eight trucks, one tank and one APC, before it was forced to pull back further into the inhospitable surrounding forest known as

(Luol Chuol), that means forest of the setting sun.

The government troops in this unfamiliar environment will be faced with actue hunger, thirst and fatigue which will not do their declining morale any good, the correspondent added. The enemy was repulsed by a light SPLA force led by Capt (Philip Achak Deng). The correspondent says that the demoralized enemy which is still a long 15 miles away from Tonj is very far from SPLA'S main positions and is struggling hard to overcome the serious difficulties facing it in the hostile surrounding of the vast and extremely dense forest of the setting sun, which sunlight hardly penetrates.

The correspondent says that an enemy helicopter engaged in the evacuation of enemy casualties narrowly escaped being brought down by SPLA anti-aircraft fire. Referring to recent claims by Khartoum's defence minister, Maj. Gen Uthman Abdullah, about the siege and imminent fall of Rumbek into government hands, the official SPLM-SPLA spokesman said that the Transitional Military Council has no genuine patriotic reason whatsoever to recapture Rumbek. According to the spokesman, this was so because the TMC had itself declared after losing Rumbek that the town was not important to the government.

The spokesman went on to say that the real reason the TMC was so hysterical about retaking Rumbek was simply because it feels the seizure of Rumbek by the SPLA was a humiliating blow to its pride that it now seeks to salvage by sending troops to Rumbek who will be sacrificed for the sole purpose of satisfying the TMC's ego. The official spokesman for the movement ended by saying that in strictly military terms the TMC's massive military offensive against Rumbek was stupid.

The TMC, he said, had sent a combined total of 36 trucks, tanks, APC's with motorized and nonmotorized infantry units into an almost impregnable forest at the beginning of the rainy season and at a time when there is no food in Rumbek area. With all these factors mitigating against the TMC but acting in favor of the SPLA, the spokesman said that the TMC had embarked on a foolish and ill-conceived campaign that can only end in disaster.

TUNISIA

Lebanese President To Visit; Peace Plan on Agenda

LD031413 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1320 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 May (KUNA) — President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon will arrive here next Tuesday [6 May] for an official 2-day visit at the invitation of his Tunisian opposite number Habib Bourguiba. A high-ranking diplomatic source has said that the Lebanese President will meet, during his visit, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi.

The source, which has asked not to be identified, has told KUNA that President al-Jumayyil's talks with his opposite number President Habib Bourguiba and with Mzali and Klibi will concentrate on a plan which the Lebanese president believe is likely to bring about peace in his country. The source has not ruled out that President al-Jumayyil will ask the Tunisian Government and the General Secretariat of the Arab League to undertake a mediation to remove misunderstanding between him and his Syrian opposite number President Hafiz al-Asad.

The same source does not rule out that during this visit President al-Jumayyil will also meet member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement Salah Khalaf to discuss Lebanese-Palestinian relations "given the personal friendship between the two men."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Opening Speech at Trade Union Congress

EA021001 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1610 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Opening speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces at the 30 April third All-Ethiopia Trade Union Congress held at the WPE Conference Hall — recorded]

[Text] It is well known that we are currently at a stage of writing the last chapter of our activities to construct a new political system in its full form. For every revolution to achieve its intended objective, it must be led by a Marxist-Leninist party. For this reason we were able to form our vanguard WPE after overcoming many complex situations and by making big sacrifices. The organization of the working people at various levels for their participation in the revolution and the success of their role as history makers cannot be ignored. In this respect we believe that everything necessary is being done by means of unreserved efforts. The remaining step to bring about the people's political system is to form a people's democratic government based on the wishes and the selection of the people. For this reason, this is the present focus of our revolutionary struggle. Our principle task during the last years of the revolution has been to make coordinated efforts to enable the working people to become the direct wielders of power. The Ethiopian people were completely barred from political participation during the feudal system. For this reason, from the very beginning the revolution had to pay special attention to the awareness and organization of the working people.

For this reason the achievement of the framework of a people's political system has taken quite a while. However, since the other basic things which are necessary for the formation of a new society are [words indistinct], it cannot be said that we have wasted our time. Even though we were forced to make great sacrifices to defeat the internal and external enemies of the working people who never accepted their defeat and made unreserved efforts to return, we never refrained from creating favorable economic and social conditions in line with our people's objectives.

As a result of the various steps we have taken, we are close to the completion of our national democratic revolution. At present the situation is very favorable for deepening the democratic revolution and creating the necessary basis for socialism. Since this is the transitional period toward socialism, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the working class. The working people are expected to be exemplary and to develop their historic role through their organizations for the formation of the new society.

Today, the working people are not expected to leave politics to the bourgeoisie and to limit themselves to economic gains alone. The request by workers for minor economic benefits is completely alien to Ethiopia. Today the workers are at a stage where they are the wielders of power, for which great sacrifices were made. By using this power, they will achieve self-rule.

In addition to becoming the wielders of political power, the Ethiopian working people are in the process of bringing the economy, which is the basis for the existence of society, under their control in a way that benefits all. But although this decisive historic victory helps bring about a transition to a society in which justice and prosperity prevail, it cannot enable us to achieve all our objectives.

These objectives can be achieved when we take advantage of the favorable situation that we have created and make unreserved efforts in particular to develop and administer the economy. If we do not implement the laws and directives we have issued, and if the working people do not undertake a wide range of activities for self-rule and to improve their standard of living, the revolution will not achieve its objectives. Since organization is essential for this, a great deal is expected of the organizations that bring together the working people. In line with this, the role of the vanguard class, that is the working class, is very important. The working people must be able to prove that they can produce and administer industries by and for themselves without the orders and control of the bourgeoisie and the capitalists.

Today we are not at a stage where the task of government should be seen as a duty and the special effort of few. We have gained enough experience for self-administration. Certainly we have not arrived at this point without making mistakes. In the future there will be weaknesses which we shall have to overcome and tactics which we shall have to learn, even though our class enemies are trying to discredit us by presenting only our mistakes in many guises. There is no one who learns without struggle.

Since we are engaged in the practical process of building a new society, our weakness cannot be surprising. We are proud because we are marching forward by learning from experience. We are sure that we will reach our goal through struggle based on the results we have achieved. To make this a reality, all revolutionary forces must be ready to do whatever is expected of them in addition to [words indistinct]. In line with this, the trade unions in particular must increase their participation in order to increase production, overcome waste, and control the end product. No economic issue in our country should be viewed carelessly or expected to be solved somewhere else, because the wielders of political power and its beneficiaries are the working people themselves.

The workers should be organized not for a specific objective, as has been the case in the past. It is to enable them to become responsible for all their country's issues and to build a new life for themselves and society on new bases with their full participation. In particular, the prime responsibility of the leaders of the workers' organizations is to ensure that the workers are practically performing their vanguard role in building a new society. In general, the organizations must strengthen their struggle to enable the working people to develop their experience to the stage where they can properly operate government machinery. If they are successful in this, the realization of our objectives is guaranteed.

If we view the responsibility placed on the shoulders of our country's working class in terms of their number and experience, we realize that it is very heavy. This class has the historic obligation not only of liberating itself, but all the working people, so it is clear how much it must strengthen its struggle to increase its ability. Moreover, since our society is at a backward development stage, it is essential that it must be very strong to change this. Our compatriots are not self-sufficient in food and clothing. The shelter problem is very serious. Among our broad masses only a very few even get clean drinking water. The number of unemployed is high. Health services are inadequate. To step up our struggle many-fold to ensure that such basic needs are rapidly fulfilled, so as to be free of natural disaster and to build a modern way of life, is the order of the day.

It is axiomatic that in addition to general efforts, a knowledge of science and technology is decisive for controlling nature and exploiting it as a means of bringing about a better life. In this respect, workers able to operate modern means of production can make a great contribution. Insomuch as the rural regions of our country were subject to backwardness and natural problems, it has been proved in practical terms that workers can make important contributions toward raising the living standards of the peasants who live in these areas. The more the workers can increase industrial commodities and means of production qualitatively and quantitatively for the peasants, the more we shall be able to meet our needs for food and raw materials. By means of this interaction, the rural regions of our country which were subjected to backwardness will be developed for better living, while the agricultural sector of the economy, which serves as the foundation for our development, will make its due contribution to the national economy. Accordingly, the development levels of the rural and urban sectors will become mutually integrated and their joint development will escalate. The advantage of worker-peasant class solidarity is that it will constitute a foundation for their own progress and that of the society as a whole. Today the class solidarity of the Ethiopian workers and peasants on common objectives is obvious. It is glorious to resolutely combat enemies, standing shoulder to shoulder, sharing during trying situations such as natural disasters,and helping to care for the afflicted. And it is encouraging when such actions are undertaken in an organized manner.

The role of various organizations under which the people are organized is not limited to domestic efforts, but also has its international aspects. For example, the efforts made by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union [AETU], together with all our other mass organizations to expose the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction and to expound our revolution's correct stance on continental and international trade union forums on increasing support for the various forces struggling for freedom, equality, peace, and socialism, cannot pass without mention.

Despite of the fact that the accomplishments thus far by revolutionary Ethiopia's workers under the coordination of the AETU cannot be underestimated, as I have said before, when viewed from the perspective of the heavy responsibility of building socialism which is facing us, much remains to be done. We must step up our efforts to implement our party's program and the 10-year Economic and Social Development Plan. Moreover, inasmuch as we are now in the middle of the first 5 years of the 10-year perspective plan, we must all properly assess weaknesses and strengths, and increase our participation on the basis of past experience.

In the context of existing problems, the results achieved by the workers cannot be underestimated, but we should not forget that some problems can easily be solved, and more results achieved, by making greater efforts. When a result is mentioned it must be placed in the context of an assessment of the general situation. When an organization refers to production, income, equipment, manpower, money, time and in general the total expense of a job, it must do so within the framework of a proper assessment. If a loss is incurred due to a fall in production, the reasons must be made known and a proper solution found. At our present stage of development such a responsibility cannot be left to the administration alone: It is one shared by the workers, and a joint effort is therefore required. If workers make efforts without understanding weaknesses and strengths, they cannot bring about the desired development. Responsibilities can only be discharged in the presence of correct understanding. Inasmuch as raising living standards is closely linked with this factor, assessment with a view to decreasing production costs and increasing projects is decisive. Hard work cannot be effective unless resources are controlled, wastefulness is avoided, and profit increased. For this reason, party and government bodies at various levels must make joint efforts to bring about the correct context in these respects.

Dear guests and comrades, as the mission of the working class is internationalist, the realization of its objectives is not limited to countries where its objectives have been victoriously realized. The struggle being waged by workers of various countries is related to the general international situation and hence its result should be viewed in this perspective.

In this respect, the situation of the working people of Ethiopia and the working class is similar to the situation of the people of developing countries in terms of their international relations. Generally, developing countries are not receiving fair prices for their agricultural and mineral products, and are being forced to pay exorbitantly for the goods they import. It is evident that as most African countries are affected by natural problems, the damage is to them is greater. The countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are being affected by the economic crises of the capitalist world, and to face this problem they are being immersed in greater problems through the loans they receive from the capitalist world. In this respect, at this moment they have a debt of more than $800 billion and most of them are not able to pay the interest, let alone the capital sum borrowed.

Economic crises are a scar and basic symptom of countries at the center of the capitalist world which has made it a habit to transfer their problems to developing countries to get out of their own mess. In particular, in recent years, as the crises are occurring repeatedly, the effect is being reflected in developing countries. But it seems that developing countries do not have the resources to deal with this situation. Therefore, it has become important to extricate oneself with resolution. Either resign oneself to complete doom or acquire self-determination; It has become necessary to choose one of the two. As long as the situation permits, the choice of the people is clear. Unwaveringly, their choice is liberty. This is what the working people of Ethiopia have chosen.

This is why we are regarded as contributing our share, by standing for freedom, for the building of international relations founded on equality and democracy, for the flourishing of the new international economic order. In the name of free market and free monetary exchange, developing countries are having their wealth exploited at a time when they are in a very difficult economic situation. Hence, workers and those who earn their livelihood with their sweat are found to be in a very critical situation. Even though peoples of developing countries have the right to decide that they want to extricate themselves from this situation, it has not pleased the imperialists in the past and it does not please them now. In fact, they are leading toward additional aggression by saying: You have destabilized the system and violated freedom. The ploy they are conducting against us is based on this. Even though they propagate false propaganda to solicit supporters, the root cause of their accusation is: Why didn't you yield your country to a free exploitative market and loan slavery? As the saying goes in our country: Why did you not mortgage your country? Why do you struggle for a society which stands for equality and common prosperity instead of forming a society founded on the name of democracy alone?

Based on these questions they are trying to blame our revolution for solving the natural problem, backwardness, and for freeing our people from development problems. In this respect, let us look at one example of their blind accusations and what they are seeking. The World Bank, before our revolution, advised us to evacuate millions of our people from the north and resettle them in other regions, because the northern part of our country has been overplowed for many centuries and has lost its fertility. But since it was not the custom of the system to help the people, no action was taken.

But during the revolution, particularly in 1984 when we started to resettle to the fertile parts of our country, for a few of those who were in a very critical situation it was as if something wrong wereoccurring. The imperialists executed their harsh campaign by condemning our humanitarian action aimed at saving the lives of human beings, which was carried out at great expense. They tried to divert the genuine outlook of the international community. Nontheless, we were not impressed, for we knew that we were waging a class struggle. But it is a fact that through their ploys they can create havoc and distortion in the views of much of the international community.

The attempt by imperialists to recall [as heard] countries, is their current method of struggle. It has become their daily routine to carry out economic sanctions, destroy relations based on mutual benefit, maintain a cold war, carry out their decisions backed with rapid military interference, and conducta continuous propaganda campaign against developing countries who have chosen to be free.

You may remember that some years ago they used to boast that through their scientific and technological advancement they could control the world. But that did not materialize. They could not stop the demand for social development. Therefore, they have chosen to revive their conservative behavior. In the name of preserving civilization they are ready to carry out a dangerous act by trying to suppress the process of social development and make it stagnate. They have made it their daily routine to violate international rules and regulations and the territorial integrity and national dignity of countries. They have refused even to accept peace calls. In this respect, the lack of a proper response by the United States to the positive stand being taken by the Soviet Union for the good of mankind is ample example. Nonetheless, since a true situation has the support of history, it is certain that it will come out the winner.

Imperialists are using every means they can think of to save themselves from the situation. They are carrying out ideological warfare, economic fraud, and military interference, and yet they cannot stop the peoples' wish for freedom and development. In fact, the struggle people are conducting for peace and justice has been strengthened, and great regard is given to the proletarians of the world. That is why they are celebrating the centenary of May Day with special feeling which was the reason for workers to raise their arms in unity against their enemy, and which has become the cause of celebrating international workers' day, May Day.

We believe that the AETU will be able to make its contribution by further strengthening the efforts of revolutionary Ethiopia's workers, together with their counterparts throughout the world, working toward this end. [applause]

As we have repeatedly stated, our principal desire and focusus peace. We will not, therefore, shrink from making the contribution expected of us in this respect. In particular, we highly value and give priority to firmly strengthening our existing relations with neighboring countries. In this same spirit, we express our positive outlook toward the efforts being made to establish a new administration in Sudan, and hope that it will take constructive steps toward the unresolved problem existing between our two countries.

At this juncture, from this third AETU Congress forum we express our firm solidarity with our heroic brothers and sisters who have sacrificed themselves and waged the struggle to abolish racism, to replace it with freedom based on equality in South Africa and to the independent Frontline States around that country who are making their share of sacrifices. [applause]

We express our strong support to Libya, which is one of the targets of imperialism and recently was the target of a shameful military attack. [applause] We give our heartfelt support to the struggle that the heroic Nicaraguan people are waging to preserve their freedom. [applause] We call upon peace-loving countries to put strong pressure on the United States to stop its arrogant acts against this country. [applause]

We will continue our solidarity with the aim of getting a proper response to the genuine question of the Palestinian people. In general, we will strengthen the solidarity we have with our class brothers in the capitalist countries. [applause] In particular, we will increase our efforts to strengthen further the relations we have with the peoples of the socialist countries, which is based on proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Comrades, by depending on the broad masses, through our strong objectives and our struggle, we have reached this stage. And in the future, with the leadership of our party, in the process of building the new society, we are sure that we will be the possessors of glorious victories that will be prestigious not only for us but for the peoples of all progressive countries. [applause] It is our conviction that the working people of Ethiopia, who made a great sacrifice to enable our revolution to reach this stage through their productivity and armed struggle, will continue to give their unreserved services for the security and prosperity of their revolutionary motherland. [applause]

I express my heartfelt wish that this congress will achieve its planned objectives, and assure the AETU that it has the necessary party and government support to succeed in its historic mission. [applause]

SOMALIA

Rebels Claim 18 Killed in 25 April Ambush

EA022219 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] On 25 April 1986, the intrepid fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM], wing of the Somali opposition forces, killed 18 soldiers belonging to the murderous regime of dictator Siad Barre at (Obooro) area near Gabiley. Reports from Gabiley town add that the loyalist troops of Siad Barre were on patrol when they were ambushed by the gallant fighters of the SNM. The forces of the dying regime of dictator Siad Barre also lost two vehicles which were burnt out. One SNM fighter was wounded.

TANZANIA

Reportage on President Mwinyi Visit to Mozambique

Departs 2 May

EA021106 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi left Dar es Salaam for Maputo this morning on a state visit to Mozambique. This is Ndugu Mwinyi's first state visit since he was elected president of the United Republic of Tanzania in October 1985.

Last night, President Mwinyi called for the promotion of economic and social cooperation among eastern African countries. Ndugu Mwinyi made the call while holding discussions with the foreign minister of Rwanda, Mr Ngarukiyintwali, who is on an official visit to Tanzania. He said the borders drawn by colonialists have proved to be a great obstacle in the implementation of cooperation among eastern African countries. The president has accepted an invitation from President Habyarimana to visit Rwanda.

'Warmly Received'

EA022202 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Maputo: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was warmly received on arrival at Maputo for a 4-day state visit to Mozambique.

During his visit, the first to any foreign country since becoming the president nearly 6 months ago, the president will tour economic projects in Maputo region and hold talks with senior government officials.

Meets Machel; Departs

EA042309 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Maputo, 4 May (AIM/PANA) — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania left Maputo for Dar es Salaam early this afternoon after a 3-day official visit to Mozambique, his first to any country since his election last year as successor to Julius Nyerere.

In the morning, Mr Mwinyi, accompanied by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, visited the Museum of the Revolution, which chronicles the history of Mozambique's struggle against Portuguese colonialism, and the port of Maputo. At the port, its director, Ilidio Dinis, explained to the Tanzanian president the decline in traffic caused by a South African boycott of Maputo and by the banditry of the South African-backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR). He said that South African traffic using the port had fallen from 5.5 million metric tons in 1975 to 950,000 metric tons last year, part of which had been South African coal purchased by Mozambique.

Mr Dinis said that bandit sabotage had greatly affected the railways to the port. Last year the railway form Maputo to South Africa was operational only 33 percent of the time, and the line to Swaziland only 38 percent. The Limpopo line, linking Maputo to Chicualacuala on the Zimbabwean border, was almost totally shut to international traffic. The result, Dr Dinis explained, was a crisis in the financial situation of Mozambique Railways southern division. In the 1979-81 period, CFM-SUL made a profit, but from 1982 onwards it had to depend on heavy state subsidies. Last year the revenue form CFM-SULS operations did not even cover the wages bill for its staff.

Mr Mwinyi visited the refrigerated warehouses for fruit exports, the sugar, steel and container terminals and watched a giant gantry crane swing into operation. After the visit to the port, President Mwinyi had a private meeting with President Samora Machel, who then accompanied his guest to Maputo's international Airport.

Communique Issued

EA042306 Dakar PANA in English 1450 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Maputo, 04 May (AIM/PANA) — President Samora Machel has informed his Tanzanian counterpart, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, of South Africa's refusal to implement both the spirit and the letter of the Nkomati non-aggression pact signed between the two countries in March 1984. A joint communique issued in Maputo at the end of President Mwinyi's three-day visit to Mozambique described South Africa's behaviour as "a flagrant violation of the undertaking which it had freely given".

President Mwinyi "condemned the apartheid regime for its continual violations of the Nkomati accord", and pledged Tanzania's "total and unconditional" support for Mozambique in the struggle against South African sponsored banditry.

The communique said that President Samora informed Mr Mwinyi of the actions being undertaken politically, economically and militarily to ensure the "complete destruction of the bandit gangs", and described them as "a tool of the Pretoria regime".

The two presidents agreed that peace (?and security) in southern Africa could only be attained with the "complete abolition of the inhuman system of apartheid", the ending of all South African acts of destabilization against the independent states of the region, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

They warned that Namibian independence could not be made conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. Presidents Machel and Mwinyi condemned the decision of the U.S. Government to give material and financial support to "the UNITA bandits" in Angola, and demanded (?an end) to all South African aggression against Angola.

They also expressed "deep concern" at the arms race, and called on all nuclear powers to stop nuclear tests and to work towards a test ban treaty and the destruction of existing (?nuclear) arsenals. The human, material and financial resources currently devoted to the arms race should be spent, instead, on development, they said. The two presidents reaffirmed their position that the Indian Ocean should be a nuclear-free zone and that there should be no foreign military bases in the area.

The communique announced that Mr Mwinyi has invited President Machel to visit Tanzania. Dates for this visit will be arranged.

CHAD

AFP: Civil War in South All But Over

AB041404 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 4 May 86

[By Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Excerpt] Sarh, Chad, May 4 (AFP) — Peace has returned to southern Chad after nearly four years of civil war as the government strives to draw the last of the so-called "Codo" rebel groups out of the bush, government and former rebel sources said.

The sources here in the south's largest city, 600 kilometers (375 miles) from the capital, Ndjamena, said the only rebel militia not to have rallied to the government of Hissein Habre was the "Espoir" (Hope) group operating near the border with Central African Republic. But they added that the Espoir guerrillas, led by a Lieutenant Laobe, had been inactive for the past several weeks and that normal life was returning both to Sarh and the surrounding countryside.

A former leader of one of the largest of a dozen rebel groups which have responded to government peace appeals, Colonel Alphonse Kotiga, is currently in the far southern Moundou-Lai region negotiating with Lt Laobe on behalf of the Habre administration, they said. Col Kotiga signed a peace agreement with Mr Habre in February which included an amnesty for his men and the incorporation of the guerrillas into the national army.

GABON

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman 'Arafat

Arrives 2 May

AB021858 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Libreville this afternoon at the invitation of the Gabonese Government. The PLO leader, who was accorded a head of state's welcome, was received at the foot of the ramp by Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. The warm welcome which the Gabonese authorities accorded Yasir 'Arafat demonstrates Gabon's solidarity with the Palestinian organization, as can be testified by the nonrestoration of diplomatic relations between Libreville and Tel Aviv. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee will be in Gabon for 3 days during which he is scheduled to hold several talks with some political and diplomatic personalities in Libreville.

Received by Bongo

JN031815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held talks with Gabonese President Omar Bongo at the Presidential Palace in Libreville this morning. Our radio correspondent has learned that the talks dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Middle East situation, in addition to the strong relations between Gabon and the PLO.

ZAIRE

'Correct' Relations With Angola To Be Maintained

AB031410 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Report on executive council meeting held aboard the presidential yacht on 2 May 1986 under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, read by Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information, press, and posts and telecommunications — recorded]

[Excerpts] The agenda of the meeting consisted of three items: Marshal Mobutu's (?general report), Zaire's foreign policy, and several domestic policy issues.

Concerning Zaire's foreign policy, the MPR founding chairman confirmed that Zaire would resume its activities within the OAU on the occasion of the next session of the continental organization, this occuring after the end of the SDAR's mandate within the OAU Steering Committee.

The head of state further expressed the hope that Belgian-Zairian cooperation would develop freely and without complexity in the future. He also expressed Zaire's desire to maintain harmonious and cordial relations with its neighbors and particularly with Angola with which its relations are correct. In this regard, he pointed out that Zaire will never be used as a destabilization bastion against African sister-countries. The MPR founding chairman made it a point to specify that the agreements signed between the Angolan opposition movements and some European and American countries do not concern Zaire, which draws up its foreign policy in total independence and sovereignty and in accordance with its own geopolitical interests.

LIBERIA

President Samuel Doe's 2 May Address to Nation

AB021718 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1605 GMT 2 May 86

[Address by Liberian President Samuel Kanyon Doe to the nation at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia on 2 May — recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ... surely we have reason to thank God and to (?praise) him for having given us strength to continue this great task of nation building.

My fellow citizens, I have come to speak to you this morning concerning the matter which is of major concern to all Liberians, young and old, male and female [break in transmission] by severe economic problems which tend to threaten our sovereignty. The nation's economy has approached the point where bold and urgent actions are required if we are to minimize the risks of further economic depression, dislocation and possible collapse. A situation which could have serious, adverse consequences for our nation's future and political (?sovereignty). While a series of courageous decisions have been taken over the past 5 years and a stabilization program undertaken with external assistance, the economic situation of our country remains critical and the standard of living of our people continues to be severely eroded. External developments have certainly played a major role in this [words indistinct], we have to offer [break in transmission].

The reasons for this imbalance have been obvious: a prerequisite for economic recovery that requires a vigorous implementation of policy measures (?aimed) at obtaining this objective. While a medium- to long-term economic recovery program is being developed for adoption by government, the following constitute a program for short-term recovery and will receive our fullest support. The [words indistinct] of economic recovery and the (?aim) of the foundations for sustained development required by certain fundamental cases be immediately instituted in the revenue collection [words indistinct] to correct those factors which account for shortfalls in collection. Toward this end, the budget for certain commercial of 1985-86 has been programmed to consider this our public revenue. [sentence as heard] Those revenues previously earmarked for certain purpose are to be related [as heard] to government and disbursed through the normal budgetary (?caucus). At the same time, (?discussions) of some government obligations outside of the budget against such revenue of some public corporations must be discontinued immediately. The management of these establishments have been directed not to honor requests of any ministry or agency. Moreover, the management of the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company [words indistinct] of petroleum products must be done only on an(?emergency) basis. In order to properly reconcile the (?accounts) with the petrochemical industry [words indistinct] an audit has been commissioned to be undertaken by an independent public accounting firm.

In our continuing efforts to consolidate the revenue base [words indistinct] revenue-generating (?activities), such as the Liberia National Lotteries, are certainly now to be provided by appropriate government agencies. We have accordingly given directives for the Liberia National Lotteries to be classified as a state enterprise and supervised by the Ministry of Finance. An immediate audit has also been commissioned to establish (?the extent) of revenue arrears due to treasury. (?Numerous) commissions and working groups (?asked) to review the nation's economic problems have been (?accredited) on performance in customs areas. Those reports (?have) raised our suspicion of underinvoicing of imports and leakages in custom procedures. After careful analysis, we have endorsed the implementation of a comprehensive import surveillance scheme.

The scheme is to be undertaken in collaboration with an international firm which has extensive record and experience in this area. A number of corrective measures have been implemented in the short run to guarantee the policies such as import (?inspectorate) scheme which has intermediate- and long-term benefits [words indistinct]. It is our hope that businesses and other concerns would cooperate in the implementation of this scheme during this financial period.

The issuing of duty drawback facilities has been canceled and duty-free privileges to the (?peers) operations and duty-free shops abolished. The operations of the National Investment Commission involves granting of such concessions and incentive contracts as inducements for investors. Those inducements on which we expended our efforts have direct implications for revenue and tax laws of Liberia. Concerning the tax laws administered by the Ministry of Finance in close collaboration with other agencies of government, I will be submitting the bills to the legislature to reconstitute the National Investment Commission to include the Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Justice.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens, considering the policies aimed at increasing revenue do not yield concrete results in the very short run and in our efforts to reduce the deficits, government has instituted a series of policy measures to curtail the budget and eliminate actual budgetary expenditure. [sentence as heard] Wages and salaries, which constitute the largest single expenditure item in the recurrent budget, have been reduced from 10 million to 7 million [unit not given] per month as a result of the salary reduction and retrenchment exercise introduced in the year 1985, while the freeze on massive arrears payment continued to be in force. Notwithstanding, these efforts for financial discipline continue to elude us as evidenced by the escalation of the overall budget deficits from the projected 67.7 million to an (?upward) of 78 million, representing 7 percent of gross domestic product for the first half of fiscal year 85-86. This is clearly (?a horrible) situation. The (?areas) of hope for national performance [words indistinct] public corporations that have contributed financially to the current economic crisis. For a variety of reasons, many public corporations have not been able to operate viably, efficiently and in a profitable manner. The direct result of this state of affairs is that these corporations have become a drain on the already scarce resources of government, instead of being positive contributions for the national income and welfare. No measures designed to improve and revitalize the Liberian economy could have been complete without addressing the problems of public corporations in a firm, forceful, and positive manner. It is toward this end that on 18 March 1986 I gave executive approval to an act passed by the national legislature which sought to authorize the president of the Republic of Liberia to devise appropriate and necessary measures to wholly or partially privatize certain state enterprises in order to improve their operational efficiency and basic competence and reduce their dependence upon government subsidies. The modalities for the proposed privatization scheme are properly being worked out including [words indistinct] and internationally recognized accounting firm. To date, a number of these enterprises have been identified by initial (?scrutiny) and a plan of action and [words indistinct] have been adopted by government. Efforts are certainly under way to seek [words indistinct] through the World Bank for technical assistance to be made available to government through the Bureau of State Enterprises for the privatization program. Policy decisions regarding the feasibility and the [words indistinct] and negotiation of formal arrangements with successful [word indistinct] and recommendations to government will be (?forwarded) to a privatization commission which is to be established shortly.

We wish to stress here that government's approach to privatization shall be strictly professional and shall be guided always by the principle that any such activity must be done to the ultimate welfare and benefit of the Liberian people in both the immediate and future times.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, of great concern to our (?regime) is the external debt service, arrears and debt payments which have adverse consequences for our ability to acquire the additional financial resources which we so desperately need. While the magnitude of the amount involved and the (?severity) of current exchange crisis (?weighing) upon us make it impossible to eliminate external payment of arrears in the short run, it is nevertheless absolutely essential that we make efforts to pay that which is possible. For it is only by so doing that we will regain the confidence of our creditors which is necessary for requesting further assistance, including debt rescheduling. I have accordingly directed the Ministry of Finance to develop a priority list of debt service payments due this year. This procedure must be based on the [words indistinct] so that debt repayment becomes a productive endeavor. This special account into which a percentage of offshore revenues are to be deposited, in order to facilitate debt service payment, must be restored and (?replenished). The surrendering of (?25) percent of the Liberia's export receipts to the National Bank, effective 1 May 1986, will enhance our ability to service our debts. In our opinion, the implementation of this scheme will serve as an important factor in stimulating economic activity and thereby contribute toward the overall recovery. We cannot overemphasize the fact that urgent debt obligation must be honored immediately. We wish to thank all those concerned for their cooperation in the implementation of this scheme. The severity of the present liquidity crisis and the continued erosion of the dollar standard, as evidenced by the banking system's inability to carry out its normal functions and the disappearance of U.S. banknotes from circulation, cannot be overemphasized. Our economy has now reached the point where a comprehensive review of Liberian (?banking) and financial system, is urgently called for. [applause]

Upon our own request, the IMF has agreed to undertake a comprehensive study of the currency system and present to government a list of policy options available for improving it. In the interim, the government will exert all efforts to ensure that the Liberian economy does not stray further away from (?accepted) standards.

My fellow citizens, we have endeavored to place in positions of trust in the economic and financial management sectors, qualified individuals who, we believe, will be dedicated and committed to achieving national objectives and seeking the welfare of the Liberian people. We will continue to give fullest support to these officials in the performance of their respective duties. We are concerned however that our country still lacks the sufficient professionals at the middle-management level where policy implementation is carried out and where it is often (?frustrated). Since it is beyond our means to address this problem in the short run, we will urgently request technical assitance from the IMF, the World Bank, and the EEC in the following critical areas:

1. At the National Bank of Liberia, to oversee the collection and disbursement of [words indistinct] and especially of 25 percent of export receipts that will become available as from 1 May 1986.

2. In the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance, to oversee the collection of government revenues.

3. In the Expendituree and Debt Management Department at the Ministry of Finance, to enhance the expenditures control.

While these measures may not prove to cure all of our economic problems, we believe they constitute a sound basis for stabilizing the economy in the short run and will lay the foundation for initiating the medium- to long-term recovery and growth program for Liberia.

It is pleasing to note that we have already begun to see signs of improvement and the regaining of confidence by businesses and the banking sector. [applause] It is therefore our responsibility, all, as true Liberians, irrespective of political, economic, or social background, to work to develop our country and make life worth living for all. Government is aware that the major problem has been that of payment of salaries to public servants. I want to let our people know that this matter is of serious concern to us and is persistently claiming our attention. When you do not get pay, you cannot pay your rent, you cannot buy food, your children's school fees cannot be paid. Consequently, the landlords do not have the funds to meet their obligations. The market-women lose customers and the vicious circle continues. Although we are aware of all these problems, we are forced at this time to seek your understanding and sympathy for the problems that government faces as well. When the times are good, we all shall enjoy and when times are hard, we should all come together and try to withstand the difficulties. I would like to believe that we have seen the most difficult of times. I believe our people can now look forward, we hope, for a better tomorrow. While I have always been cautious about making promises, I am willing to take the risk in assuring all our public servants that if the present trend continues, salaries to all employees in government will be made current by June of this year. [Applause]

Fellow citizens, your excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it may be that many of life's failures are due to the mistaken idea of being content with past achievements which appear nothing [words indistinct]. Human nature being what it is, we surely do not have a monopoly of shortcomings. And our determination to take advantage and seize any opportunity to improve, should receive the approbation of our people, and earn the respect and recognition of the world. It is my thinking that what is required now, perhaps, more than ever, is devoted and (?sustained efforts) by all persons entrusted with the (?heavy) task of administering the affairs of our land, and the cooperation and loyalty of all our people.

My fellow citizens, we must be prepared to go any length in the interest of our country. It must be made known to all — friends and foes alike — that we shall pay any price, and dare anybody, to preserve our heritage. I am prepared to do nothing less. [Applause] We must feel ourselves duty-bound to render useful services to mankind, for it is only in the (?purifying pride) of sacrifice that the goal of happiness is pursued, and the fullness of human potentials realized. Let us therefore become [words indistinct] but an irresistible urge that we must hold in high esteem, the invaluable sacrifices made by our immortal forebears. Let us decide resolutely to play our (?roles) well and fulfill the assignment to the best of our ability. For truly if we come together as people, we can achieve for ourselves and posterity the blessings of peace, prosperity, and confidence, which motivated the founding of this nation over a century ago. I thank you. [Applause]

AFP: Motion Filed Against Grand Coalition

AB022108 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 2 (AFP) — Liberia's Election Commission has filed a motion to the Supreme Court to dismiss a writ of prohibition filed against the Commission by the opposition Grand Coalition of four political parties.

The coalition of the Unity, United People's Action, and Unification Parties, last month filed the writ to restrain the Commission from revoking the registration certificates of the parties. The coalition's move followed a threat by the Commission to revoke their certificates if they continued to operate as a political grouping.

On Wednesday, the commission also filed a writ of prohibition against the United People's Party [UPP] to stop it from engaging in political activities. The commission argued that the UPP had not gained legal status, and that a ban imposed on it by the authorities remained in effect.

Reportage on Continuing Teacher Salary Dispute

University Graduations Postponed

AB301858 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The University of Liberia (UL) faculty senate has unanimously decided that there will be no clearing for the 1985 graduating seniors of the university until the January 1986 salary arrears for the university employees are paid. According to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System], the president of the university, Dr Joseph Morris who made the disclosure yesterday, said the decision was taken at the senate faculty meeting in an effort to officially clear the graduating seniors. But, he said, the meeting ended without tangible decisions being reached. LBS quoted a university press release as saying all efforts by the UL president to reach a compromise proved fruitless. The University of Liberia had earlier set 7 May as a tentative date for the 1985 [date as heard] commencement and with the latest development, it is unclear whether the University of Liberia commencement will take place as planned.

Teachers To Resume Classes 7 May

AB022113 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Teachers throughout the country have agreed to return to classes on Wednesday, 7 May. The announcement was made by (Safin Joe), president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT. He said the teachers' willingness to return to work followed government's decision to pay teachers their January salary checks, the abolition of the [words indistinct] and the Ministry of Education's plan to compromise on the teachers's issue through the NULT.

Speaking at a press conference held at the NULT's Headquarters in (?Kakata in Gbarnga) today, Mr (Joe) also said the teachers agreed to resume classes because of several appeals made to the NULT's Executive Council by the first vice president of the Red Cross Society of Liberia, Reverend (Edwin J. Llyod), Information Minister Momolu Getaweh, [words indistinct] principal (T. Kuta Jareh). Mr (Joe) said further that their decision was also based on the awareness of their responsibility to mould the minds of the future leaders of Liberia spiritually, morally, and educationally.

Meanwhile, the teachers have given the Liberian Government a 90-day ultimatum, beginning 1 May through 1 August to implement the new salary scale set for teachers. Mr (Joe) warned that NULT cannot rule out another stay-home action if government fails to implement the new salary scale after the 90-day period.

MALI

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Makes 'Technical Stopover'

AB021554 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat made a technical stopover at the Bamako-Senou Airport this morning. Yasir 'Arafat was met on arrival by President Moussa Traore and members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the Executive Bureau of the National Assembly, and the diplomatic corps. Chairman 'Arafat, who is beginning an African tour, speaks to Yacouba Sheikh about the significance of this stopover:

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by consecutive translation into French] I wanted to begin my African tour with a visit to my friend, General Moussa Traore. [words indistinct]

General Moussa Traore is a friend of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people as well as the Arab (?world). [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Before leaving the Bamako-Senou Airport, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held long discussions with the president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore.

NIGERIA

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Arrives on 1-Day Visit

AB021802 Dakar PANA in English 1608 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 2 May (NAN/PANA) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Lagos today on a one-day official visit to Nigeria. Mr 'Arafat was met on arrival at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by the external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. The PLO leader is expected to hold talks with President Ibrahim Babangida before leaving the country.

Received by Babangida

AB022023 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestinian Liberian Organization, PLO, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. State House correspondent Clement Akintomide reports:

The PLO chairman was in Nigeria as part of a 4-nation African tour. He has already visited Algeria and Mali and leaves Lagos for Gabon. Mr Yasir 'Arafat spent about 40 minutes with President Ibrahim Babangida during which they discussed the Middle East problem and the peace process. He later came out to face a barrage of questions from the State House correspondents. Mr 'Arafat said that his visit was: To see my borther and also to feel the pulse of Nigerians towards the just struggle the Palestinian people. He said that his discussion with President Babangida was very fruitful and seized the opportunity to bring the Nigerian leader up to date on efforts being made by the PLO to bring peace in the Middle East. ['Arafat recording indistinct]

On relations with the Jordanian monarch, the PLO chairman said that on its part, the PLO Council considered the agreement reached with Jordan on the coordination of the peace process as very strategic and was therefore doing everything possible to strengthen it. Up till now, Mr 'Arafat had coolly answered all questions put to him but a reporter wanted to know who is a terrorist.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] First of all I am not ready to answer this question because there is reflection of the American, European mass media reflected here. [sentence as heard] So I am [words indistinct] and I am very astonished that in Nigeria I have been faced by this question. [end recording] Immediately after, Mr 'Arafat left the session.

Journalists Banned From Religious Disturbance Trial

AB040658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Journalists have been banned from covering the trial of five persons charged with causing last Palm Sunday's religious disturbances in Ilorin, Kwara State. The order was given by Magistrate Alhaji Ibrhaim Sumaila following an application by the prosecution to stop the press and members of the public from making any statement in relation to the disturbance. However, a chief magistrate, Mrs Ralia Gambari, who is also hearing the case of 10 others charged with the same offense, refused to grant a similar injunction. She said it would be frivolous to make such an order since Governor Mohammed Umaru had appealed to everyone to be calm and law-abiding.

SENEGAL

Diouf Calls for Nuclear-Weapons-Free Africa

AB041113 Dakar PANA in French 1605 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 3 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has called for the "non-nuclearization of Africa" and for the institution of a tax on the sums of money devoted to arms, when he opened in Dakar on Saturday a seminar on disarmament organized by the research and study group of the Socialist Party of Senegal [PSS].

Abdou Diouf, who spoke in his capacity as secretary general of this party, said he was concerned about the arms race and the nuclear threat, and he underlined "the urgency — for our survival — to put an end to the suicidal process in which we are engaged," as a step toward a real disarmament." [quotation marks as received]

Speaking on the causes of the arms race which are linked to disequilibrium in the world, the secretary of the PSS quoted French President Francois Mitterrand, who has stated that "peace among nations cannot last unless it is based on a real equilibrium." And, according to Mr Diouf, "such an equilibrium should take another dimension, that of solidarity."

In this regard, he said he is convinced that the disappearance of the "shocking contrast" existing between development aid (only $20 billion) and the astronomical sum (about $2 billion a day) spent on arms would contribute greatly to it.

President Diouf recalled in this context the proposal made by Senegal at the first extraordinary session of the United Nations on disarmament in 1978, that a 5 percent tax must be instituted on monies spent on arms and which is to be used as "supplementary development aid."

Another proposal was made by Senegal on the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain regions of the world, including Africa. In addition, a declaration requesting that the continent be considered a nuclear-free zone was adopted by the OAU in 1964, followed by that of the UN Security Council which has voted several resolutions in this regard.

However, President Diouf expressed regret that the impact of this decision is diminished by the fact that "South Africa, which benefits from the assistance, or at least with the agreement of certain countries, has developed a nuclear technology so that it cannot be ruled out that it presently possesses nuclear arms, or can acquire them." On this point, he said, it is worth going beyond the condemnations of the Pretoria regime and the governments which maintain a nuclear cooperation with it. Moreover, he added, "African countries could ask for the drawing up of a legal instrument which would make our continent a true nuclear-free zone."

President Diouf Says Workers' Claim 'Legitimate'

AB021350 Dakar PANA in French 1047 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 2 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — President Abdou Diouf has said the claims lodged by the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] are legitimate, and he stressed the need to provide solutions for them within the framework of a timetable that takes into account the difficult economic situation caused by the world crisis.

On the occasion of international Labor Day, receiving the claims of the most representative workers' confederation in the country, y the world crisis.

tism" and "realism" of the measures advocated by the CNTS, whose militants he said, have contributed, through their sacrifices, to "true social peace" in Senegal.

He went on to reaffirm the government's readiness to "thoroughly examine the legitimate claims" lodged by the workers and to provide solutions for them, stage by stage.

ANGOLA

UNITA Issues Statement on Late April Fighting

AU031533 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, May 3 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claimed on Saturday that its guerrillas had killed 61 government soldiers during fighting in five provinces late last month. In a statement released in the Portuguese capital, the South African and U.S.-backed rebel group also claimed responsibility for an April 24 bomb attack at the town hall in the central city of Huambo, in which it said 17 Cuban and Romanian nationals died.

An estimated 30,000 Cubans and an undetermined number of advisors from Eastern bloc states have been helping the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in its war against UNITA. In its statement, UNITA said the government troops were killed in clashes between April 23 and 29 in the northern provinces of Cabinda, Vige and Kwanza-Norte, and in the central provinces of Bie and Huambo. It said 10 UNITA soldiers were killed and 19 wounded in the fighting.

45 UNITA 'Bandits' Reported Killed 5-21 April

MB030808 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The national forces of defense and security have mounted a series of offensive actions killing 45 UNITA bandits and capturing another 7 in six provinces. The FAPLA fighters also freed 33 civilians, kidnapped by counterrevolutionaries and forced to live with them. The actions occurred in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Benguela, and Huila between 5 and 21 April.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo May Day Rally Addressed by Leaders

President Machel Speaks

MB021011 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1010 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel in Maputo at Workers Square rally — live]

[Excerpts] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win!"]

There have been marvelous speeches here and I think we should publish a few brochures on them. Important guidelines have been established.

Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs and Frelimo external relations secretary, has clearly defined the reasons the armed bandits have been sent here. But the armed bandits operate because of your complacency and because your coexist with the enemy. How is it possible for a booby-trapped car to enter Maputo? Where did it come from? This means that the nets, which were mentioned earlier, are broken. They have many holes; you are the holes. However, I want to tell you that although the enemy has broken that net, there is another, tighter net. That is how the shark comes to be in our hands. [applause] He will be presented to the public shortly to explain why he placed the booby-trapped car by the bus and also who it was who sent him. Do you understand? Do you understand? Do you understand? [applause]

The following are the main guidelines: production and struggle. Production must be well defined. It is a superior form of struggle. Defense protects production and production strengthens defense. They are inseparable, two sides of the same coin.

On this May Day, we would like to take the opportunity to thank the international community. Our country has been hit by natural disasters for 4 years and drought and armed bandits continue to plague some regions. First of all, we want to thank those who recognize the value of human life. All Western countries, all socialist countries, and all Latin American countries, including the United States [as heard], have sent and continue to send huge amounts of relief aid to help victims of natural disasters and victims of the armed bandits. Thank you, international community. Your aid shows our struggle is just, our political guidelines are right, and our foreign policy toward all countries, regardless of their socioeconomic and political systems, is correct. We are friends with all states. We are friends with everyone. But we are allies with people struggling for freedom and independence, struggling to be like us so they can celebrate May Day like free men.

We will adopt harsh measures against those who are complacent toward or involved with the armed bandits. We know who they are. They have already been identified in Maputo. We will punish them severely. The year 1986 will be a year of radical transformation regarding our attitude and behavior toward the enemy. It will be a year of radical transformation in fulfilling the decisions of the fourth congress. People will be held accountable and will be punished at all levels. [applause] It was for this reason that some important people were sworn in yesterday. Firstly, those unproductive elements who have infiltrated the ministries and the state apparatus in general will be removed. Secondly, they will be reassigned to other tasks. Thirdly, there are more than 200,000 men and women in Maputo who roam the streets and thus become parasites. This could corrupt our society. Because of this many black marketers can operate. These people might become outlaws or prostitutes. We do not want our city to become an immoral city. Therefore, they must settle by the Komati, the Umbeluzi, the Matola, and the Maputo rivers. Do you understand? These people won't be sent to Niassa anymore. Let us settle the areas around those rivers. The wealth of these areas is close to us. Do you understand? The Niassa project stops forthwith. Let us first settle the Maputo districts.

In the second place, there are many people from Gaza who fled to Maputo to stretch their legs in the warm sun. [laughter] They use their hands as cushions. They say chairs hurt. There will also be an operation to send people back to Gaza to settle the Limpopo valley and produce food to be brought here. Only those who work will stay in Maputo. Inhambane is also demanding their return.

In the first phase, it will be the three southern provinces, namely Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane, that will have people resettled there so they can start producing food. We want cotton. Cotton is not produced in the city.

Many thanks, Mozambicans! Kanimambo[thank you][applause] I am not kidding my friends, I am not kidding. Let us first settle all Maputo districts. Let us settle all Gaza districts. Let us settle all Inhambane districts. Then we shall deal with the vagabonds in the northern provinces. Long live the Maputo residents. Thank you my friends!

Chissano Speaks

MB021035 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0935 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano in Maputo at Workers Square rally — live]

[Excerpts] Long live the Frelimo Party! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the Mozambican workers! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live 1 May! [crowd shouts : "Long live!"] Long live President Samora Moises Machel! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live solidarity of the peoples of the whole world! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live peace! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the International Year of Peace! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] The struggle continues! [crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [crowd shouts: "We will win!"] Down with the armed gangs! Down with apartheid! Long live the Mozambican people united from Rovuma river to Maputo river [crowd shouts : "Long live!"] Long live the 10th anniversary of the Councils of Production! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] [applause]

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, comrade leaders of the party, state, and grass root organizations, and Mozambican workers:

We wish to convey to all Mozambican workers from Rovuma river to Maputo River the warm greetings of the Frelimo Party leadership and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On this 1 May, workers day, we hail the workers, the peasants, the soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals, and all other workers who in the different posts of struggle fight daily with heroism and determination for peace and progress, for the consolidation of our Mozambican fatherland and for building socialism in our country.

This 1 May 1986 has a very special meaning. It marks the 100th anniversary of the launching of the workers movement on 1 May 1886 in the city of Chicago, United States, by textile workers who demanded a 8-hour working day. On that occasion, may workers were massacred, but because their cause was just, they won their demand, which is a fact today throughout almost the entire world. Since then workers in all countries celebrate 1 May, their day, every year and recall the sacrifices made by those who fought for their legitimate rights.

In Mozambique, colonialism also committed many atrocities. They were under the illusion that they could prevent our people from fulfilling their right to independence and freedom. However, our people, under the leadership of Frelimo, did not hesitate to endure greater hardships and fought until victory was achieved.

Just as we defeated Portuguese colonialism and Smith's aggressions, today we will crush the enemies of our people. The People's Republic of Mozambique will be the graveyard of armed banditry. [applause] We will once again show that a people organized and united around a just policy and led by a revolutionary party cannot be defeated. They are always the winners. We are a people in arms, aware of our goals, and determined to crush all aggressions.

In view of the successive defeats that the enemy has suffered on the battle ground, it resorts to even more treacherous ways of attacking us. It sets landmines on the Costa do Sol beach. It detonates booby-trapped cars in Maputo streets. These actions show the cowardice of the hyena that has been fatally wounded. [applause] These are actions that indiscriminately affectwomen, children, and the elderly — defenseless civilians. These actions expose the weakness of our enemies; they increasingly fear a confrontation with our forces. Now, through terrorist attacks, they try to achieve what they were unable to achieve through armed aggression, shellings, sabotage, and massacres. That is, they attempt to intimidate our people. However, our people will never be intimidated. Every enemy action serves to strengthen our determination and also our conviction that the only possible dialogue with assassins and terrorists is the dialogue of weapons. [applause]

Every enterprise and every sector must find solutions for their specific problems. In all places, the workers must guarantee the defense of their production unit and actively participate in the defense of their residential areas. The managerial sector must create the necessary conditions to achieve this without jeopardizing production. Under no circumstances must war be used as an excuse for not producing. Our task at present is to produce, to produce at war, despite the war, and in the conditions imposed upon on us by the war. During the armed struggle for national liberation we used to produce in the liberated areas despite constant threats of bombing and attacks by conlonialists. In the struggle against the Smith regime we continued to produce and develop our economy.

It is necessary to step up vigilance everywhere, especially against the physical infiltration of the armed bandits. Organized by our party apparatus, we must form a tight net through which not a single armed bandit may pass in order to commit his crimes without being immediately detected and neutralized.

Fishermen know that often it is a hole in the net that lets all the fish escape. Our vigilance must be like a net where there is no hole. Therefore, responsibility for vigilance must be the responsibility of all. Any strange or suspicious movements must be immediately reported to relevant authorities.

Secondly, we must be vigilant against ideological infiltration. Rumors, intrigue, slander, and corruption are weapons used by the enemy. They are as dangerous as bombs or bullets. The rumormonger, the intriguer, the slanderer, and the corrupt people must be clearly identified as enemies and isolated. Measures must be taken against them.

Tribalism, regionalism, and racism continue to be the ideological headquarters of the enemy. We must remain extremely vigilant and not hesitate to fight against all their manifestations.

Each worker must also be a combatant in the struggle against the black market, speculation, and hoarding by actively cooperating with the authorities in this regard. These are the priority tasks currently facing Mozambican workers. These are tasks which will permit us to move forward decisively in the struggle against famine and the total liquidation of the armed bandits.

Tanzanian President Arrives in Maputo 2 May

MB021253 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Tanzanian president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, arrived in Maputo this morning to being a 3-day official visit to Mozambique. Mr Mwinyi was met at Maputo airport by President Samora Machel. The two leaders drove into the city in an open car waving to thousands of cheering Maputo residents who lined the city's main avenues. This is President Mwinyi's first official visit to any country since he took office 6 months ago.

At a reception in Maputo on Wednesday night, Tanzania's ambassador to Mozambique, Ali Mchumo, said the visit was a self-explanatory gesture which shows how seriously Tanzania takes its relations with Mozambique. The two countries have strong political links and are members of the southern African Frontline States. They also have a special trade relationship, using a barter system.

Included in President Mwinyi's delegation are Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and Industry Minister Basil Mramba. Official talks begin this afternoon and in the evening there will be a state banquet in Maputo for President Mwinyi.

FPLM Destroys 'Bandit' Hideout in Maputo Province

MB021435 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces, FPLM, recently destroyed a hideout of the armed bandits in Marracuene, Maputo Province. This was disclosed in Marracuene yesterday by Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane, Maputo's governor, during a mass rally which marking International Worker's Day. Jose Moiane said that the destruction of the hideout was due to the engagement of the population, their vigilance, and the discovery of the hideout. Governor Jose Moiane said on the occasion that only firm links between people's forces and the people will create an increase in production and an end to all problems affecting our society.

Bomb Found, Defused in Maputo Residential Area

MB051215 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A bomb is reported to have been found in a residential area in the Mozambican capital. Residents in Maputo say the bomb was found under a tree near a block of flats. Security forces have sealed off the area, evacuated residents, and defused the explosive device. Last month 50 people were injured when a car bomb exploded in Maputo. Rebel MNR guerrillas claim responsibility for the attack.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Pledges Intensification of 'Liberation War'

MB040908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia has pledged to intensify the liberation war in Namibia. The pledge was made in a statement issued in the Angolan capital, Luanda, on the 8th commemoration of the Kasinga massacre. SWAPO called on the international community to exert pressure on the Reagan administration to stop linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. The liberation movement noted that the policy should be viewed as a deliberate obstacle to block it from coming into power in Namibia. The SWAPO statement criticized the Reagan administration for giving military aid to UNITA bandits, adding that Washington should stop war adventurism for the sake of world peace and progress.

The statement also called on the progressive world to impose mandatory economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. SWAPO is fighting against the South African illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of UN Resolution 435, which calls for Pretoria's withdrawal.

Warns Against Puppet Regime

EA031834 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — The South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia has vowed to crush any attempt aimed at installing a puppet regime in Namibia. In a statement released to mark the eighth anniversary of the Kasinga massacre tomorrow, SWAPO said any dubious attempt to declare unilateral independence in Namibia would be met with intensified armed struggle. The statement also called on the international community to isolate the South African-created multiparty conference, a group of Namibian stooges which racist South Africa intended to install in power. SWAPO said no amount of genocide and terror will suppress the march of the Namibian peoples' struggle. South African troops invaded and murdered more than 1,000 Namibian refugees at Kasinga in southern Angola in 1978.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviets Reportedly Appeal for Chernobyl Assistance

MB040619 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Soviet health authorities have sent an urgent SOS to South Africa appealing for scientific help to combat radioactive contamination after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. According to a report in *THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE*, scientists at the University of Natal have sent the Soviets details of life-saving therapy for radiation sickness. However, this information could arrive too late for the Soviet authorities to save many of the victims who have been exposed to lethal doses of radiation. The therapy research carried out at the Natal medical school has only been tested on animals so far.

'Text' of Winnie Mandela Speech at May Day Rally

MB040456 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 May 86 p 13

["Text" of speech by Winnie Mandela at the Congress of South African Trade Unions rally at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on 1 May]

[Text] "I greet you in the name of our leaders who are languishing in Pretoria's jails and those who are in exile. The power that you have, made you to declare this day a holiday. Throughout the world, this day has been declared a holiday, but in South Africa, the minority regime could not do so, because it is afraid of your power. If Nelson Mandela were out, if all your leaders in jail and those who are in exile were back in this country, they would have been with you here today. They would not be near any puppet trade union.

"I want to remind you about the power that you have. You are all aware of the hysteria that has been caused by what I have said about the weapon you are using — a necklace. There has been a hysteria that we must explain ourselves. We owe no apology to the puppet regime of this country. We owe no apology to Rex Gibson, editor of *THE STAR*, nor *THE CITIZEN* or the SABC.

"The struggle in this country is a workers' struggle. We are fighting for our land, and we will get our land. There is no doubt about that. I know of no white victim of a necklace, and yet that is where the hysteria came from. White racist South Africa started panicking when I said to you, you have no AK-47s. I said to you the enemy is armed to the teeth. They have all the weapons that you can think of. I said we belonged to a disciplined organization. When the time comes, you shall be called upon to defend yourselves, not with a necklace or a matchstick, because you cannot match the might of Pretoria.

"I said to you, you must accept that Pretoria has declared a war against the oppressed masses, and we are prepared to take the challenge. I said Pretoria has driven you to a stage where you must declare 1986 a year of the people's freedom. Here we are converged here, discussing workers' problems there they are outside, fully armed and ready to shoot. The panicking racist regime said I advocated violence. I never did so.

"I say to you today, time will come when I will order you to stand up and defend yourselves. You are the power. It is your hands which made this country rich. I want to call upon you to close up the ranks and prepare for the final onslaught. The day when you will be called to defend yourselves, you must do so in a disciplined manner.

"I said earlier, the wealth of this country belongs to you. Your blood, sweat and hands are digging those mines. It is the workers' struggle that is going to liberate this country. It is you the workers who will be called upon to defend yourselves against the racist settler-invaders. It is you who must close up the ranks and you will be called upon to declare a final onslaught.

"Amandla, amandla, mayibuye." [Power, power, the land must return to us]

150,000 Reported at COSATU May Day Rallies

MB021543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions said today more than 150,000 workers took part in COSATU May Day rallies across the country. A statement from a COSATU spokesman said today this was twice the number of those who turned up for the Inkatha trade union launch in Durban yesterday. But the statement also said: "For COSATU the question of who attracted most workers to May Day rallies is overshadowed by the achievement of the biggest ever general strike in South Africa's history."

According to COSATU 1.5 million workers followed the call not to go to work on May Day. "In effect South African workers have taken May Day and turned it into a workers' holiday. They have not waited for employers or government agreement but seized the initiative themselves. It is another sign of the growing confidence of workers and the increasing strength of trade union organisation."

The statement said 152,000 workers took part in COSATU May Day events, COSATU said, including 30,000 at Soweto, 25,000 in Witbank, 15,000 in Durban, and 19,000 at various locations in the western Cape.

COSATU alleged police disrupted several meetings. COSATU had planned to hold 24 rallies on May 1 and of these nine were totally disrupted thorugh bannings and police action, the statement said. "The police and army also prevented buses reaching some rallies. COSATU May Day rallies were banned in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Pretoria and Brits. If they had been allowed the participation in COSATU rallies would have been even bigger," the spokesman said. "This was achieved without the help of Johannesburg press consultants and with a lack of public transport as bus drivers stopped work for the day. Despite serious attempts by the authorities to stop COSATU from holding May Day rallies in several locations and teargas attacks by the police in some stadiums, the massive turnout by workers showed COSATU's continuing strength and popularity."

COSATU also said several executive members of the organisation were detained.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police only took action in cases where meetings which were held illegally or in contradiction of the restrictions imposed where permission was granted for the holding of a meeting. He requested a telex of the names of those believed to have been detained for confirmation or denial.

Commenting on the launch of the Inkatha union, UWUSA, (United Workers Unions of South Africa), Mr Jay Naidoo, the general secretary of COSATU, said: "Obviously we regret any new attempt to divide up trade union strength in South Africa," he said. "The massive support for the May Day rallies and the tremendous participation in COSATU rallies, despite police harassment, shows where workers loyalties in terms of trade union organisation truly lie. South African trade union history is bedeviled by splits and competing organisations which only play into the hands of employers and our oppressors. COSATU will continue as a trade union organisation democratically controlled by its members and accountable only to them and get on with the work of defending and promoting workers interests in the workplace and in the community."

A list of attendance at the rallies follows: Natal: Esikhawini — 3000, Curries Fountain — 15,000, Pietermaritzburg — 5000, Ladysmith — 4000, Newcastle — 3500; Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth — banned,Uitenhage — banned, East London — 2000; Western Cape: Mitchell Plain — 3000, Nyanga — 6000, Bonteheuwel — 4000, Paarl —disrupted, Bellville South — 3000, Saldanha — 1000, Kimberley — disrupted, Namaqualand — stoppage, Grabouw — 2000; Transvaal: Soweto — 30,000, Witbank — 25,000, Secunda — 7000, Pretoria — banned, Carltonville — banned, Phalaborwa — banned, Brits — banned; OFS [Orange Free State]: Welkom — 40,000.

ANC 'Terrorist' Freed in Hospital Shootout

MB050859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 5, SAPA — A man was killed in a wild shooting at Pietermaritzburg's Edendale Hospital last night when a group of men freed a wounded, suspected ANC terrorist from the hospital's intensive care unit, police report.

The dead man, as yet unnamed, was a visitor. Two policemen guarding the suspect were wounded, but are in a satisfactory condition.

The SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria reported that at 8.37pm last night, "a number of men dressed in white overcoats, entered the Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, withdrew firearms from under their coats and freed a wounded, suspected ANC terrorist from the intensive care unit. The men fired wildly when they entered the unit. In the process, a visitor was so seriously wounded that he died, although he was in the intensive care unit and could be treated immediately. The two SAP guards who were guarding the wounded man were wounded in the hand and arm respectively. Their condition is satisfactory. Equipment in the intensive care unit was damaged due to the shooting. The men then left the hospital with the wounded man on a trolley. As they left the hospital, they withdrew the intravenous feeding tubes and the blood transfusion apparatus and dropped them there. The SA police are investigating."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, commented today:

"The incident at Edendale Hospital is yet more proof of the determination and callousness of the ANC gangsters who have no respect for human life and who kill in cold-blood. No respectable government can negotiate with such a terrorist organisation about reform."

Police Release Anglican Bishop Before Tutu March

MB021401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe was released from police custody today, an hour before Bishop Desmond Tutu was to lead a march on the prison where he was held. Fellow Anglican clergy planned to march to the Klerksdorp Prison where Bishop Ndwandwe, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the West Rand, was being held. Before Bishop Tutu arrived Bishop Ndwandwe was released without bail after appearing in a Kerksdorp court.

When Bishop Tutu arrived to lead a prayer service for Bishop Ndwandwe, he spoke to the local district police commandant, Colonel Albertus van Niekerk. Col van Niekerk said the bishop had been charged with alleged incitement and released without bail. The policeman said Bishop Ndwandwe was taken to his house in Jouberton.

Bishop Tutu then went to Bishop Ndwandwe's home and brought him to the church for a service of thanksgiving. During the service, Bishop Tutu prayed for the release of detainees whom he said were unfairly detained. Bishop Ndwandwe was detained last Thursday in terms of security legislation. He said he was overwhelmed that he had been taken into custody. Afterwards, Bishop Tutu told crowds outside the church to leave peacefully.

P.W. Botha Says Sports Sanctions Will Be Overcome

MB021917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he was convinced South Africa would overcome "senseless and malevolent" sports sanctions imposed on the country. Speaking at the South African sport merit award ceremony in Cape Town, he said no one should complain if South Africa achieved breakthroughs "in its own way in the field of sport or any other field." "We will do what is good and right for our country and its people."

It had to be accepted tha the more reform and progress took place in South Africa, "the more the instigators of anti-South African punitive measures will rage." "We will combat this. We will combat it for the sake of justice, for the sake of truth, and for the sake of South African sport." Mr Botha said South Africa had overcome sanctions and punitive measures in many fields. "I am convinced that, in the field of sport, we will likewise overcome thse senseless and malevolent punitive measures. The hackneyed phrase of no normal sport in an abnormal community is increasingly being exposed for what it really is." Mr Botha continued: "It is a transparent trick of those, within and outside South Africa, who wish to destroy freedom and democracy."

He asked what definition should be used to classify communities as normal. "Is it countries who are allowed participation in the Olympic Games? Is it totalitarian dictatorships and one-party states of the Third World where human rights are trampled upon? Is it the Soviet Union which invaded and oppressed Afghanistan and its people? Is it Western countries who combat terrorism by force and violence? Those who, with false morality, wish to cause damage to South Africa, or those who sing in the choir passively and without conscience, will have to account for their actions before their own consience," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Meets Mozambique Representatives

MB021854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican Government representatives today for security talks. Mr Botha said in a statement, released in Cape Twon, that the talks followed last week's meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and President Samora Machel at the crowning of the new Swazi king. Today's talks were on "matters of mutual interest, of which the security adn stability of the region were among the most important." Mr Botha was accompanied by his deputy, Mr Ron Miller, and senior officials.

Pik Botha: White Domination 'No Longer Possible'

MB020420 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2152 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says white domination is no longer possible in South Africa, only an equal say with other population groups, SABC radio news reported tonight. Addressing the 40th annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] in Johannesburg, Mr Botha said that if there were people who did not support the government's reform policy they should leave South Africa and find a country where there was white domination.

Speaks on Black-White Negotiations

MB030418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, addressed Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] tonight on the subject of negotiations between blacks and whites and the obstacles which stand in the way. Mr Botha said the government said it understood the suspicion in which it was held by blacks as a result of years of unfulfilled aspirations, but the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was sincere in his wish to negotiate a new constitution for a "new South Africa." He said even moderate black leaders who did not support the African National Congress were agreed that the release of Nelson Mandela was prerequisite for negotiations, arguing that he should be made to face the scrutiny of the press as other political leaders did. "Let me tell you that a martyr is far more dangerous than a fanatic," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha repeated the government's appeal for nationalist members of the ANC to come forward to enter negotiations with the rest of the country, and to abandon their communist colleagues who were interested only in totalitarian power in a single party state designed to withhold all the individuals' fundamental rights. Mr Botha said that the last thing the ANC and some elements of the United Democatic Front could afford was a successful meeting of minds among the moderate people of South Africa. He said it would spell the death knell for their destructive aims. For this reason they were committed to violence and few whites realised the extent to which blacks were intimidated by the radical elements in their society. He said it was time to unite those who believed in the protection of fundamental human rights. The conflict was now between freedom and slavery.

The norms to be protected included freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to private ownership, the right to protection of law, judicial independence, a competitive economy and the non-nationalisation of industry. Mr Botha said he understood the feelings of the white right-wing — the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewing [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] — but said they were only playing into the hands of communist and dragging South Africa to disaster. He said the policies of the right, if implemented by a South African Government, would result in greater problems than any the country had experienced. For one thing, South Africa would immediately face foreclosure of its foreign debt, and secondly an international transport embargo would be implemented against the country.

"It is a naturual inclination not to accept reality but we (Afrikaners) of all people can least afford it. We must base our actions on facts not illusions," Mr Botha said. "It's not heroic to die like a rat in the desert but to face the challenges before you. It's also not good enough to say the government has done too little too late. Rather ask yourself what you have done to promote negotiation in this country. The government cannot do everything — we must all negotiate with each other."

Pik Botha Reportedly Sends Message to Tokyo Summit

MB050923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Foreign ministers of the seven-nation summit in Tokyo have called on South Africa to make moves towards an internal settlement. A joint statement urges Pretoria to abolish apartheid and take further steps towards social and political reform. British and FRG officials say the minister agreed that their final statement should express support for dialogue between parties in

South Africa, including the outlawed ANC and other nationalist groups.

One official says while the ministers have agreed changes implemented by Pretoria in racial policy have not gone for enough, they have been willing to include an acknowledgement of these reforms in their final document. Such a statement has apparently been incorporated at the request of South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, in a confidential letter to his counterparts attending the summit.

Defense Minister Details SADF Deaths in Unrest

MB022040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text]Six members of the defense force died during the past year, and 44 were injured in duty in the black residential areas. The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly there were cases of death or injury which could have been caused by Defense Force action. The incidents were still subject to judicial inquiries. Gen Malan also said that no national servicemen had refused to do duty in black residential areas to date.

Catholic Bishops Support Economic Pressure

MB020838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — Southern Africa's Catholic Bishops spoke out today in support of continued economic pressure to end apartheid — and they said that if necessary the pressure should be intensified if developments showed little hope of fundamental change. But they also said: "We need to point out that, in our view, such intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economic infrastructure and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss." In a widely-awaited statement after a three-day closed session at Mariannhil near Durban, the Catholic Bishops Conference made no specific reference to the burning issue of disinvestment, which has caused a growing rift in the ranks of the Catholic laity and priests.

Disinvestment has been largely condemned by Catholic groups around the country and this week priests in the Durban archdiocese voted 35-6 against this strategy for change. The bishops acknowleged that Catholics were not obliged to agree with their stand but said it did give a lead which must be taken seriously.

The bishops, in their six-page statement, said "it seems that the most effective of non-violent forms of pressure left is economic pressure." A conference source said the bishops felt they could not give specific advice on how exactly pressures could or should be applied. They are to set up a commission to advise on various aspects of the issue. The source said the feasibility, effectiveness and consequences of each method varied from one case to another. Only those with the necessary expertise could make those judgments. He said the bishops had taken a decision of conscience over which they had agonized.

The bishops said: "We realise that our stand represents a point of view that not all Catholics will agree with. But while we acknowledge that in such matters our decisions of conscience about how to pressurise the present government to change do not oblige all Catholics to agree with us, they do give a lead that must be taken seriously, for what we have done we have not done lightly." They were aware that certain developments were imminent, such as the initiative of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the forthcoming federal congress of the National Party. "These may demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure. Should the government announce really basic changes, there may be a mitigation of economic pressure or at least its maintenance at the present level until the genuineness of such changes is clear. On the other hand, there may be an increase in economic pressure should the government prove intransigent."

Call for Sanctions Denied

MB030432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2205 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said today it had never called for disinvestment and economic sanctions, but added if the government did not soon announce basic changes, economic pressure should continue and possibly be intensified, the SACBC said in a statement. After a three-day closed session at Marianhill, near Durban, the SACBC claimed it had nver used the words "disinvestment" or "sanctions," and said only people with the necessary expertise could decide on the feasibility, effectiveness and consequences of various methods of economic pressure. The bishops said if basic changes were announced, particularly in the light of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Groups work and the forthcoming National Party federal congress, economic pressure could be reduced or at least maintained at its present level until the genuiness of such changes is clear.

"We need to point out that intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economy and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss," the bishops said. They said that against possible further unemployment and violence caused by economic pressure there had to be balanced the enormity of the present suffering and the prospects for the future if apartheid was not dismantled soon. "At the moment we can see no justification for the sort of pressure that would leave a liberated South Africa in an economically non-viable situation. However, we also recognise that the most important factor in deciding how much suffering should be allowed to flow from economic pressure is the opinion of the oppressed," the bishops said. "It is imperative therefore that their views be as fully canvassed as possible. Such consultation is especially important in local consumer boycotts, where, in order to achieve conformity, not infrequently forms of intimidation are used that range from the regrettable to the most inhuman imaginable. The latter cannot be condemned strongly enough," the bishops said.

They said their views on economic pressure were not binding on all Catholics but provided a lead which should be taken seriously. The bishops said they would set up a commission to advise them on various aspects of economic pressure which would arise.

Zulu, Pondo Leaders Discuss Factional Fighting

MB050445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 3, SAPA — KwaZulu and Pondoland leaders met in Durban at the weekend for talks aimed at problems which resulted in recent clashes between Zulus and Transkeians in the Umbumbulu area. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi led the KwaZulu cabinet delegation and the Pondoland delegation included the Transkeian minister of the interior, Chief D.D.T. Ndamase, of western Pondoland; Chief Sizamele Sigcawu, of Lusikisiki; and Chief Mlindazwe, of Bizana. Chief Buthelezi described the talks as "informal" and no statement was issued.

Large Attendance Expected at Nchabeleng Funeral

MB021503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The Nchabeleng family, relatives of Mr Peter Nchabeleng, northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, have been advised against pressing for their own independent post mortem to determine the cause of his death. The family's legal representatives in Johannesburg said today that after consultation with a private pathologist, who was to perform the post mortem, it has been decided not to proceed with it. The decision of the private pathologist had been influenced by the results of a discussion he had held with a state pathologist, who had conducted the post moterm on Mr Nchabeleng, the lawyers said.

Mr Nchabeleng died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held. The police said after his death he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was apprehended by the Lebowa police.

Mr Nchabeleng will be buried tomorrow at his tribal kraal, Ga-Nchabeleng, in the district of Apel in Sikhukhuniland. The funeral service will start at 10 am and mourners will leave for the cemetery at 1 pm. His funeral is expected to be the biggest in the northern Transvaal in many years. It is expected to be attended by members of various trade unions, political and student organisations. The Detainees Parents Support Committee has hired 10 buses to take mourners in the Reef area to the funeral. The buses will leave Khotso house at eight this evening.

The police have assured memebrs of the Nchabeleng family that, though there will be a police presence at the funeral, the police will keep a low profile. They also said there would be no roadblocks to the Nchabeleng home and that there would be no limit to the number of people at the funeral as a large crowd was expected.

The local magistrate has issued special instructions about how the funeral should be conducted. He wants the body kept in a wooden coffin and that the body should be taken straight from the church to the cemetery, representatives of the family told SAPA according to a statement issued by the Nchabeleng's.

SADF Will Not 'Unlawfully Interrupt'

MB030429 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0300 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 3, SAPA — Lawyers yesterday obtained a last minute undertaking from the South African Defence Force that its members would "not unlawfully interrupt" last night's vigil for United Democratit Front (UDF) leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng who died in detention in Lebowa. Johannesburg lawyers were appointed to seek an order from the Pretoria Supreme Court to restrain the army from interfering with the mourners when the SADF undertaking was conveyed to them by the state attorney, a spokesman for the law firm said.

The legal initiative was taken in the wake of an alleged SADF attack on people preparing for the funeral at the Nchabeleng home in the village of Apel earlier this week. It is alleged the several people were admitted to hospital after assault by soldiers. Cmdt John Rolt of SADF Headquarters confirmed the undertaking had been given but added that the SADF neither denied nor admitted responsibility for the alleged interference and assault. He said the allegations would be investigated as "a matter of course."

The funeral of Mr Nchabeleng is expected to be the largest the northern Transvaal has seen in decades.

Earlier this week the magistrate at Schoonoord gave permission for the funeral to proceed. Certain restrictions, including a ban on political speeches, have been imposed but there will be no limit on the number of mourners.

Another legal battle was being waged on the eve of the funeral to secure bail for Mr Nchabeleng's schoolgoing son, Morris, who is one of the many youngsters awaiting trial after mass "witch burnings" in the area. Lawyers claim Lebowa police blocked two bail attempts earlier this week by refusing to let Mr Morris [as received] out of the cells to appear in court. Johannesburg attorney Mr Nicholas Hayson said "a magistrate was willing and waiting" to hear the application but police had obstructed the move. The application was further complicated by a temporary absence of prosecutors early yesterday morning, Mr Hayson said. The Lebowa police commissioner and his deputy were said to be "heavily committed" and unable to comment.

Nchabeleng Mourners Ordered To Disperse

MB040450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Sekhukune, May 3, SAPA — South African police today ordered mourners at Mr Peter Nchabeleng's funeral at Apel, Lebowa, to disperse when the funeral service overran a time limit set by the local magistrate. The thousands of mourners were given 100 minutes to conclude their service and disperse by police who had arrived in nine casspir armoured vehicles. Mourners had listened patiently for hours in the blazing sun as political figures delivered liberation speeches and paid tribute to Mr Nchabaleng.

Mr Nchabeleng died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held. The police said after his death he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was apprehended by the Lebowa police.

A number of well known political figures, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, addressed the crowd against the backdrop of political banners. Mrs Sisulu said: "We want to take Mandela out of prison and straight to Parliament." Ohters however, like Mrs Winnie Mandela, failed to arrive in the isolated town. Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the bishop of Johannesburg, and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, were all on the programme, but were not noticed at the funeral.

At 1.20pm South African and Lebowa Police vehicles pulled up 200m from the gathering. A Major Pretorius, of the SAP, cited a magistrate, Mr Jackson Onyone's, order that the funeral should have ended at 1pm. He also ordered organisers to remove an African National Congress banner.

Organisers appealed for more time and were granted till 3pm. The crowd hastily ate their "customary food" and moved to the cemetery, where they sang freedom songs as Mr Nchabeleng's coffin was lowered into the earth and then dispersed minutes after 3pm.

Speakers, who were not always properly identified, called for the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi's resignation. Homeland leaders were criticised for participating in the National Party's political setup.

Monitoring Group Says Police Detain 11 People

MB022030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2006 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) today released the names of 11 people detained by police in the last 48 hours, but police have said they have no record of the detentions. According to a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria the police "at the moment has no record of these people detained under security legislation."

Mr Achmad Cassiem was detained today under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at 6.30am in Hanover Park, his attorney said. Mr Cassiem, an Islamic activist and former Robben Island prisoner, has been banned twice. His banning order expired on March 31. Mr Neville van der Rheede, a teacher at Arcadia, was detained in the early hours this moning at his home under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The RMG said that yesterday three brothers, Mr Peter Hendricks, 29, a member of the Cape Youth Congress and Michael and Gerald were detained at 7.30am. Mr Bhaba Chiceka, 19, was detained at 8.30am at the same house. Also yesterday five General Workers Union members were detained on their way to a rally. They are Mr Msokoli Qotle, general-secretary, Mr Ray Lazarus, an organiser, Mr B. Tshambuluka, Mr G. Gqabu and Mr A. Mnyaka. The men are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, the RMG spokesman said.

Relatives March on Headquarters

MB030437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — Relatives of detainees whom they fear might be tortured while being held in solitary confinement today marched on police headquarters in Cape Town where they were to deliver a letter to the divisional commissioner of police, Brig C. Swart. "Our knowledge of detention and detainees in the past held under this Section (29) has clearly brought to mind severe harrassment and torture," the letter said. "Our troubled minds can only be put at east if we truly know the whereabouts and well being of out loved ones." The relatives said they had no knowledge of the detainees' conditions and place of detention. "The circumstances which led to their detention is being held from us."

Capt Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, told the eight people who went to deliver the letter that Brig Swart was not there. A spokesman for the group, Rev Charles Martin, then asked to see Brig M. Van Staden who they had spoken to last week about the detainees. They were informed that he was also not available. They then spoke to Capt Calitz, who phoned a Col Viljoen who apparently deals with detainees. Col Viljoen refused to see them and said they were not allowed to see their relatives or to know where they were being held, Rev Martin said. The colonel said that they were "all fine," Rev Martin added.

PFP To Probe Police Action in Nyanga East

MB022041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee [UMAC] is to launch an immediate inquiry into police action taken against approximately 1000 people attending a meeting at the Zolani Hall in Nyanga East on Thursday. In a statement, Mr Jan Van Eck, MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur and a UMAC member, said information supplied to him would indicate that: the meeting was legal; that because the hall was full people had to stand outside the hall; that the meeting was at all times peaceful. The police had arrived suddenly — hours after the meeting had started — and told people outside the hall that they constituted an illegal gathering and that their meeting had "now lasted long enough."

He was also told that when people did not disperse immediately teargas was used indiscriminately against both those inside and outside the hall (he was able to hear the shooting of teargas and the screaming of those people fleeing while speaking to a person in Nyanga on the telephone). Mr Van Eck said a number of people — including children, women and pensioners, were either trampled by those fleeing or overcome by teargas. UMAC will over the next few days try and obtain as many statements from eyewitnesses to establish exactly what had happened there, he said. He had contacted the deputy commissioner of police in the Western Cape conveying his deep concern about what reportedly had happened in Nyanga. The police have undertaken to go into the matter. "Although similar action had taken place elsewhere we believe that this specific action again highlights the complete lack of respect shown by the security forces for the inhabitants of the townships. The response of the police this far that those people listening and standing outside the hall, constituted an illegal meeting does not hold water." Mr Van Eck asked why police did not act against people attending an AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Afrikaner resistance Movement] rally in Johannesburg when nearly people stood outside because the hall was full.

Grenades Thrown at Durban School Principal's House

MB020825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — The principal of Durban's WEntworth State Primary School, Mr Yuill-Peter Klein, 47, and his wife, Brenda, were in a "fair" condition in hospital last night after being injured early yesterday when two grenades were tossed at their home. One of the grenades exploded at the foot of the couple's bed. Mrs Kein suffered extensive leg injuries while her husband received a skull fracture from shrapnel. Last night the couple were described as being "not well, but fair."

The first grenade landed outside the bedroom window at their home in Ogle Road, Wentworth, about 2.30am, blowing a crater of earth out of the front lawn and shattering windows. Shrapnel from the second blast caused extensive damage in the bedroom and tore a hole about half-a-metre wide in the mattress.

A dazed Mr Klein said from his hospital bed yesterday there was no apparent motive for the attack. "I am not involved in any political activities at all. I used to be a member of the police reserve, but I resigned some time ago." He said he and his wife were fast asleep when the grenades were thrown. "After the explosions I can remember touching my forehead. Blood was streaming down my face. My son Warren was sleeping in the bedroom next door and luckily he was not injured. The ambulances arrived soon afterwards and took my wife and I to hospital." Mr Klein has been headmaster at the school for 11 years. Police, who have posted an armed guard at the house, are still investigating.

House Search Conducted in Bela Bela Township

MB030425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0104 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warmbaths, May 3, SAPA — Hundreds of workers and pupils from the small black township of Bela Bela outside Warmbaths were yesterday ordered not to leave their homes before their houses were had been seached by security forces. A spokesman for the residents said a house-to-house search by about 500 members of the police and the army started at about 3am. He also said all the local councillors, except the mayor, Mr E. Mabuseia, and his deputy, Mr S. Moloisane, had resigned their posts.

1 Killed in KwaZakele; Police Disrupt Funeral

MB040448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 3, SAPA — An unidentified elderly man was shot dead in KwaZakele today, a woman was injured and several people were overcome by tearsmoke when a funeral service for nine unrest victims was disrupted by members of the security forces who allegedly fired tearsmoke. According to eyewitnesses, the dead man, who has not been identified and a woman, Miss Tamara Mbambatho, of New Brighton, were walking on the pavement along Njoli Road when shots were fired. The woman was injured in neck and arm. She was treated by the casualty department of the Livingstone Hospital. The man was certified dead on arrival.

Brig Ernest Schnetler, divisional commissioner of police in the eastern Cape, said the incident was not related to the funeral. He said an off-duty policeman who was attacked fired in self-defence and hit the man and the woman near the Njoli Road bus terminus. Brig Schnetler said police had fired tearsmoke at an illegal gathering near the church where the funeral was held — not inside the church. "It is possible some of the tearsmoke might have escaped into the church," he said.

There was pandemonium inside the church and some people collapsed from the fumes as others dashed for the nearest exists to escape. Some chairs were broken. Shoes, earrings and other items of clothing were left scattered in the church but were later collected. People have been requested to fetch the items at the office of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization at Lamanis Garage.

After the funeral was disrupted, the nine coffins were returned to a funeral parlour for the funeral, which will now be held tomorrow in Zwide.

Mr Edgar Ngoyi, president of the United Democratic Front in the eastern Cape, criticised the action of the security forces and described the alleged firing of teargas into the church as "highly provocative."

Women Attacked After Attending Inkatha Rally

MB040501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2135 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Soweto, May 3, SAPA — Scores of women fled a Soweto hostel today after some of them were attacked by youths accusing them of attending an Inkatha rally in Durban this week. Two women were admitted to hospital and several bruised following the attacks on inmates of the women's hostel in Mzimhlophe. The attacks, in which doors and windows were smashed, were carried out by youths believed to be members of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM). The Durban rally was the inaugaration of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa where Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was the main speaker. The names of the two hospitalised women were not immediately available. The youths allegedly swore to continue attacks on Inkatha members and accused Chief Buthelezi of taking "sides with whites against recognised leaders of the people."

Police Prevent Hundreds From Attending Soweto Rally

MB050453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 4, SAPA — Armed police and Defence force members prevented hundreds of people from attending a planned Education Charter rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto and dispersed them because police said the meeting had been banned. Police and soldiers travelling cars and casspirs arrived at the amphitheatre as early as 4am. When large numbers of people started to converge on the stadium the police ordered them to leave and told them the rally was illegal and had been banned by the chief magistrate of Johannesburg.

People travelling in buses and cars were stopped and told to leave. Some left immediately while others waited for the rally's organisers to explain the situation. When the organisers arrived the police ordered them to tell the remaining people the meeting was illegal. The last group finally dispersed at noon after being assured by the organisers that another rally would be held at the same venue. The police left an hour later.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

2 May

MB021857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 8pm issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

Acts of stone and petrol bomb throwing occurred in a number of black townships around the country today, causing only slight damage and disruptions in the majority of instances.

The charred body of an Asiatic male was discovered in a burnt-out vehicle in Lenasia this morning, and at Benoni a black man died from wounds sustained during an alleged petrol bomb attack on police vehicles in Wattville yesterday, in which police fired birdshot at their attackers.

At Vredefort in the [Orange] Free State, the police arrested, 11 person during a stonethrowing attack on a policeman's house.

In the eastern Cape a black man was injured in KwaZakhele today, when guards fired shots at black attacking a councillors house with petrol bombs, while at New Brighton, also near Port Elizabeth, a policemen fired shots at blacks stoning his house. No injuries were reported in the latter incident.

Near Nelspruit, police were forced to fire birdshot at a group of arsonists trying to set fire to a policeman's house. No injuries were reported.

At KaNgwane, four vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a group of about 15 blacks first robbed a beer delivery truck before turning their attention to a post office vehicle. The police are investigating both incidents.

Report ends.

3 May

MB030746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 3, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria:

"Widespread, but in the majority of cases only minor, acts of unrest were reported overnight.

"Stonethrowing at police and private vehicles occurred in the western Cape, Duduza on the East Rand, Humansdorp and Veeplaas in the eastern Cape, Kroonstad in the OFS [Orange Free State] and Claremont and Chesterville near Durban.

"At Vosloorus near Germiston, two private vehicles and a post office vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists and at Vanderbijlpark, three police vehicles were similarly damaged. In the latter instance police fired birdshot and tearsmoke at the arsonists, but no injuries were reported.

"At New Brighton near PE (Port Elizabeth), a private house was extensively damaged in a fire which started when petrolbombs were thrown into the house, while at Hankey, a similar method was used to set fire to a black school.

"In Kwazakhele near PE, a development board employee was shot at by a group of blacks who dispersed when their fire was returned. No injuries were reported.

"In a black residential area near Klerksdorp, a development board employee also fired shots, when his vehicle was attacked by a stone-throwing mob. No injuries were reported, but six men were arrested in the incident.

"At Kimberley, petrolbombs were hurled at the home of a councillor in the Galashewe township. Guards fired shots at the attackers but no reports of injuries were received.

"Near De Aar, a group of stonethrowing blacks attacked a development board employee, who were forced to fire shots at the group. Here also no reports of injuries were received.

"In the black residential areas near Nelspruit and Baberton in the Lowveld, acts of arson occurred in which a shop and four vehicles were extensively damaged.

"Police fired tearsmoke and also birdshot in an incident in which a police vehicle was stoned at Baberton and again when petrolbombs were thrown at them near Hazyview.

"Tearsmoke and birdshot was also fired during an incident in which a black man's house was attacked by a petrolbomb throwing mob in the Baberton black township."

Ends.

7 PM, 3 May

MB040458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 3, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7pm unrest situation report:

"At Azingolweni, near Port Sheptstone, passengers attacked the driver of a bus. One black man, believed to be a passenger was killed in the incident. Police are investigating.

"Guards at the University of Zululand fired rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse students who were overturning cars on the campus grounds.

"At Tonga, near Nelspruit, a cafe was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In another incident in Southwestern Districts, police fired birdshot in order to disperse blacks throwing petrol bombs at their vehicle near Marais Plaas. No injuries were reported.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a private house was extensively damaged by arsonists and at KwaZakele, police on five occasions made use of tearsmoke to disperse an illegal gathering.

"In another incident in KwaZakele, a policeman alighting from a bus was attacked and stoned by about 100 blacks. He in self-defence fired shots, fatally wounding a 20 year-old black man. A 25 year-old woman was wounded and is under arrest in hospital."

8 AM, 4 May

MB040716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT
4 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 4, SAPA — The following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"At Crossroads, near Cape Town, a handgrenade was thrown between two private homes by unknown people. Two black women were slightly in the incident. No arrests were made."

(Ends report)

4 May

MB050436 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT
4 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 4, SAPA — Hrere follows the unrest report issued by the SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

"Last night at KwaZakhele there were a number of stonethrowing incidents at policemen and police vehicles. In one incident, in which a mob stoned a black policeman, a black man was killed and another wounded when the policeman fired shots at his attackers. Another man was also arrested in the incident.

"Also last night, at New Brighton near Port Elizabeth unknown persons fired shots at a police patrol. Police returned the fire but no reports of injuries were received.

"At New Crossroads a group of blacks attacked an unknown black man who apparently fired shots at his attackers, slightly wounding a black man. Police are investigating.

"In the coloured township of Stellenbosch, a coloured male was slightly wounded when the police fired tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a group of stonethrowers.

"At Kutsong near Oberholzer, police fired tear smoke and birdshot at a stonethrowing group of blacks who attacked them after a funeral. Three black women were slightly injured and are under arrest in hospital.

"Two black men were also slightly wounded in two other incidents in which police fired tearsmoke and then birdshot when they first dispersed a stone-throwing group and then an illegal gathering.

"At Watervalboven in the eastern Transvaal, blacks this afternoon stoned buses. Police had to use tear smoke and then birdshot to disperse them. No injuries were reported."

Report ends.

5 May

MB050600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0558 GMT
5 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 5, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report to 8am from the SAP Public Relations Division follows:

"Statement by Public Relations Div, SAP PTA on 1986/05/05 at 0800. The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, considerable damage was caused to a policeman's home when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Khutsong, near Oberholzer, in the W-TVL [western Transvaal], a policeman's home was petrol-bombed. The attack was warded off with pistol fire. A man was wounded and arrested.

"At Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a police vehicle was stoned. A coloured male was arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area, two men and a woman were arrested when they stoned a policeman's home.

"At Concordia, near Knysna, a privately-owned truck was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Emjindini near Barberton, a hostel was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed. A man was killed and two others seriously injured by the attackers, who were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. In the same area, the development board offices were damaged in a petrol-bomb attack."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Gullan Group Collapses**

"Len Gullan Holdings and five of its subsidiaries were placed under provisional winding up order in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. The group has a deficit of R2.2 million in liabilities over assets," Cathy Stagg reports on the from page of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 May The group's founder blamed "the recession and bad publicity" for the collapse.

CP on Terrorist Bases

"The Conservative Party (CP) was not interested in good relations with South Africa's neighbouring states, only that the terrorist bases in these countries should be wiped out, Mr Louis Theunissen (CP nominated) said," the paper reports on page 4. He said in Parliament that " 'South Africans are sick and tired of people who want to talk with the ANC.' The police's task had been made unbearable by the Government whose reform measures left no room for action against Agitators. The 'heads' of the Cabinent were being demanded by South Africans because their policies were contributing to the unrest."

CITIZEN on May Day

"Be Calm" *THE CITIZEN* advises in the headline to its editorial on page 6. It says it hopes May Day will be observed calmly.

Speeches attacking the "system" can be expected and some "are going to be inflammatory." Hopefully the unions will heed the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] call for " 'maximum discipline.' " The security forces will maintain a large presence but will have to maintain a low profile, intervening only when necessary. "The whole issue has taken on the dimensions of a calculated campaign to demostrate the power of the Blacks to bring the country to a standstill." Many black workers want to go to work but are afraid to. " 'It would be best, therefore, if the organisers saw to it that they kept their rallies peaceful, and that those taking part do nothing that will lead to a confrontation with security forces.' "

Witness Lied

On page 12, a report on the Delmas treason trial quotes a state witness, Ms X, as saying "she lied when she told the court that one of the accused, Mr Patrick 'Terror' Lekota showed her and a group of Tumahole schoolchildren how to make petrol bombs." She said under cross examination that her evidence "was a fabrication" and the police statement she made "was extracted out of her by torture and threats of sjambokking [whipping]."

Mixed Sports Facilities

"... division — called and recorded — in the Pretoria City Council last night indicated clearly the growing strength of the anti-reform conservative faction in the council and its dogged resistance to any concessions to non-whites," the paper reports on page 13. At the same time the mayor indicated he was planning a tougher line with the conservative councillors "and would not allow any leeway for political propaganda in debates." During a vote on the renewal of contracts for sports facilities, the conservatives gained 11 votes for porposals to write into the contracts that the facilities would be used exclusively for whites.

Terre'blanche Speech

On page 15 *THE CITIZEN* reports on a speech by Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terre'blanche to 2,500 people at Pretoria City Hall in which he called for Afrikaners to form a " 'resistance army.' " " 'When the police and army are not there, then the "volksmag"[people's force] will be an unbreakable wall. I say to those fighting on the borders, don't worry about your wives and children at home, the people's force will protect you.' " Another speaker said the government wanted to share power with a "subculture" which had discovered only one thing, the necklace. " 'They do not understand power-sharing. They are used to following the king and the chief. We couldn't even share power with the English, how are we going to do it with barbarians?' he asked."

Rajbansi Makes History

In a front-page report on the speech in Parliament by Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 30 April reports that "seasoned political observers have interpreted Mr Rajbansi's entry to the debate on measures to remove racial clauses from immigration and residence rights in South Africa as the first step toward fully integrated debates in Parliament." Members of the CP and Herstigte Nationale Party (HNP, Reformed National Party) remained in the chamber and interjected while he was speaking. At one stage HNP MP Louis Stoffberg interjected: " 'Tell us about the Punjab.' " However, there were "hear, hear" calls from the Nationalist bench. "Observers felt yesterday that it would not be much longer before members of the three chambers will be debating matters of general concern together." One problem is that there is no chamber large enough to accommodate all members at the same time.

Police Whip Pupils

On page 2, Yazeed Fakier reports that "at least 20 pupils were treated for injuries and a Standard 6 pupil is receiving specialist treatment to his right eye after police whipped pupils at a placard demonstration at Silverstream High School in Manenberg on Monday." Police said that a large group had gathered, that they had been warned to disperse, and that when they did not, police used whips to disperse them. The demonstration was in protest of the detention of an Afrikaans teacher.

Line for UK Passports

A report from London on page 3 says that "the unprecedented numbers of South Africans applying for British passports or work permits are facing long delays before their cases are even considered. Even urgent cases involving distress and possible hardship are trapped in a massive backlog." A government source related the increase to the increased violence in the country. The "flood" was more than had been expected.

Cape Town and RSC

On page 4, the paper reports that "the city council has volunteered to collect taxes for the Regional Services Council (RSC), despite warnings from some councillors that further participation in the racially-based system would do the council's repution irreparable harm." One councillor said that such participation would cause Cape Town " 'irreparable damage.' " "Although the council was legally obliged to serve on the RSC, it had no legal or moral obligation to take on additional duties for the RSC." Another councillor said the council would be seen as " 'apartheid tax collectors.' "

CAPE TIMES on EPG Talks

The paper warns in an editorial on page 8 to be cautious with reports of a possible breakthrough under the auspices of the Eminent Persons Group. Neither the government nor the ANC appear ready to come to the conference table yet. The Commonwealth will have to decide if sanctions will help, although it does not appear that Commonwealth sanctions would have much effect. Given President Botha's recent statement that he must take Afrikaners with him, "it seems idle to expect that President Botha is about to take his seat at a conference table with the ANC. Unless he is prepared to secure a broader constituency of support, such as course does not seem on the cards."

Bitterness of Removal

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says that "the bitterness and resentment caused by the forced removal of some 40,000 coloured people from District Six lingers on." More than 20 years after colored people were moved out, it still is a symbol of the wrongs of apartheid. If the other apartheid laws are now outdated, "it is surely time for a rethink on group areas and in particular District Six." As Rev Allan Hendrickse said in Parliament, a symbolic declaration on this would "steady the hearts of people". District Six might become a symbol of hope.

Differentiation Is Apartheid

In his "Politics Midweek" column on page 8 of the *CAPE TIMES*, Michael Acott examines the government's policy on discrimination, saying it will abandon "hurtful discrimination" like the pass laws but not its cherished differentiation, by which it means arranging "everything in South Africa on the basis of race groups." Under this reasoning, whites will not have special treatment because of thier color but because they have a different culture and lifestyle. Differentiation will prove to be as harmful as balder terms like discrimination. "Welcome reforms have been made, most notably the abolition of the pass laws. What remains now is to treat everybody, from Parliament down, on the basis of individual merit and not on the basis of race classification."

EPG Meeting

John Battersby reports from London on page 9 on the meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to consider President P.W. Botha's response to a peace package presented at the end of a 2-week visit last month. "Diplomatic observers believe that the nuts and bolts of a peace package — including the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and a truce in the ANC's armed struggle — have already been worked out. President Botha is understood to be trying to secure Western guarantees that the ANC would honour the truce and — if it did not — Pretoria would not forfeit its right to strike at ANC bases." The EPG will decide whether to visit South Africa a third time or recommend tougher sanctions against the country. "It is understood that the future of the mission is delicately poised after President Botha's response which is clearly pitched to keep the initiative on course."

Further on EPG Meeting

John Battersby reports further from London on the EPG meeting on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* on 1 May. He says that "sources close to the initiative believe President P.W. Botha could be planning to lift the ban of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) to allow genuine African nationalists to return to SA, while maintaining the ban on the SA Communist Party (SACP) and denouncing the 'communist and terrorist' activities of the ANC's mission-in-exile." President Botha's reply has been received but no details have been released.

Rent Write Offs

"Black local authorities are apparently faced with the serious dilemma of having to decide whether or not they will have to write off about R60m in rents owed by residents in strife-torn townships around the country," the paper reports on the same page.

Business Confidence Declines

On page 2, Stephen Cranston reports that the Associated Chamber of Commerce Business Confidence Index (BCI) "declined in April for the second consecutive month and, unlike in March, virtually all 13 subindices also showed a decline." The April BCI was 79.0, a decline of 4 points over the previous month and the lowest figure since October 1985. The good news was the continued reduction in the bankers' acceptances rate but the gold price, the rand/dollar exchange rate, the inflation rate, the number of insolvencies and of new companies registered all deteriorated.

AAC 'Outside Law'

"Government is not likely to acknowlege the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) as the legal representatives of residents in the township near Johannesburg," according to another page 2 report. The chief director of constitutional development and planning, John Hitget, "said whether the AAC had established administrative control of the township or not, it was acting outside the law." He said government had supplied means for residents to elect representatives.

Boost to Coal Industry

A report from London on page 3 says that South Africa's "coal exports will benefit most from falling oil prices and increased demand for coal-fired electricity, says Chase Manhattan Bank's monthly report on coal." The report says "the lower the oil price, the greater the ability of SA's coal industry to exploit its price advantage against its main rivals in Australia and the U.S. — and so overcome the growing political barriers that have been erected against it in Western Europe."

Inventories Falling

"Inventories are still being depleted as businesses face slack demand from consumers," John Tilston reports on page 3 of *BUSINESS DAY*. "However, most economists expect the drop in inventory levels to be halted in the second half of this year." The possible restocking is one factor in the expected mild economic recoverey. The boost usually given by a surplus in the balance of payments is being eroded by foreign debt repayment.

Renewed Confidence

Another page 3 story by John Tilston says that "the financing of international trade by SA companies has just about returned to normality, according to Johannesburg-based bankers." After the debt repayment standstill, many foreign companies insisted that they receive payment at the same time as the order, despite the fact that trade credits were excluded from the standstill. "Gradually the companies have regained confidence in SA's ability and determination to repay credits and to keep them outside the net." According to one banker, however, this improvement has not extended to increasing credit lines.

FCI Plan

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) is to press for a four-point government plan to stimulate the economy," according to a page 3 report by Dvaid Furlonger. The organization will recommend removal of the 10 percent import surcharge which FCI believes increases production costs and curbs investment, a reduction in the general sales tax rate to stimulate consumption and give economic relief to lower income groups, allocation of specific resources for structure adjustment assistance to help the productive sectors become more competitive and market oriented, and a selective increase in government spending to boost urbanisation through more land and materials, to provide jobs and spread the fruits of political change more widely.

Attacking Parliament

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* notes Dr Alex Boraine's attack on parliament at an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg. He urged colored and Indian members to " 'get out before it is too late.' " "Dr Boraine went to Parliament as a member of a party which has so far been unable to win an electoral mandate from the white community. He seems to have given up hope that it can every be achieved, so he demands the destruction of the institution that does represent the majority of whites. Does he think the destruction of Parliament will destroy white power, or that it will assuage white fears of majority rule? If not, which white dictator would he prefer to deal with?"

U.S. Sanctions

In a column on the same page, Simon Barber writes from Washington that the issue of sanctions against South Africa is "in a period of hiatus," although "you would think that, in an election year — with the control of the Senate very much up for grabs — the Democrats would be pulling out all the stops" to impose sanctions. "Part of the explanation has to be that other business has supervened," including the budget deficit, Nicaragua, the Philippines, and Libya. "Furthermore, thanks in some measure to Pretoria's own decision to restrict press access under the late state of emergency, SA has not been on America's television screens generating daily outrage." While the full impact of the pass laws repeal "has yet to be seen," "P.W. Botha's announcement has given even his most devoted ciritics pause," as have President Reagan's own limited sanctions and his advisory committee on South Africa. "The White House correctly realised that, while a lot of congressmen were willing to bash SA under any circumstances, a larger number privately were looking for an excuse to drop what had become an unpleasant and ultimately hopeless subject."

U.S. Disinvestment

In a related article on the same page, Barber reports that "the latest available figures show a dramatic decline in direct U.S. investment in SA — from $2.3bn to $1.8bn over the course of 1984." Since the beginning of 1985, some 46 U.S. firms employing 7,815 South African workers have ceased operations in South Africa or sold their South African subsidiaries. However, only 11, with a total of 97 South African employees are known to have shot down their South African operations completely, while at least 22 companies sold out to local management or other firms, all but three of which were South African. "The net impression is not one of a stampede for the doors. There are still another 320 or so U.S. firms to go. Perhaps the most depressing aspect is that, with the exception of one decidedly low-profile mining company, no new U.S. businesses are moving in."

Priests Oppose Sanctions

In a page 7 report on the meeting of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) to discuss sanctions, *BUSINESS DAY* notes that despite "strong opposition" from many parishoners, "it appears likely that the Catholic bishops of SA are likely to issue a statement supporting disinvestment, but hedged with many qualifications, at the end of their current three-day special session." In addition, their statement "may also contain a disgused altimatum to government to hasten change." However, some 35 priests opposing sanctions have issued a statement asking: " 'why are the bishops inviting selected union organizers to the plenary session and not opening their views to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Inkatha and other middle-of-the-road groups?' " " 'The impression the SACB gives is that they are prejudiced in favour of radical groups exclusively, and are dismissing middle-of-the-road groups whom they label as "stooges and sell-outs." ' " "They also condemned the church's apparent eagerness to publicly criticise violence attributed to the police and army while seldom condemning the 'cruel, uncontrolled' violence and intimidation of radical elements." On the subject of disinvestment, they said disinvestment would lead to "a climate of revolution, and as a result priests cannot preach such a doctrine as a Christian solution knowing it will lead to more unemployment, hardship and further violence."

PFP Opposes RSC's

"The spread of bureaucracy and the high costs involved in the break-up of the provincial council system and the establishment of regional services council will be highlighted by the PFP at next week's Transvaal Provincial Council budget session," Gerald Reilly reports on the same page. PFP Transvaal council leader Douglas Gibson said that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has not explained how the new system will function. Gibson said the PFP will opposes the RSC's on the grounds that they will further entrench apartheid and will lead to "a muitiplication of unproductive and costly bureaucracy."

Botha ANC Offer 'PR'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 1 May reports on page 3 that ANC "expert" Tom Lodge says President Botha's appeal to noncommunist ANC members to return was "no more than 'PR fluff' and would not succeed in weakening or splitting the organization." Lodge said the offer had hardened the conditions for negotiation.

Mabuza on ANC

KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza told *THE STAR* that the ANC "will be prepared to talk to the South African Government on ways to bring and end to violence by both sides," a report on page 4 says. Mabuza said once they have dealt with ending the institutional violence by the government and the violence by the ANC, "negotiations can move to the next level." Mabuza said it would not be logical for the ANC to renounce violence in order to become unbanned since "that would mean they would not be in a position of strength in a negotiation situation." Mabuza said he regarded Mandela as his "spiritual leader" and thought violence in the country "will cease once he is released." Ask if the ANC operated in Kangwane, Mabuza said he did not know but that " 'there is visible evidence of ANC support at funerals. I think it will be accurate to say that there is latent and overt support for the ANC in Kangwane.' "

Skills Shortage

Electricity Supply Commission [ESCOM] Chairman John Maree told attendees at the Technikon Witwatersrand diploma ceremony in Johannesburg that South Africa "was facing a severe skills shortage," a page 4 article says. Maree said " 'no matter which way one views the education and manpower resources in this country, those resources are unlikely to be adequate, in the coming decade, to educate and train the population to anywhere near its full potential.' " He said emphasis had to be placed on educating youth in the natural and technical sciences because " 'our economic future depends on the production of raw materials, its refinement, its manufacture of finished goods, and the marketing of those finished goods.' "

Delay in Privatization

In spite of the government's promises, "little or nothing has been done about transferring State-controlled operations to the private sector," Con Roux, past president of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, told a local conference on privatization in Johannesburg, a page 8 report in *THE STAR* says. He said public sector employees who believed their jobs were at risk tended to halt or delay the process of privatization. He said there was a good case for deregulating many aspects of the country's affairs, particularly those relating to the black sector. "The private sector could adapt itself to carrying out local government services," he said.

Randburg Request on Cinemas

Another page 8 report says the Randburg town council has resolved to recommend to the department of constitutional development and planning that four Ster-Kinedor cinemas in the town be declared open to all races.

Indian Ward of Sandton

Indians living in Sandton have welcomed the move to incorporate Marlboro Gardens, an Indian residential area, as a ward of Sandton, but say the municipality should open residential areas to all races, a page 13 article reports. They were reacting to a questionnaire from the Sandton town council asking for approval or disapproval of the incorporation. Several residents condemned the idea of retaining Marlboro Gardens as an Indian area. One resident said it was "disgusting that a 'so-called progressive' municipality — controlled by the Progressive Federal Party — should still consider retaining an 'Indian' ward."

Editorial on Negotiation

THE STAR says in an editorial on page 14 that "clearly President Botha is currently engaged in what is — by his lights — a major effort to reach out to the black community. As always the sobering question is whether he is doing enough, and in time." "Credibility problems still bedevil talk of negotiation." Mr Botha's appeal to noncommunist ANC members to return "looks transparently like an attempt to split the ANC — and a futile one at that." And as ANC authority Tom Lodge points out, "despite its conciliatory tone the Botha overture actually adds a new precondition — that in order to talk, ANC members must renounce communism as well as violence." "It seems probable that the new Botha line is a response to quiet diplomacy by the Commonwealth EPG brokers who have been trying to get the ANC unbanned and set up direct talks between it and the Government. Perhaps further movement is stirring behind the scenes. Perhaps Mr Botha's efforts should be seen as at least a beginning. But as things stand they don't look like enough to break any logjams."

STAR on State Security Council

Another *STAR* editorial says Rev Allan Hendrickse's request that President Botha should allow him to serve on the state security council "so that he could 'know what was going on' " is a strange request. "Must we conclude that Cabinet members do not know what is going on?" "But even stranger was the response. Mr Botha merely invited the coloured leader to 'share with him' on the council — as in the past — 'whenever necessary'. Mr Hendrickse can presumably take that answer as a 'no'. One is left with the distinct impression that the State Security Council remains a very exclusive club — and that mere Cabinet Ministers may be less informed about what is happening in the country."

Comparison With Rhodesia

In an editorial page column, Progressive Federal Party MP Roger Hulley says there are at least six important parallels between the policies of the Smith regime in Rhodesia and the National Party government in South Africa. 1)the underlying commitment of both regimes to white supremacy in central government; 2) commitment to racial segregation in political institutions and to some degree in social institutions; 3) commitment to land segregation; 4) commitment to a homeland policy in respect of many blacks; 5) heavy reliance on security legislation and tough-arm tactics; and 6) reliance on constitutional manipulation in an attempt to prop up the regime. "It is essential," Hulley says, "to draw attention to the lessons for South Africa which are contained in the Rhodesian experience. The Smith Government continued to walk down the road of diminishing options until it had no more bargaining power left. When the security situation in Rhodesia had gone completely out of control, when the subsequent client governemnt of Abel Muzorewa was on its knees, Mr Smith was forced into signing atreaty at Lancaster House which offered less for the white minority than any previous British package deal had offered. Can this government not see it is walking down the same road? Are its members like dullards who must wait for events to overtake them and wreak havoc in their lives before they know their policy is bad?"

Schlemmer Views Future Reform

Another editorial page article quotes social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer as telling a meeting organized by the South African Institute of Management that the "Government was committed to group self-determination and thus found it difficult to move away from race classification as the basis of its reforms. Those reforms, once introduced, tended to seem less impressive than they had done before the event." Schlemmer also said many of the groups involved in the " 'liberation struggle' " had a colonial model of liberation "which involved a total displacement of the present order — the old civil servants walked out and the new walked in, to be helped by Swedish and Dutch volunteers. This notion made it seem less important to negotiate with the present order." He said disinvestment would increase the economic importance of the government, which would become the major investor. "Because it was difficult to expect any government to negotiate when it was faced with widespread riots, negotiation in South Africa in the immediate future was unlikely. What was left was reform in which the whites did not get their own way all the time, or 'sham' reform that left the final control of power in white hands. Each of these scenarios would be associated with a continuing degree of instability."

Black Sash Leader on Reform

Another editorial page article in *THE STAR*, by Joyce Harris of the Black Sash, says the abolition of the pass laws has been greeted with suspicion and "sadly there is good reason for this suspicion." The question of citizenship for citizens of the " 'independent homelands' " has not been resolved. Blacks will still have to live where provision has been made for them in the form of land, site, and service and the government will be the arbiter. Everyone is to carry identity documents which are to be nonracial, "but serial numbers can disguise a great deal of information without having to be explicit," and it is unlikely whites will be stopped to show their ID cards. "The pass laws can go and still leave apartheid intact, and that is exactly what is happening." The government "will need to go much further much faster if it is to defuse the situation to the point where negotiation for an acceptable future becomes a possibility."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Commonwealth Group Only RSA Hope

MB021524 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has said Commonwealth Group of Emminent Persons offers racist South Africa her only hope to avert a major explosion in the region. Dr Kaunda said if South Africa uses this group well, a bit of light might appear at the end of what he described as a very dark tunnel. The president was speaking when he received letters of credence from Guyanese high commissioner to Zambia, and Austria's ambassador to Zambia, Mr (Helmuth Skools), at State House this morning. Dr Kaunda warned that should the group of Emminent Persons, which is presently considering a reply from racist South Africa, when its presentation fails, there will certainly be a major explosion which will affect the entire region. [sentence as heard] He said that the only other alternative to the group's failure lies in mandatory sanctions in which all major Western countries should fully participate. He admitted that Zambia has suffered a lot, of course, because of her contribution to the liberation struggle, but that these sacrifices are inevitable if the region is to enjoy genuine peace and freedom.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Workers at May Day Rally

MB011743 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said the party, ZANU-PF, and its government are irrevocably committed to the cause of the working class. Because the government believes the workers play a central role in the period of transition to socialism and after its attainment, it is determined to create favorable conditions under which the worker can contribute effectively.

Comrade Mugabe, addressing thousands of workers gathered at Rufaro stadium to mark the international labor day today, said the governemnt has taken a number of measures in recognition of the centrality of the worker in our society. One of these was encouragement of the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions so that workers could be represented and united under an ideologically clear, worker-oriented trade union. In conformity with the principle of democracy at the work place, the government introduced workers' committees to facilitate worker based decision-making. The prime minister also said to promote worker education, the government has organized workshops and seminars.

On the general performance of Zimbabwe's economy, Comrade Mugabe said output in all the industrial sub-sectors increased while in the mining sector metal output role by an average 10 percent despite the depressed international market.

He said in recognition of the role played by the workers in our economy, the government is considering to award wage increases to the workers. The exact details of the increase will be announced in due course. The prime minister added that the government's endeavors to improve the status of the worker should be reciprocated by the worker himself who should be prepared to sustain a high level of performance.

Further on Speech

MB021048 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The government is determined to establish a strong industrial democracy through self management in industry and commerce and with the formation of cooperatives. Speaking to thousands of workers at Rufaro stadium in Harare yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said appropriate legal procedures are provided for under the labor relations act. The act makes statutory provision for workers to be given first option to acquire enterprises in case the owner wishes to sell, the prime minister noted.

He said the government will promote worker education through workshops and seminars and will intensify training in worker consciousness. Comrade Mugabe told the workers, who were celebrating workers day, that the 5-year national development plan gives serious attention to the role of the worker in the development process. He stressed that one of the objectives of the plan is the enlargement of employment opportunities and manpower development. Accordingly, he emphasized, the government shall endeavor to create more employment opportunities and also work to promote the country's human resources through education and training.

To enhance social welfare, the government intends to expand rehabilitation centers, paying special attention to vocational and technical education for the disabled, he said. However, Comrade Mugabe stressed that these endeavors by the government to improve the status of the worker should be reciprocated by the worker himself through high-level efforts. He urged workers not to be complacent, saying everyone should work even harder in order to achieve self reliance and self sufficiency.

He also spoke on the need to reduce foreign economic dependence and castigated the South African apartheid regime for engaging in provocative activities to disrupt Zimbabwe's economic life line. Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed solidarity with oppressed fighting workers and masses of South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine.

State Withdraws Coup Charges Against ZAPU MP

MB301833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 30, SAPA — The state today withdrew charges against the ZAPU MP for Gwanda who, along with other top party officials, appeared before a Harare magistrate on allegations of plotting a coup, ZIANA reports. Mr Edward Ndlovu, and ZAPU'S national chairman, Mr William Kona, ZAPU MP for Mpopoma; Mr Sydney Malunga; Mr Cahrles Grey; Mr Kindness Ndlovu; Mr Tshile Nleya; Mr Zethi Dube; Mr Eddie Mlotshwa; Mr Leon Leroy Khumalo and Brian Zisiba appeared before Mrs Euna Makamure. The other men were remanded until May 14.

Mr Chatikobo said the state was withdrawing the charges against Mr Ndhlovu before plea. He said the docket of the case was now being examined by the attorney-general who would decide by May 14 whether to prosecute the remaining men.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 MAY 1986

Jordan

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with King Husayn on 5-6 May focused on ways to achieve a unified Arab stand and conduct a successful Arab summit, Amman radio disclosed in a report on the Syrian leader's visit to Jordan. The Syrian delegation in Amman also includes the prime minister and foreign minister, the radio said. Jordanian press editorials welcomed the visit and noted its "particular importance" in view of the current Arab situation, the report added. Jordanian sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* asserted that military issues are at the heart of the talks, according to KUNA. The paper said Al-Asad would brief the Jordanians on Syrian intelligence reports about a planned Israeli attack on Syria through northern Jordan.

Syria

Despite a recent report that Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an assassination attempt, Damascus radio reported that Khaddam received the visiting Finnish foreign minister 5 May.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval units delivered an accurate hit on a "very large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 6 May, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Shipping officials in Manama cited by AFP disclosed that two tankers were set ablaze by Iraqi air attacks in the Khark Island area 6 May. Iraqi planes also raided Khark Island and hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 5 May, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

In another shipping incident, the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported 6 May that the biggest floating crane in the Gulf was badly damaged in a recent missile attack while under tow to Al-Shariqah. The paper did not say who was responsible for the attack.

DRA

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev praised newly-elected PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najibullah for the "high authority" he enjoys among the party and people, and noted his "personal role" in the consolidation of Soviet-DRA friendship, in a congratulatory message broadcast by Kabul radio.

In reportage on the internal situation, Tehran radio cited information that gunfire was heard from the presidential palace in Kabul 2 days before Babrak Karmal's resignation as party general secretary, while DPA reported that shooting was heard from various parts of Kabul 4 May, according to two Bundestag deputies who visited Kabul that day.

Kabul radio claimed that 30 "counterrevolutionaries" from Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's group were killed and 40 others were captured in recent security operations in Balkh Province.

Meanwhile, BAKHTAR noted the start of a new round of DRA-Pakistani talks in Geneva, and Karachi radio cited a UN official's statement that the talks have reached a "decisive and very sensitive stage."

Libya and the Tokyo Summit

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has thanked the Japanese people for their "large-scale and popular response" to his call for the cancellation of the summit and for the expulsion of "the child-killers, Reagan and Thatcher," Tripoli television reported. In a related commentary, the television claimed that the summit was a "devastating failure" because the participants were forced to "flee like rats" after the Japanese people responded to Col al-Qadhdhafi's incitement by staging mass demonstrations and firing missiles at the conference.

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Abu al-'Abbas Threatens Operations in U.S.

JN060545 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0512 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Leader Abu al-'Abbas [Mahmud 'Abbas], who became famous following the hijacking of the Italian cruiseliner *Achille Lauro* last October, said yesterday that he is currently planning to carry out operations in the United States. Up until now PLF operations have been confined to striking at Israeli targets. In an interview with the U.S. television network NBC, Abu al-'Abbas stressed that the PLF receives funds from many countries and that he finds no difficulty in moving around and travelling, despite the fact that warrants for his arrest have been issued by the U.S. and Italian courts.

PLO Radio Details Jerusalem, Gaza Explosions

JN051835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Upon instructions, the Martyr Jawad Abu al-Sha'r group operating inside the occupied territory moved toward its target on the morning of 4 May 1986 aimed at unprecedented security measures in occupied Jerusalem. The group placed highly explosive charges inside the military gas station in the (Qiryat Moshe) quarter while the station was full of military vehicles. At 0710 a big explosion rocked the station, causing fire and damaging or destroying a great number of vehicles. Large human losses were inflicted on enemy personnel which could not be ascertained because of the cordon clamped on the area and a large part of occupied Jerusalem.

As usual, enemy forces made more than 75 arrests of Palestinian citizens, charging them in connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The military spokesman also stated the following:

As a Zionist army explosives expert was trying to defuse an explosive charge placed by our fighters near an enemy barricade near a local market in occupied Gaza at 1400 on 3 May 1986, the charge exploded in his hands causing him severe injury. He was taken to the hospital. Our fighters returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

BAHRAIN

Delegation to Foreign Ministers Meeting Returns

GF051723 Manama WAKH in English
1520 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Manama, 5 May (WAKH) — Bahrain's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference, concluded in Fes last Thursday, returned home last night. The delegation was headed by Director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus. The conference decided to postpone the Arab emergency summit till June.

Missile Damages Gulf's 'Biggest' Floating Crane

GF060546 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
6 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The biggest floating crane in the Gulf has been badly damaged in a missile attack, it has been revealed.

The giant Magnus 3 was under tow to Al-Shariqah a few days ago when a missile smashed into the starboard crane setting part of it on fire and sending sharpnel scything through the control room. The Magnus's 12-strong West German, Filipino, Dutch and Indian crew quickly extinguished the fire and the BD 1 million "vessel" is now in 'Ajman undergoing a damage inspection.

A spokesman for Smit International, which owns the Magnus, said it was too early to say how badly it was damaged. "The underwriters are on board, so we don't know anything yet," he said.

He said none of the crew had been injured. "The attack was during the night and the fire was quickly brought under control."

KUWAIT

PRC Official Received by Amir, Finance Chief

LD051232 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The amir received PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu, who heads the economic delegation visiting the country, at 0930 this morning. The meeting was attended by Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, minister of finance and economy, and the Chinese ambassador in Kuwait.

Received by Al-Sabah

LD051253 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Shaykh Sa'd Al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, at 1000 hours this morning received Zhang Jingfu, PRC state councillor and deputy prime minister, and the accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, and the Chinese ambassador in Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah Satisfied Over Al-Asad's Jordan Visit

LD051431 Kuwait KUNA in English
1300 GMT 5 May 86

[By Salih Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Monday [5 May] expressed satisfaction at the visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Jordan. Shaykh Sabah told newsmen this visit is a "positive and important step" on the road of restoring Arab solidarity. The visit, added the deputy premier, is the first sign towards removing the Arab difference and poses as an "important step" on the path of Arab rapprochment.

Shaykh Sabah said he hopes Al-Asad's visit will augur opportunities to pave the way to forthcoming Arab meetings, particularly the conference of Arab foreign ministers which is scheduled to take place in Morocco following 'Id al-Fitr [8 Jun 1986], in preparation for an Arab summit and working out an agenda for that parley. Shaykh Sabah said he hoped all Arabs would put themselves once again on the track of solidarity and unity of goals and ranks in an effort to renew hopes among the Arab peoples and consolidate their faith in their leadership.

On efforts exerted by GCC member-states for the sake of removing differences between Qatar and Bahrain — two GCC member-states — on Fasht al-Dibal Island, Shaykh Sabah said Saudi Arabia is presistent in its good offices in an attempt to end the misunderstanding. He said he did not know about reports on a projected GCC summit.

Interior Head Talks Security With Oman's Busa'idi

LD051513 Kuwait KUNA in English
1049 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Official talks were held here Monday [5 May] between Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad and his Omani counterpart Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib on means of boosting security cooperation and coordination between their two countries within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

At the start of their talks the Kuwaiti minister emphasized the importance of meetings between brothers. He added that circumstances witnessed in the Arab Gulf region in particular and the Arab region in general call for such meetings, to be held at all levels between Oman and Kuwait, to exchange opinion, consultations, and cooperation, achieve security, stability, and prosperity to the Gulf and Arab regions under the umbrella of the GCC.

The Omani minister said in response that his visit to Kuwait will help boost security cooperation between the two countries. He noted that the current situation in the region calls for more cooperation and joint work to achieve security in all the region's countries.

An Interior Ministry official source said the two sides discussed all security issues of joint interest and means of boosting cooperation in addition to reaffirming the need to hold more meetings between the two countries' officials in the security field. The Omani minister later inspected security facilities of the Interior Ministry.

Says Kuwait Seeks To Fight Terror

LD051505 Kuwait KUNA in English
1201 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Muscat, May 5 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said in a press statement here Monday [5 May] that Kuwait seeks, within international efforts, to combat world terrorism and violence. In a statement to *'UMAN* newspaper, Shaykh Nawwaf said stability and security in Kuwait relies on solid bases, noting that expatriates in Kuwait do not pose any threat to the country's security.

Meanwhile, the minister warned against the spillover of the Iraq-Iran war, saying this war will threaten the whole region. He ruled out, however, that this conflict will affect the region's internal security. He praised the security coordination between the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, adding that coordination and consulations between GCC interior ministries is going on smoothly and that GCC concerned parties are currently drawing the final touches of the Unified Gulf Passports Project, which will be submitted to the GCC Supreme Council for endorsment.

The Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud al Busa'idi, is currently in Kuwait to hold talks with Shaykh Nawwaf on the two countries' cooperation in the security field.

Attache in Moscow Seeks Permission To Visit Kiev

LD051712 Kuwait KUNA in English
1502 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 5 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti cultural attache 'Ali al-Halabi is seeking Soviet official permission to travel to Kiev as soon as possible to ensure safety of the 16 Kuwaiti students there.

An official source at the Kuwaiti Embassy here told KUNA Monday [5 May] that it was exerting efforts since yesterday with Soviet authorities to expedite the travel of Al-Halabi to Kiev which is 120 kilometers away from the Chernobyl nuclear station that suffered from a devastating fire recently.

Meanwhile, a Soviet official at the Foreign Ministry's Mideast Department told KUNA in a telephone contact that the department has contacted Soviet authorities concerned with travel and residence affairs to prepare for Al-Halabi's departure but the authorities had not responded yet. The Soviet laws ban foreigners, including diplomats in Moscow, from leaving the Soviet capital without advance permission from the Foreign Ministry.

Interior Ministry Source Denies Plane Hijack Attempt

GF061308 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[Text] In a statement to *AL-QABAS* a responsible source at the Interior Ministry has denied reports circulated by news agencies yesterday on an attempt to hijack a Kuwaiti Boeing-747 in the UAE last Tuesday. The source said that a false report was behind the news. A newspaper in Abu Dhabi stated yesterday that the UAE security authorities had foiled an attempt by 12 persons to hijack a Kuwaiti airliner.

'Precautionary Measures' for Nuclear Radiation

GF060838 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (QNA) — Kuwait has adopted many precautionary measures to prevent environmental pollution resulting from the explosion that took place in the Soviet nuclear reactor last week.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* reports today that among these measures is the inspection of vehicles coming from the border region. Aircraft arriving from the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, and Austria, and their passengers, clothing, and luggage also will be inspected. Dr Nuri al-Kazimi, director of the Board of Public Health and (?Training) at the Ministry of Health told the paper that specialized bodies are conducting full checks of radiation levels in Kuwait. He stressed that so far there is nothing to worry about in Kuwait.

OMAN

First USSR Ambassador Presents Credentials

GF051323 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office this morning Aleksandr Ivanovich Zinchuk [Soviet ambassador to Jordan] who presented a copy of his credentials as the USSR's non-resident ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

The minister of state for foreign affairs welcomed the Soviet ambassador and wished him success in his mission. He expressed hope in the promotion of the bilateral relations which link the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, they exchanged friendly talk and reviewed the bilateral relations and several issues of common interest between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, director of the foreign minister's office; and 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of protocol.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From Saudi King Fahd

GF051937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Doha, 5 May (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

The message was delivered by Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir during his meeting with the amir here today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of education and youth welfare; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Qatar.

QNA reports that the message deals with the current situation in the Gulf arena and is part of the continued contacts and consultations between the two countries.

Netherlands To Protest Detention of Workers

GF060538 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Dutch Government is to make an official protest today over continued detention of 30 Ballast Nedam employees held in Doha. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that Dutch Charge d'affaires to Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, Mr Willem Smeets was on his way to Doha to deliver the protest.

Meanwhile, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, sent a message to Qatar ruler Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani dealing with current approaches by the two countries. Negotiations for the release of the 30 workers held in Doha are deadlocked, although their release could come "at any time."

Diplomats involved in the delicate negotiations for the release of the men held since April 26 made no progress in their talks with Qatari officials yesterday. And a spokesman for the British Embassy in Doha said Ambassador Julian Walker "had more appointments fixed." "We are still pursuing matters at the highest level to secure their release," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said British Consul Geoff Fairhurst had been allowed to see the men twice on Sunday. "He took them more reading material. They are still well and still looking forward to getting out, of course." He said the Qataris have still not made "a categorical statement" about why the men were being held.

SAUDI ARABIA

British Defense Official Arrives on Visit

GF051838 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Excellency Mr George Younger, British secretary of state for defense, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Riyadh this afternoon for an official visit to the Kingdom of a few days at the official invitation of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

His excellency was received at King Khalid International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the general staff; the commanders of the land, air, naval, and air defense forces; Steven (Egerting), UK ambassador to the Kingdom; members of the British Embassy; a number of high-ranking officials and commanders of the Armed Forces; the director of King Khalid International Airport; and a number of civilian and military officials.

UAE Foreign Minister Arrives in Riyadh

GF051056 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Riyadh today. He was received by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

Delivers Message to King Fahd, Leaves

LD060149 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Excellency UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, left Riyadh tonight for his country after a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a verbal message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Excellency Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador 'Isa Nuwaysir, and a number of officials.

Finance Minister Visits Taiwan, Meets With Premier

For Taiwan coverage of the visit of Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance and national economy minister, to Taipei, including his talks with Yu Kuo-hua, prime minister of Taiwan, see the Taiwan section of the 6 May China *DAILY REPORT*.

UAE

Physics Head Rules Out Nuclear Radiation in Region

GF060758 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-'Ayn, 6 May (WAKH) — Dr Taha Zaki, head of the Physics Department at the UAE University, has ruled out the possibility that the Arab region will be subjected to nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

In a press statement published today in Abu Dhabi he pointed out that the region is favored by the direction of wind currents and the rare occasion of rainfall, as it is rain which carries dust and would also possibly transfer nuclear dust.

Defense Minister To Visit SFRY, Romania

PM051319 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 1 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah To Visit Romania, Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will visit Romania and Yugoslavia in addition to his Jordan visit, which has been postponed until next week.

During these visits Marshal Abu Ghazalah will discuss the possibilities of cooperation between Egypt and these states.h

Egyptian Parties Delegation Leaves for Sudan

NC051643 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — A delegation representing Egypt's political parties left Cairo for Khartoum this afternoon. Its members will attend tomorrow's session of the Sudanese Constituent Assembly, during which the key figures in Sudan's Assembly, government, and State Council will be named. The delegation is led by Dr Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the NDP, who is also Egypt's deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security.

The delegation includes the following NDP members: Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports; and Kamal al-Shadhli, assistant secretary general of the NDP and secretary of administration. The Socialist Labor Party will be represented by its leader, Eng Ibrahim Shukri, and its deputy leader, Mamduh Qinawi. The Socialist Liberal Party is sending its leader, Mustafa Kamil Murad, and its deputy leader, Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il. The Nation Party will be represented by Shaykh Ahmad al-Sabahi, its leader, and 'Abbas al-Misri, his deputy. Before leaving, Dr Wali said he would convey the congratulations of President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian people to the new Sudanese prime minister and his government for the fresh atmosphere of democracy prevailing in the country. He added that the delegation's 3-day trip will include meetings with the leaders of Sudanese parties and other major political figures. These sessions will be used to discuss ways of strengthening ties between the political parties of Egypt and Sudan.

Egypt Readmitted to Arab Insurance Union

NC052125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The General Arab Union for Insurance has decided to readmit Egypt and to restore the membership of Egyptian insurance companies, which will enjoy the same rights and have the same commitments and responsibilities as the other members. At a news conference in Tunis today, the union's chairman, Dr Tawfiq Idris, said that a majority of members had approved the decision. He added that Syria rejected it and that the PDRY had expressed reservations. Libya did not attend the union's meetings.

Commentators View Prospects for Arab Summit

Libya, Syria Criticized

NC020906 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2040 GMT 2 May 86

[Station commentary by Kamal al-Shulqami]

[Excerpts] How long will the Arab homeland suffer from division and isolation and how long will it be paralyzed and ineffective? How long will the Arab homeland deteriorate, be shackled and prevented from overcoming the decay and destruction in which it now is living? Will most Arabs remain subjugated to the practices and the conspiracies of the few, who are motivated by greed to shed Arab blood and destroy the Arab system from within?

Even if there were heated foreign schemes aimed at weakening and paralyzing the Arab homeland, the cancer that infects the Arab world and burrows into its body, its flesh, and bones, is more destructive and devastating than any foreign plot. This cancer is Arab regimes such as Syria and Libya, who have fragmented and exhausted the Arab body.

The conspiratorial Syrian regime is turning fraternal Arab Lebanon into a feeding ground to satiate its narrow, regional hungers and desires. This regime is trying to achieve these things at the expense of Lebanon's unity, security, and independence, and also at the expense of the supreme interests of the Arab homeland and its vital issues.

The Lebanese and Syrian people are not the only Arabs living in a nightmare because of the policy adopted by the ruling regime in Damascus. The Libyan Arab people also are living under a grotesque regime, which is fond of terrorism and the color of blood. This regime is not only practicing terrorism against neighboring Arab states and peoples, but also against fraternal and friendly states throughout the world, and against the Libyan people as well. The Libyan people are now living with the most serious tragedy they have ever witnessed in their history. Al-Qadhdhafi's regime has become a symbol of terrorism, of which he is fond and which he is practicing. This terrorism was the reason for the confrontation between the United States and Libya, in which a many innocent Libyans fell victim. This confrontation was a serious escalation of the situation in the Mediterranean and it added more heat to the already serious and active fires in the region.

Al-Qadhdhafi has called for an emergency Arab summit but he and his allies in Damascus have demanded that the summit only discuss the U.S. raids on Libya. The majority of Arab states have requested that the summit agenda be expanded to include the Iranian aggression on Iraq and the dangers of a continued Gulf war, the need to adhere to the Arab common defense pact, the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and in the occupied lands, as well as the U.S. raids on Libya, because these are all problems to which the Arab homeland is being subjected they are problems that must be confronted.

Disagreement over the agenda was a major obstacle before the convocation of the proposed Arab summit because the Libyan regime, which called for the summit, insisted that the Arab states implement their common defense pact and support Libya in its dispute with the United States. This is the very pact that he and his ally, the Syrian regime, abandoned when they took the side of a non-Arab state, providing it with all types of weapons and support while this state was attacking a fraternal Arab country, Iraq, and occupying parts of its national lands. The Libyan regime added a new obstacle to the summit when it proposed that the meeting must be held in the Libyan city of Sabha, a small desert city in southern Libya. With its location near Chad [as heard] and its humble facilities, the city is unsuitable for the emergency Arab summit.

Political observers and analysts have tried to understand this strange Libyan proposal. According to them, Al-Qadhdhafi is afraid of the tension in Libya. Once he leaves Libya to attend a summit in Fes, there is a strong possibility that he might not be able to return.

There is also the possibility that the ruler of Libya may have suggested that the summit be held in Sabha in a bid to turn it into a propaganda event. He would seize this opportunity to claim that the states attending the summit support his terrorist policy and practices.

However, the Arab foreign ministers who met in Fes yesterday and the day before to discuss an agenda for the summit, which was supposed to have been held tomorrow in Morocco, failed to reach agreement. Since they could not agree on a formal agenda, the summit was posponed indefinitely, but they agreed to hold another meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, the date of which will be determined by the Arab League secretary general, with the consultation of the member states, and try to agree on an agenda and time for a summit.

In this atmosphere, which is clouded by disagreement, conflict, and contradiction, the sincere Egyptian view of this deteriorating situation reflects Egypt's correct policies and sound motives. Egypt has noted that there is no reason to hold a summit of any kind unless there is a basic committment unifying the ranks and files on all Arab issues, along with serious and sincere intentions to turn over a new leaf in Arab relations.

Failure To Hold Summit Explained

NC040436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — In their editions that will come out tomorrow, Sunday, Cairo papers comment on the failure of the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes to agree on an agenda for the proposed emergency summit, and the decision to postpone it.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that the major reason for the ministers' inability to set a date for the summit was Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. That is true despite the fact that it was Al-Qadhdhafi who called for this urgent summit.

The paper adds that another cause was Libya's insistence on confining the agenda up for discussion by Arab leaders to the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. The paper then asks: Are the other Arab issues unimportant, and is there no need to address them?

The paper points out that the reason behind Libya's insistence, which was supported by Syria, is that both the Libyan and Syrian regimes feared that the summit might turn out to be an Arab public trial of their positions on the Gulf war.

The paper stresses that the failure to hold the Arab summit was not surprise, as failure and discord have become the hallmarks of any Arab attempt at unity. The fact is that disagreements surface among the Arabs just when they are in dire need of a single, common stand.

AL-AHRAM shares *AL-AKHBAR*'s view that Al-Qadhdhafi was responsible for the Arab foreign ministers' failure to fix a date for the summit. The paper goes on to say: Al-Qadhdhafi is the one who insisted that the summit be held in the Libyan city of Sabha, just because it was his birthplace.

Industrialized Nations Summit in Tokyo Viewed

Terrorism To Be Discussed

NC050648 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The Tokyo summit of major industrial countries is the subject of today's editorial in *AL-AKHBAR*. It writes: The 12th summit of major industrial countries began yesterday. These seven countries which own half the world's riches, have their own problems to discuss and debate, such as coordination of efforts to solve the economic problems facing the West.

The paper draws attention to another major problem that is surfacing at this year's summit. This is the problem of international terrorism, which has started to cast its ominous shadow over the world. The Western industrial countries have been greatly affected by it. This problem concerns us intimately, since most of terrorist actions have been linked to the Middle East. The paper adds: In view of the international influence of these countries and the threats to their interests posed by terrorism, we expect this summit to pay considerable attention to this issue, as was the case at the 1984 London summit where a 7-point statement on international terrorism was issued.

AL-AKHBAR goes on to say: The issue that should occupy the minds of leader from the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Italy, Britain, and the EEC is the Middle East. An attempt must be made to end the political stagnation affecting the region's many problems. It is within this context that we welcome the statement by a French diplomatic source that the French delegation to the Tokyo summit will submit this issue for discussion out of their conviction that violence in the Arab world can only be dealt with by solving the political problems that precipitate violence.

Terrorism Statement Cited

NC060712 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the Tokyo summit's unanimous agreement to condemn terrorism surprised political observers who did not expect six states participating in the summit to reconcile with the seventh state — the United States — before first agreeing on the precise definition of the concept of terrorism.

In a commentary in its Tuesday edition, the paper asks: Is terrorism a concept that the strongest state defines and imposes by virtue of its power and were the 15 April U.S. air raids on Libya part of this concept? In conclusion, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the issuance of a statement intensifing the war on terrorism the way the United States wants, reflects a basic fact of international relations, that strength governs everything. What then would be the stand of the Arab brothers who cannot even agree on holding a meeting?

National Assembly Delegation Leaves for Cairo

JN060656 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) — Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for Cairo this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to Egypt that will last several days at the invitation of the Egyptian People's Assembly. In a predeparture statement to INA Dr Hammadi said that this visit is within the framework of the close bonds between the Iraqi National Assembly and the Egyptian People's Assembly and that it will serve the two fraternal countries' interests and those of the Arab nation. The delegation accompanying Dr Hammadi comprises the heads of the Iraqi National Assembly committees for Arab and international relations, culture and information, education, youth, and public services.

Khayrallah Returns From III Army Corps Sector

JN051412 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1346 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, returned here this evening after inspecting the southern operational sector under the III Army Corps. In this sector he met with commanders, officers, and fighters and acquainted himself with the III Army Corps' recent achievements in liberating vital areas of Iraqi territory. During his visit to the sector he was accompanied by the Army chief of staff.

Spokesman Declares 'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN060546 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0532 GMT 6 May 86

[Unscheduled Announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further deprive the despotic Iranian rulers of their resources which they use for purposes of aggression, the brave lions of the sea carried out a successful raid on a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0505 [0105 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which they safely and triumphantly returned with their naval units to base, protected by God.
[Dated] 6 May 1986.

Cypriot, Liberian Ships Hit

NC060743 Paris AFP in English
0721 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 6 (AFP) — Iraqi planes hit two tankers off Khark Island in the north-east of the Gulf on Tuesday [6 May] and left them in flames, shipping officials said here. They were the Cypriot tanker *Superior* and the Liberian tanker *Energy Mobility*. Both ships were ablaze off the Iranian oil terminal on Khark Island, the officials said.

Communique No 2,214 Details Latest Combat

JN051647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Communique No. 2,214 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are fully prepared in terms of armament, equipment, combat ability, and high morale to implement the decision of the great Iraqi people and their outstanding historic leader to pursue enemy remnants and punish them for starting the war and for insisting on continuing it. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A brave unit launched a daring raid on enemy positions opposite our forces in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. In a resolute drive in which all types of weapons were used, our units killed 31 enemy soldiers, captured 3 others, and destroyed 1 vehicle. The unit returned to base with three prisoners. God bless the heroic fighters of the IV Army Corps.
2. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps sighted an enemy group trying to advance on our forward positions. Our units opened fire and inflicted losses on the enemy. Confirmed enemy casualties amounted to 12 soldiers, whose bodies are still in no-man's-land. In other areas of the same sector, our units destroyed one armored personnel carrier, killing its occupants; one armored vehicle; two vehicles; one 106mm gun mounted on a vehicle; three infantry psoitions; three ammunition dumps; two observation posts; and three machinegun emplacements. Our forces started fires on the enemy side.
3. Our powerful Air Force is continuing to inflict massive losses on the Iranian enemy by destroying its means of aggression and by cutting off its supplies and resources. At 0900 [0500 GMT] today, our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast and scored an accurate, effective hit. Other planes launched a new raid against Khark Island installations at 1653 today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out these two missions, the brave pilots returned to the homeland with their planes safe and triumphant, God be praised.
4. One of our heroic units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions opposite our forces. When the enemy personnel sensed the arrival of our unit, they immediately abandoned their positions and fled deep inside Iranian territory. Our brave fighters captured a 20-meter-long pontoon bridge and three large rafts. The unit returned to its positions with their booty, safe in God's care. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land in the same sector, another heroic group seized a raft and pulled it to its positions.
5. In the central operational sector under the II Army Corps, a brave force raided enemy psoitions opposite our untis, killing one and seizing one GC rifle. In the same sector, two patrols seized one 104mm tubular machinegun and two radio sets.
6. Two enemy men were killed and two infantry psoitions and one heavy-caliber machinegun were destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.
7. The forces of tyranny and charlatanism shelled Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 May 1986

Further Reportage, Comment on Syrian President's Visit

'Closed Meeting' With Husayn

JN051503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Amman, 5 May (PETRA) — A closed meeting was held between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. During the meeting, discussion focused on the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Rifa'i Meets Counterpart

JN051534 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Prime Ministry this evening by the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The meeting was attended by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Husayn Hosts Banquet

JN052026 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn hosted a dinner banquet at Basman Palace this evening in honor of Jordan's esteemed guest His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The banquet was attended by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty the king's personal representative; Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister; Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Ahmad al-Lawzi, the Senate president; Isma'il Hijazi, the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives; Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf Al-Kasm, the Syrian prime minister; Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian minister for foreign affairs; and the dean of the diplomatic mission and senior civilian and military officials.

Talks Resume 6 May

JN060829 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0822 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Amman, 6 May (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn resumed their meetings in Amman at 1050 today in a closed meeting which took place at President al-Asad's place of residence. They resumed discussion of topics discussed in the previous meetings.

Focus on 'Military Issues'

LD060921 Kuwait KUNA in English 0808 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Amman, May 6 (KUNA) — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad holds another round of talks here Tuesday with King Husayn after which he is expected to return home at the end of a 24-hour visit.

The tete-a-tete between the two leaders Monday evening was virtually shrouded with secrecy as reports here would only say that Husayn and Al-Asad talked about bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab world.

Syrian premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' who accompanied Al-Asad in the visit here also met their Jordanian counterparts separately last night.

The Jordanian monarch met Al-Asad in Damascus last December and the Syrian president's reply visit here was intended to cap a slow but steady reconciliation process to end nine years of sour feelings between the two neighbours.

The Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement was successfully mediated last autumn by Saudi Arabia, the Arab League, and Tunisia.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, *AL-QABAS* newspaper Tuesday quoted "informed" Jordanian sources here saying that military issues were in the heart of Al-Asad-Husayn talks.

Al-Asad, according to the paper, would brief the Jordanian monarch on Syrian intelligence reports about an imminent Israeli two-pronged attack through Jordanian territories.

The Israelis were likely to reach their Syrian targets by thrusting through Jordan's "Umm Qays" heights which are viewed as the twin of Syria's southern strategic peaks of Golan, occupied by Israel since 1967.

Jordan's sophisticated radars on Umm Qays can spot any Israeli military movement in the region, according to *AL-QABAS*.

The paper's sources did not rule out that al-Asad [will] offer military assistance to fortify Jordanian defenses on the heights with advanced Syrian weaponry.

The Syrian-Jordanian summit coincided with Arab and Western reports about mounting tension between Israel and Syria on the Golan front, with the two sides amassing troops and thousands of tanks in the area.

Departs 6 May

JN061146 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Sryian Arab Republic, left Amman at 1300 [1100 GMT] today following a 2-day official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn on ways to bring about a unified Arab stand to confront all dangers facing the Arab nation. The talks centered on the need to adopt a more coordinated Arab stand to hold a successful and effective Arab summit that would tackle all the issues of interest to the Arab region. Relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them were also reviewed.

His Excellency President al-Asad was accorded an official send-off at Amman airport. His Majesty King Husayn headed those who saw off his excellecny. The Syrian and Jordanian national anthems were played and the two leaders inspected the guard of honor while a 21-gun salute was fired in honor of the great guest.

Also participating in the sendoff were His Highness Prince Muhammad, personal representative of his majesty the king; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; and Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. Also present to see President al-Asad off were the Senate president, the acting speaker of the House of Representatives, the ministers, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the appointed Jordanian ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman, and senior civilian and military officials.

The delegation accompanying His Excellecny President al-Asad comprising Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' departed with his excellency.

His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad held a third round of talks in a closed meeting at Al-Diyafah Palace this morning during which discussion centered on the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

AL-DUSTUR Optimistic

JN050959 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 May 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Husayn-Al-Asad Meeting"]

[Text] The visit His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad will pay to Jordan assumes particular importance in view of the Arab nation's current circumstances and the magnitude of the challenges it faces and because it comes at a time of prevailing campaigns that cast doubt on the nation's ability to overcome its dilemma and the Arab leaders' ability to translate the nation's hopes of healing the rift and uniting the stand into reality. Thus, the expected meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and his great guest will revive the hopes of the Arab citizen and restore his confidence in the deep-rootedness of this nation and its ability to overcome the calamities and dilemmas. Moreover, the meeting will prompt the Arab citizen to aspire for a new dawn that would break over our land and an Arab awakening that would restore the nation's standing and prestige among the world nations.

With regard to bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, it is hoped that President al-Asad's visit will contribute toward wider scopes of cooperation and coordination in all fields. There are no two Arab countries that are linked by such bonds of kinship, interests, history, and common destiny as Syria and Jordan. Moreover, integration between the two countries was and has been the rule in their relationship and anything else is merely temporary and is doomed to dissipate. Moreover, Jordan and Syria, which are what remains of the confrontation front with Israel, realize more than others the extent of the danger that is represented by the greed of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and which is backed by the United States and the other forces that are hostile to the Arabs. This makes it incumbent upon the two countries to agree on a joint strategy to defend themselves against this danger and afterward move with the Arab and international communities toward a just, honorable peace that would free the Palestinian people from the suffering and injustice. However, shouldering these responsibilities demands a sincere Arab support for the two countries' efforts. Thus, the hardship of Syria and Jordan is greater than others as a result of the division and chaos that prevail in the Arab world and which restricts the nation's capabilities to confront its enemies. Thus, it is their joint responsibility more than any other Arab side to put an end to the disputes and differences in the Arab house and try and change our pitiful reality.

Therefore, the eyes of the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland will be fixed on the capital of the Arabs, Amman, where King Husayn and Al-Asad will be meeting today. The Arab masses will be hoping that this meeting will lay the foundation for a new era of cooperation and coordination between the Arab leaders to confront the challenges that threaten the nation's present and future. As we welcome Jordan's great guest in his second country we sincerely believe that the two leaders' meeting represents the best in the conscience of our nation in terms of tendency toward forbearance, goodwill, and altruism. While His Majesty King Husayn took the first step of turning a leaf in the brotherly rapprochement between the two fraternal countries by visiting Damascus in December last year, President al-Asad's reply visit will give new impetus to cooperation between the two fraternal countries for their mutual benefit and will reinforce hope of rebuilding Arab solidarity which represents this nation's only guarantee for its existence and strengthens its ability to face its enemies.

Details of Jordanian-Egyptian Meeting Minutes

JN010720 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 May 86 p 1,5

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Jordan and Egypt on Wednesday signed the minutes of the fourth meeting of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee held in Amman between April 28 and 30.

The minutes of the meeting, which reached comprehensive agreements on cooperation in the fields of agriculture, trade, health, information, mining, manpower, telecommunications, cultural relations, planning, transport, fishing, and tourism, were signed by the prime ministers of the two countries.

The minutes are as follows:

Economic Cooperation and Trade Exchange

A. Both sides agreed to speed up procedures for endorsing documents for the establishment of the Egyptian-Jordanian investment and development company so that it can start implementing projects.

B. Both sides considered a maritime fishing company as one of the holding company's projects which will carry out operations on the high seas in the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. This company will set up fisheries in both countries and conclude contracts with other parties.

C. The two sides approved the establishment of a joint company for processing and producing fodder and lean meat.

This project entails breeding sheep in Jordan beginning with 100,000 heads and another farm for raising cattle in Egypt beginning with 20,000 heads.

D. Both sides will study the prospect of implementing a joint project in Jordan, also under the joint holding company, for the production of agricultural seeds.

E. Contractors from Jordan will be invited to Egypt to study the formation of a joint contracting company under the provisions of the holding company.

In the field of trade exchange, both sides agreed on:

A. Concluding equivalent trade deals.

B. Continuing to implement an equivalent deal signed on March 31, 1985, after revising lists of commodities exchanged by the two countries in the light of world economic developments.

c. Lists of imported goods within the equivalent deals are not subject to regulations governing rationalisation or import licences in force in either country.

D. Both sides are committed to implement the deal in accordance with the lists of the equivalent trade deals.

E. Both sides will study the prospect of allowing the private sector in Egypt to import goods from Jordan within the framework of the equivalent trade deals provided the study be concluded within the coming month in time for an ad hoc committee to consider the result of the study during its meeting in Cairo.

F. Both sides agree to readjust banking arrangements for settling the payments to conform with the new measures.

On the subject of trade protocols signed by the two countries, both sides agreed:

A. That Jordan should submit lists of commodities it wishes to export to a special rationalisation committee in Egypt. Approval should be known during the Cairo meeting in May.

B. Both sides agreed on implementing a deal on Egyptian rice sales to Jordan. This entails shipping 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes to Jordan immediately.

C. Jordan said that specific instructions have been issued for shipping Jordanian cement to Egypt immediately in accordance with previous agreements.

1. The higher committee voiced its satsifaction with the achievements in this field, especially in the exchange of agricultural products and exchange of visits by experts and cooperation in information of the manufacture of medicine and veterinary medications, plasticulture and drip irrigation.

2. The two sides agreed on maintaining a process of coordinating work between agricultural marketing companies to promote the sale of products in the markets of Egypt and Jordan.

3. Both sides agreed to maintain the process of allowing both countries to benefit from experience by either country in the packing and grading of agricultural products.

Transport

The two sides voiced satisfaction with the performance of the land sea route linking Aqaba with Nuwaybi'. The route has been transporting passengers and goods and vehicles through ferry boats. Fares on the route have been reduced.

The committee has decided to call the transport ministers of both countries to hold a meeting with officials from the passport, customs, and visa and immigration departments in both countries to study means of facilitating travel and procedures and improve services for travellers.

Egypt has agreed to join the Iraq-Jordan land transport company and abide by its regulations.

Both sides emphasised the importance of coordinating their five-year plans with the aim of eventually arriving at a total integration. The committee decided for this purpose to send a delegation of Jordanian specialists in planning to Egypt in the second half of June and study Egyptian five-year plan and to attend training courses held by the National Planning Institute in Egypt. The two sides also agreed to exchange information and expertise in regional planning.

Telecommunications

The committee expressed satisfaction with the achievements made so far and decided to give priority to Egypt in completing its own part of the 960-channel microwave telecommunications project linking Egypt with Jordan through Aqaba.

Cultural and Educational Ties

1. Both sides agreed to sign an executive programme on culture and scientific cooperation for 1986-1988. The signing will take place in Cairo in June 1986.

2. Egypt has agreed to accept Jordanian students living in Egypt in its government schools.

3. Egypt has agreed to speed up a process of absorbing Jordanian students in Egyptian universities and higher institutes of learning.

Tourism

Both sides signed a tourism agreement to replace a previous one. They agreed to encourage investments in tourist projects in Sinai and called on Jordanian investors to take part in Egytian efforts in this respect.

Information

The committee reviewed past achievements in the field of information and decided to open a Jordanian tourism and information office in Cairo and to send Jordanian information officials to be trained in Egypt and vice-versa.

Manpower

Both sides decided to intensify bilateral contacts to facilitate and simplify procedures governing the movement and flow of manpower between the two countries.

Jordan's minister of labour will pay a visit to Egypt to discuss issues related to this subject.

The committee decided to set up a technical committee to prepare a joint working paper for marketing the products of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in Arab countries.

Oil and Mining

Both sides will sign an agreement on joint cooperation in oil prospecting and mining providing for the exchange of expertise and launching training programmes in these fields.

Health

Both sides will launch cooperation in this field by setting up integrated pharmaceutical industries and use primary materials produced locally.

Both sides will register drugs manufactured by each other and will exchange visits by doctors and specialists in paramedics.

The committee has decided to hold its next meeting in Cairo in the second half of October, 1986

In addition to the meetings, the two sides signed a tourism agreement which provides for promoting tourism through the Aqaba- Nuwaybi' route and organise joint tours for foreign visitors to both countries.

After the signing ceremonies Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi left for home ending a three-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement before departure, Dr Lutfi voiced appreciation of His Majesty King Husayn, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

He said he was delivering a verbal message to President Husni Mubarak from King Husayn.

Dr Lutfi said his visit to Jordan was successful and fruitful.

Finnish Minister Sees More Assured UNIFIL Future

LD032013 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1500 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The future of the UN peace-keeping forces seems now more positive. This was stated by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen who today visited the Finnish UNIFIL batallion. The situation in Lebanon in general still looks gloomy when for instance the fighters of the Palestinian Freedom front are returning to the area, according to our reporter Leo Riski from southern Lebanon.

Lebanon seems to be in the same situation now as it was before the invasion by Israel in 1982. Syria, which is controlling Lebanon, has not been able to end the fighting between different groups, and the latest peace proposal by Syria has also been rejected. And just like before the Israeli invasion, the PLO again has fighters in Beirut and especially near Saida in southern Lebanon.

The presence of Yasir 'Arafat's PLO here in the area controlled by Finnish peace-keepers has been seen through increased and better conducted attacks against Israelis who still remain here, according to the Finnish peace-keepers. Even though the occasional shooting at night is still normal, the peace-keepers estimate the situation as mainly calm.

According to foreign minister Paavo Vayrynen, the future of UNIFIL looks now even more positive than a month ago during his visit to Israel. According to him. the attitude taken by both the United States and Israel toward UNIFIL has changed for the better. The United States may even consider reinstating its share of the payments. The promise by the Soviet Union to participate in financing UNIFIL is also part of the positive development.

The official visit by Vayrynen to Lebanon seemed this morning to have diminished into meeting an official at the calm Beirut airport. For security reasons, Prime minister Rashid karami did not wish to come to the airport, and it was not advisable to transfer Vayrynen to Tripoli. The meeting with president Al-Jumayyil was to be cancelled because of the Arab top summit. Since the meeting was postponed, Al-Jumayyil announced that he will, after all, invite Vayrynen to lunch in East Beirut, where he will be flown by a UN helicopter.

U.S. Envoy Conveys Shultz Message to Al-Jumayyil

NC051612 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a verbal message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon. It was conveyed by U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Reginald Bartholomew during his meeting with President al-Jumayyil. According to informed sources, the message deals with relations between Lebanon and the United States, and with recent developments in Lebanon and the region.

Al-Jumayyil Calls Algerian President Bendjedid

NC051934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] On the eve of his visit to Tunisia, President Amin al-Jumayyil called Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The two men exchanged views on bilateral relations and the situation in Lebanon.

Reportage on Al-Jumayyil Visit to Tunisia

Departs 6 May

NC060608 Beirut Voice of Lebanon
in Arabic 0524 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Tunis at dawn today for a 2-day official visit. He will hold talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on bilateral relations and the situation in the area.

Syrians Shell Airport

NC060857 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un made the following statement to Radio Free Lebanon a short while ago:

[Begin recording] The general public is curious and seeks to know the details of what took place during the recent meeting in Japan of the seven world leaders, particularly the measures adopted in response to acts of terrorism. Do these measures only apply to incidents of terrorism perpetrated by individuals, or will they also cover acts of terrorism practiced by one state against another?

It is known that Lebanon has been subjected to continuous terrorism from its neighbor Syria for more than 10 years. This activity has led to the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of many towns and cities. Syria is anxious to practice complete control over Lebanon, an independent state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

The latest act of terrorism perpetrated by the Syrians was the shelling of Halat as the Lebanese president was boarding a plane for Tunisia on an official visit to President Habib Bourguiba. This is only one more aggression in a series of terrorist acts which happen daily and which continuously result in new victims.

What do the seven leaders have to say about this situation? Will they be satisfied with being mere observers, or will they undertake the urgent measures needed to rescue Lebanon from Syrian terrorism? This is particularly relevant in view of the fact that Syria is one of the three countries to have adopted terrorism as a basic policy toward Lebanon. [end recording]

A rocket launcher stationed in Kafr 'Ubayda in the north launched three rockets against Halat this morning. No casualties were reported. According to security sources, the launcher suffered a malfunction during firing. If this had not happened, it is believed more rockets would have been launched.

Foreign Ministry Secretary Returns From Morocco

NC051654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, returned to Beirut this afternoon after representing Lebanon at the Arab foreign ministers conference [in Fes].

Egyptians Deny Reports of W. Beirut Evacuation

NC051146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A source at the mission responsible for Egyptian interests in Lebanon has denied a Kuwaiti newspaper report that the mission plans to evacuate Egyptians living in West Beirut. The source said that Egyptian citizens, or university and Al-Azhar professors have been living in peace and security among their Lebanese brothers in West Beirut for the past 11 years. The source emphasized that work is continuing normally at the Arab University of Beirut and that the mission responsible for Egyptian interests continues to be present in West Beirut.

UNRWA Shifting Foreign Staff to East Beirut

Plans To Continue Lebanon Work

NC060819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] UNRWA [United Nations Relief and Works Agency] today decided to establish a small office in East Beirut for its foreign staffers, an indication that it plans to continue its work in Lebanon. UNRWA personnel will return to the organization's office in West Beirut when the security situation allows.

10 Staffers Moved

NC060951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In view of the abduction and murder of foreigners, UNRWA [United Nations Relief and Works Agency] has announced that it has found itself compelled to transfer all foreign staffers from West to East Beirut. In a statement, UNRWA said that its offices in West Beirut will be reopened when the security situation improves.

According to an UNRWA spokesman, approximately 10 UNRWA employees have been transferred to a temporary office in East Beirut in accordance with this decision. A special car will transport essential UNRWA documents between the two sectors of the capital daily. This decision was made following the announcement that UNRWA journalist Alec Collett had been executed.

3 Killed, 11 Wounded in 'Violent' Beirut Clashes

NC051214 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] According to security committee sources, guarded calm now prevails along the various combat lines in the capital, the suburb, and the mountain. The violent clashes that flared this morning along the capital and Al-Tayyunah- Dar al-Kitab combat lines lasted from 0900 until 1030 and involved rocket and tank fire. Sniper fire was also exchanged along the Museum-Al-Barbir line. The Franciscan crossing was closed for some time due to the disturbance but reopened at 1045 for pedestrians and officers' cars. The Museum Al-Barbir crossing is still open for deputies and diplomats and the Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing is open for everybody.

According to internal security reports, 3 citizens were killed and 11 others were wounded. Rockets and shells fell on the nearby residential areas.

Machinegun fire was also exchanged near the crossing points and cars were forced to turn back due to the crossfire.

Sidon Meeting on Supporting Resistance Reported

JN040540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A series of contacts and consultations took place in Lebanon yesterday on the general situation and the need to support the Lebanese national resistance front to liberate the entire Lebanese south from the filth of occupation. A delegation from the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Sidon City Political Council held a meeting attended by an Amal delegation.

The PNSF and the city's political council praised Syria's prominent role under President Hafiz al-Asad in the efforts to restore stability and security to Lebanon. In a statement after the meeting, the two sides stressed the importance of escalating the Lebanese national resistance and the Palestinian resistance and developing the methods of their struggle.

Resistance Attacks Against Israelis Continue

Israeli 'Intelligence' Cars Hit

NC051316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] National Resistance men used rockets and machineguns to attack two cars belonging to the Israeli intelligence service on the Dayr Qanun al-Nahr road today. The two cars received direct hits. There have been no immediate reports on the losses suffered by the Israelis because a security cordon was thrown around the area by the Israelis and their agents.

Israeli Warplanes Overfly Beirut

NC060908 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier several times over the capital and the mountain at 1150 today.

Israeli, Lahd Forces Attacked

NC061000 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] National Resistance fighters carried out three operations against the Israeli enemy forces and their agent Lahd Militiamen at dawn today. A resistance group fired rockets at a Lahd militia position in the hills of Yatar at 0400 today, scoring direct hits. Another resistance group fired two rockets at a Lahd militia position in the hills of Sujud at approximately 0500.

Other resistance fighters detonated an explosive device on the 'Aynata-Saff al-Hawa road in the District of Bint Jubayl as an Israeli patrol was passing this morning. An Israeli vehicle was damaged and members of the crew were wounded.

Amal-Communist Fighting in Al-Biqa' Reported

NC051359 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] AFP has reported that fighting has been going on between Amal and Communist gunmen in the Western al-Biqa' for the last 24 hours. The agency added that the clashes have left three Amal gunmen and two Communists wounded. The Amal Movement, meanwhile, has detained a number of Communists in the area.

Amal, Palestinians Clash in Sabra, Shatila

NC051957 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen continues along the combat lines in the Sabra and Shatila camps. Machine-guns and rockets are being used in the clashes, and we have learned that the police have withdrawn from the scene.

DFLP Official's Body Found

NC060801 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The body of DFLP official Abu al-Fahd has been discovered. He was kidnapped by Amal gunmen near the Al-Sharq cinema 5 days ago. Following the discovery, tension was reported in the camps and military personnel were seen in the area.

Hizballah Tightens Security Around Hostages

NC052035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] According to reports from the Al-Biqa', the city of Ba'labakk is tense once again tonight. The Syrian forces have kidnapped two Hizballah members and have seized a jeep belonging to the party. The Syrians are on the alert, and Hizballah has tightened the measures in effect at the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks and in the village of Brital, where the kidnapped foreigners are being held.

Mass Grave Discovered in Al-Kharrub Region

NC060753 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The issue of kidnapped persons resurfaced when a mass grave was discovered in the township of Al-Burjayn in Al-Kharrub region yesterday. One of the bodies has been identified. Phalangist forces had kidnapped him during their occupation of the town, before it was liberated last year. The mass grave contained six skulls and various bones, in addition to torn clothing. Officials of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and a crowd of inhabitants quickly arrived at the scene. Is'af Yasmin, the wife of the kidnapped Fu'ad 'Ali Yasmin, identified her husband's clothes. He had been kidnapped during the Phalangist occupation of Al-Burjayn.

The discovery of the grave caused popular and military outcry in the region. Commenting on the issue, a PSP security source said: This is not the first time that mass graves were discovered in areas that were under the control of the isolationist forces. We all remember the mass graves that were discovered in Al-Rumaylah, Al-Jiyah, Al-Jumayliyah, and Sharahbil. The source added: This has always been the style of the isolationist forces in fighting. It is a style of delusion and kidnapping. The deplorable thing is that these forces recently released 33 of the 2,111 persons who have been kidnapped. This forces us to expect to discover other mass graves in areas still under their control.

Abu Musa Moves Military Trucks From Al-Baddawi

NC060755 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] According to security reports from the north, 40 military trucks belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] left Al-Baddawi camp at 0600 this morning. At 0730, the same trucks were seen moving along the coastal road in Al-Kurah.

Envoy to UAE Denies Khaddam Assassination Attempt

GF061138 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus, Abu Dhabi — Muhammad Kabur, Syrian ambassador to the UAE, has denied that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an assassination attempt. The ambassador also denied that such an incident even took place.

Well-informed sources in Damascus said that Khaddam attended a meeting of trade union leaders on Monday, 28 April. He delivered a speech broadcast over Syrian television. He also met with a number of Lebanese officials during the last few days.

It was reported that Khaddam was subjected to an assassination attempt on Sunday, 27 April.

Al-Asad, FRG's Genscher Discuss Terrorism

DW060752 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 May 86 pp 14,15

[Unattributed article: "Al-Asad: No Terror Against Europe"]

[Text] Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad assured Bonn's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that European countries will be spared terrorist attacks. At a hastily arranged talk last Wednesday in Belgrade where al-Asad was making a state visit, the Syrian president gave assurances that the Damascus regime "decidedly" rejects actions by international terrorists on European soil.

The Middle East conflict and the unsolved Palestinian problem, Al-Asad told Genscher in the "Beli Dvor" guesthouse, must be dealt with in the territories occupied by Israel. Al-Asad promised the Bonn foreign minister, who had come to Belgrade from the Venice West European Union (WEU) session, that he would bring influence to bear on terrorist groups in Syria and Lebanon to concentrate their actions on the occupied territories.

In contrast to the assurances by the Syrian president, a confidential report by the French Foreign Ministry's planning staff names Damascus as the main base of international terrorism. In the document, which reached Bonn last week, it is said that Libya, Iran, and, above all, Syria support international terrorism, and not just generally, such as with money. The Paris government has evidence that every individual action of terrorist groups in Western countries is "propped up" by the regimes in Damascus, Tripoli, or Tehran.

In the talk with Genscher, Al-Asad criticized the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from European countries and the Bonn restrictions on the freedom of movement of the remaining Peoples Bureau personnel.

Al-Asad was completely surprised when he heard from Genscher that the restrictions are just an answer to the old Tripoli practice: Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi restricts the freedom of movement of Western diplomats in his desert state to Tripoli and its environs. However, the Bonn government purposely did not make a fuss about the measures.

Khaddam, Al-Shar', Talas, Rajjuh Condemn Terrorism

AU051551 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 3 May 86 pp 4-5

[Kurt Steinitz report]

[Excerpt] Last week the *NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG* spoke in Damascus with top Syrian politicians about the Middle East problems and Syria's attitude toward terrorism. At present, Syria itself is experiencing a terrorist wave — probably caused by the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood — and a Westerner who knows the situation in Damascus described Syria's current attitude as follows: "Any time something explodes in their own country, they come to realize that bombs thrown abroad can fall on one's own head. Then they try to put the jinni of terrorism back into the bottle."

"Against Abu Nidal and Terrorism in Vienna"

Syria's Vice President Khaddam had already expressed his opinion on this topic in the *KRONEN-ZEITUNG* of 24 April, and he now adds: "Who dares to presume the role of judge on terrorism? The United States call the Palestinian resistance terrorism and the Afghan guerrillas and the Nicaraguan contras heroes. Israel's Begin was on the British "wanted" terrorist list. The Muslim Brothers who throw bombs in Syria have secure bases in Europe. We Arabs are not terrorists but the victims of terrorism. We are against terrorism. The problem started with the oppression of the Palestinians by Israel."

Defense Minister General Talas says it even more clearly: "Those who make terrorist attacks against civilians in Austria are our enemy. If Abu Nidal fights against Israel within the Israeli sphere of power, he is welcome. We have already shown him once what we think of terrorism when we liquidated eight of his people as they attacked the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus."

Foreign Minister Al-Shar': "The struggle against terrorism is not easy. Terrorist gangs are mostly small, independently acting groups — just think of the Baader-Meinhof gang in the FRG or the Red Brigades in Italy."

Information Minister Rajjuh: "We do not maintain any relations with groups such as that of Abu Nidal; the Americans know that very well, and they appreciate how we have already helped them to combat terrorism — just think of the TWA passengers in Beirut or the captured U.S. bomber pilot Goodman."

Thus Syria does not want to be the bad boy, but it pursues a stubborn, obscure, and for foreigners practically impenetrable policy. Austria's ambassador in Damascus, Josef Magerl, says: "It is important to recognize the fact that Syria is no one's satellite and pursues an independent policy — toward the one side, but also toward the other."

Minister Confers With Iranian Energy Minister

JN051321 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Madani met here this morning with Iranian Energy Minister Mohammad Taqi Banki who is currently visiting Syria.

During the meeting they discussed the latest results of land reclamation experiments, as well as the implementation of projects related to irrigation and hydraulic energy in Syria and the possibility of the Iranian side benefiting from Syrian expertise in these fields.

Ba'th Party, DPRK Party Delegations Begin Talks

JN051952 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1858 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — Official talks between the Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Sami 'Atari, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the Korean Workers' Party delegation led by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, Party Central Committee member and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly chairman, began here today.

Talks revolved around relations between the two parties and ways to promote them, as well as issues of common interest to both parties and their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their agents. They also discussed international issues of common interest, particularly the situation in the Middle East and East Asia.

Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, also met with the DPRK delegation to discuss DPRK-Syrian friendly and cooperation relations and ways to develop them in the interest of the two peoples.

Peres Briefs Knesset Committee on Jordan, Syria

TA060951 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterday he doubted very much whether Jordan would turn its back on Iraq and join hands with Syria, despite the state visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Amman.

Speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Peres said any rapprochement between Syria and Jordan at the expense of Iraq would increase the chances of an Iranian victory, the last thing Jordan's King Husayn would want to see.

"I am not at all sure that Jordan will allow Syrian missiles on its soil," Peres said.

The prime minister added that Syria is on "the brink of an economic catastrophe. It is experiencing an internal terror problem, and its situation in Lebanon is far from attractive." He said the Soviet Union would not like to see Syria become involved in a Middle East dispute. "We saw how cautious the Soviet Union was during the Libyan affair," Peres said.

"The fingerprints of the Syrians can be detected in certain terrorist episodes," Peres said. "If Syria cannot convince the world that it is not involved in terror, sooner or later the world will conclude that Syria is in fact behind terror."

He said PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat tried to convince the leaders of Syria and Egypt that Israel was on the point of attacking Syria. "When this did not happen, 'Arafat claimed that Israel backed down in the wake of Soviet representations," Peres said.

On Political, Military Issues

TA051300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The prime minister today appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and reviewed a series of issues: international terror, the Middle East Marshall Plan, the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, and the supply of reactors to Israel. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports from the Knesset now:

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members presented many questions to the prime minister on various issues which were not necessarily connected with Mr Peres' review. Today's meeting was headed by Knesset Member [MK] Mikha Harish and the absence of Committee Chairman Abba Eban came under fire from various MK's, especially MK Pinhas Goldstein.

MK Yosi Sarid asked the prime minister whether he is not ashamed that a committee was set up to check how the bank shares collapsed while no committee was set up to check how soldiers were killed in Lebanon. MK Refa'el Eytan said it is strange that Jordan and Syria have achieved a rapprochement now, exactly when there is talk of negotiations between Israel and Jordan and a so-called breakthrough. MK Pinhas Goldstein said that the Marshall plan means transferring funds to our enemies. MK Shevah Weiss talked about elections in Austria, saying that if Waldheim had been elected, Israel should have severed relations with Austria. MK Dan Meridor said in this context that the matter is so grave that we are entitled to intervene in Austria's internal affairs.

The prime minister answered the numerous questions posed by the MK's, giving additional details in his review. The attempt to reach a dialogue between Jordan and Syria is aimed at pressuring the PLO, the prime minister said; 'Arafat today constitutes the main obstacle to peace. Also, according to Peres, 'Arafat is trying to get closer to Moscow and return to Lebanon.

On the supply of nuclear reactors to Israel, the prime minister said that neither Chirac nor Mitterrand made the supply of reactors to Israel conditional on the sale of reactors to Iraq. Nevertheless, we have not yet made a decision on the subject.

On the Middle East Marshall plan, Mr Peres said the main problem in the Middle East is economic, and economic collapse in certain countries will cause a radicalization in the Arab world.

On the Waldheim issue, the prime minister said that if anti-Semitism and Waldheim's Nazi past are on the line here, we will not be stopped by the limitations of political considerations. However, in our judgment of the case we must rely on very solid facts.

In answer to MK Yosi Sarid's question on building in Hebron, the prime minister said that the present government did not make any decisions on the settlement of Hebron, and that reference is to decisions by the previous government which are binding on the present one, although it should decide on scope, order, and priorities.

The prime minister also answered a question on establishing an inquiry commission into the Lebanese war, stressing that the political issue involved was discussed in the last elections while, as far as the military issue is concerned, he does not see a case for an inquiry commission.

On stationing Syrian missiles in Lebanon, the prime minister does not believe that the Jordanians will agree to this; neither does the prime minister believe that Syria wants a military confrontation with us due to its difficult economic situation, internal terror, and the position of the Soviet Union which is not enthused about conflicts in our region.

The Knesset committee made only one decision which concerns the Waldheim issue: The committee decided that a limited committee be set up to follow the reaction by the Government of Israel. At this stage, the MK's expressed solidarity with the government's and prime minister's position on Kurt Waldheim.

Shamir: Waldheim Election Not Internal Affair

TA060715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Current affairs will not let today's observance of Holocaust Memorial Day become merely a recollection of past history. This week, the Austrians reminded us that memories are not yet buried in history and that people bearing a bag of horrors need not fear to make a bid for the presidential post in their country and could even win it. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reacted this morning to the criticism from Vienna that Israel has intervened in its domestic affairs and said this was preposterous. Meanwhile, we have called Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Guatemala to seek his reaction to this matter.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ilana Dayan] Good morning, Mr Shamir.

[Shamir] A very good morning to you, too.

[Dayan] Kurt Waldheim won nearly 50 percent of the electoral vote in Austria, while we in Israel are currently embroiled in a public dilemma over how our future relations with that country will look if he actually wins in the second round.

[Shamir] There are certain matters in which rational considerations do not take precedence, and at a certain point people must stand on principle without weighing the pros and cons so carefully. After all, as a Jewish state we must withstand any attempt to rehabilitate [last word in English] people who belonged to the Nazi camp, and we should oppose their return to the political arena. This could turn out to be a gradual process, starting now with a man like Waldheim against whom there appears to be insufficient evidence to bring him to court, but about whom, I believe, there is sufficient proof that would rule out electing him president of a state. Tomorrow, a man against whom there is even more convincing evidence could be elected to an important post. This could be a gradual process, and this trend exists in the world at the moment.

[Dayan] But, Mr Shamir, it seems that the election of Waldheim is not in our hands, while what we can perhaps do is stage some sort of political act vis-a-vis Austria, maybe in the form of recalling our ambassador from Vienna.

[Shamir] No. Look, it could be a godsend that the Austrian people still have 1 full month to think the matter over. It is not only our concern, it is a matter for the entire free world to think about. Perhaps people will start contemplating this matter and will weigh whether it would be good or beneficial to allow such people to return to the peak of the political pyramid in Europe or anywhere else in the free world.

[Dayan] When you heard that Kurt Waldheim won nearly 50 percent of the vote, despite all the suspicions and the entire affair, did you not wonder about the shape of our future relations with Austria and what course they should take?

[Shamir] As I told you, I am not dealing with tit for tat; we will manage and will know how to defend our interests. But there is a Jewish angle to this. As a Jewish state we cannot remain indifferent when Nazis or Nazism are involved. It is inconceivable. This is not an exclusively domestic Austrian affair. Anything related to the Nazi era is not any country's internal affair; it is the business of the entire world, and first and foremost the Jewish people. The Jewish people must stand their ground. There should be a limit to sinking in the opportunistic quicksand; and it is necessary to stand on principle, too.

[Dayan] Even, possibly, at the price of future relations with Europe?

[Shamir] It has nothing to do with the future of relations with Europe. It is totally unrelated to ties with Europe, and I do not think Europe objects to our position.

[Dayan] Thank you very much, Mr Shamir.

[Shamir] You are welcome.

[Dayan] I also want to wish you further success in your tour there.

[Shamir] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Reportage on Shamir's Visit to Central America

For coverage of Foreign Minister Shamir's visit to Central America, including his meeting with Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo, see the 6 May Central America section of the Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Histadrut, Employers Sign Cost of Living Agreement

TA041145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A cost of living agreement was signed this morning between the Histadrut and the employer organizations for the next 2 years. The increment will amount to 70 to 80 percent of the price rise each time there is an accumulation of 7 percent in the index. However, for the first cost of living increment to be paid there has to be an 8-percent rise.

License Approved for New Arab Publication

TA041240 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 3

[Report by 'Atallah Mansur]

[Text] Members of the Al-Rabita al-Islamiyah intend to establish a regular publication. They have received a license for this from the Ministry of the Interior and have already begun preparing the first edition of *AL-SIRAT (THE PATH)*, which will be edited by Dr Sulayman (Ajabariyah) from Umm al-Fahm. The editorial board includes leading activists from the movement, including Shaykh 'Abdallah (Nimr) from Kafr Qasim and Shaykh Kamal Khatib from Kafr Kanna.

(Dr Ajabariyah) is a dentist from Umm al-Fahm, a graduate of a Romanian university, and one of the leaders of the Muslim movement in the village.

Arabs Convicted of Terrorist Acts Sentenced

TA051700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A Lod military court has sentenced two youths from Kfar Qasim, which lies in the Triangle, to 21 years in prison after finding them guilty of planting bombs in Petah Tiqva and Bene Beraq 2 years ago. The bombs exploded, but there were no casualties.

In 1985 they also tried to fire at a bus on the trans-Samaria highway but their weapons were faulty. The two, 'Abd 'Uthman 'Isa and Ahmad Husni 'Isa, were members of the PFLP. A third youth who had assisted them was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

The Lod military court also ordered that seven youths from Baqa al-Gharbiyya be placed in custody until the end of legal proceedings against them. The youths are suspected of murdering IDF soldier Moshe Tamam.

Ahmad Hajj Mahmud from the village of Jalud was sentenced in Nabulus to 20 years in prison after being convicted of stabbing an IDF soldier 5 months ago. The soldier sustained wounds, and other soldiers with him caught the assailant. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

3 ASL Soldiers Kidnapped, 5 Wounded in 1 May Attack

TA011153 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1147 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were kidnapped and five others injured in southern Lebanon this morning when terrorists attacked an ASL post near the Dallafah Bridge. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that ASL soldiers killed one terrorist and that a large amount of ammunition was found near the body. The terrorists also damaged the bridge near the ASL post.

AL-FAJR on Failure of Foreign Ministers Conference

TA060947 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 3 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "But For How Long?"]

[Text] There is no doubt that convening an emergency Arab summit at this juncture is an extremely urgent and important matter, due to the critical circumstances facing a number of Arab problems — with the Palestinian problem still at the top of the list.

With this premise in mind, we were greatly disappointed when we heard of the Arab foreign ministers' failure to set a date for convening the "emergency" summit called by the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the aftermath of the barbaric U.S. air raids against it, despite the fact that they met for 2 consecutive days in the Moroccan town of Fes to exchange views on the possibility of holding this summit.

It is both ironic and sad that at the conclusion of their meetings, the Arab foreign ministers justified themselves by stating that the topics on the agenda of the conference require further "study" by and consultations among the Arab presidents and monarchs prior to convening the "emergency" summit.

If the "emergency" summit can be postponed for "an indefinite period," how long can an ordinary summit be postponed for? It would have been more appropriate for the Arab leaders not to allow a postponement of the date of the summit at all costs. In so doing they would have displayed the minimum sense of responsibility required of them and would have given the Arab citizen from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf some hope, confidence, and assurance.

However, the shameful differences between most Arab regimes and their mocking attitudes toward the proposed issues make a mockery of all the conditions and circumstances preceding the convening of every Arab summit and lead to ultimate failure. This is our fate and these are our Arab regimes — regimes of retreat, dependence, and defeat. But for how long?

ALGERIA

Guinea Bissau President Arrives for Talks

LD052039 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] Algiers, 5 May (APS) — Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau, president of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, this afternoon arrived in Algiers on an official visit that will last a few days. He was met on his arrival at Houari Boumedienne international airport by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

PLO Delegation Agrees to Proposed Unity Meeting

LD012041 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] This afternoon in the central building of the FLN, political talks took place between an FLN delegation headed by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and a delegation from the PLO Executive Committee headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

On this occasion, the Palestinian delegation informed the Algerian delegation of the unanimous agreement of the Executive Committee members to President Chadli Bendjedid's proposal calling for a comprehensive dialogue among all the detachments of the Palestinian revolution in a conference on closing the Palestinian ranks.

LIBYA

Libyan Coverage, Analysis of Tokyo Economic Summit

Call for European Independence

LD050315 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpt] Europe, like others, undoubtedly knows the image of the policy of aggression which has become that of Reagan's terroristic administration since he came to power under the motto "Regaining America's Prestige". Europe today is no more than a huge base for the U.S. nuclear arsenal of which the European peoples will be the first victims if the present tension created by America continues to escalate to the point which makes total war the only choice.

Europe might claim that by taking the political measures it has adopted against the Libyans, it aims to ease the current tension, in a way that would stop the military operations in the Mediterranean. This claim however, completely contradicts logic. On the contrary it would increasingly consolidate the escalating tension to its limits. Efforts to ease the tension will not meet success by supporting the trangressor and standing by his side against the victims. They will be eased through the clear and steadfast standing support for those in the right and defending them by resisting the aggression which has no justification, apart from the desire to dominate and contain the world.

This claim is a distorted view of Europe toward a matter of such a dangerous scale, the possibilities and consequences of which undoubtedly threaten Europe before others. It means clearly that Europe will not be able to get rid of the U.S. hegemony in a dangerous and delicate matter which has direct repercussions on the peace and security of Europe before others. It must reassess the situation again in the light of its real interests which are not better served nor better guaranteed by anything other than by the rendering of the Mediterranean a lake of peace and security, clear of the U.S. war fleets which find in Europe only an advanced trench for the protection of the United State's own security, in the confrontations of international conflicts.

Europe can, if it wants, correct the series of serious strategic mistakes it has made since the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people, by adopting a more independent stand, more guarantees, and more service to its personal interests in the conference of the industrialized countries which is now being held in Tokyo. Reagan will undoubtedly attend this particular conference to push Europe to continue to pay the fine for its supportive stance of America. This fine will undoubtedly be very expensive and costly to the extent its costs cannot be borne by the peoples of Europe if their governments succumb and follow the American pressure. The huge economic interests which links Europe to the Libyan Arab people will undoubtedly be sacrificed by the European governments to satisfy Reagan, the terrorist. Whatever the justifications behind this might be, it will be considered a treasonous act by these regimes against their peoples. This matter will appear through the stand of these governments in the Tokyo summit, which the peoples of the entire world, are questioning. In their search for the meaning of sovereignty by the regimes and governments of Europe which have, up to now, followed the American huricanes.

As for the Libyan Arab people, they remain steadfast in front of the American efforts with unequalled courage: they also remain steadfast in the face of various forms of blockades. Europe knows, above all others, that this people fought for more than a quarter of a century, with their only food being dates and grass.

Effort To Prove U.S. Domination

LD051329 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1140 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] The Japanese Capital, Tokyo, is experiencing an atmosphere overshadowed by anxiety and fear, since strict security measures and arrangements have been taken. The Japanese capital has been encircled with soldiers who are armed to the teeth and road blocks have been placed across the roads leading to where participating heads of state of the industrial countries are staying. The United States wants a number of results from the conference. Possibly the most prominent are:

First, the head of the U.S. terrorist administration wants the conference to impose terrorist measures against the Great Jamahiriyah. In any statement about the summit, the U.S. President is hardly free of mentioning the Great Jamahiriyah, which has become his primary phantom.

Second, the U.S. Administration is striving to contain the form and content of the conference. It is a summit whose star is Reagan, the child-killer. Its content is U.S. sanctions, which reflect U.S. intentions to make the summit of the heads of the Western industrial states political, not economic. This is so the U.S. and its terrorist administration may dictate their conditions.

Third, the summit conference of the industrial countries reflects U.S. domination — economically, politically, and militarily — over the member states of the conference, a matter that the United States wants to emphasize to the entire world.

Failure At Hands of U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD052126 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1937 GMT 5 May 86

[tExt] Press sources in Tokyo reported that the conference of the seven industrial states failed and that it was unable to discuss any industrial or economic matter. This [word indistinct] devastating failure of the conference, which ended its work after restricting itself to a limited hour during which it discussed matters which bore no relations to the work of the economic and industrial summit. JANA's political correspondent comments on this devastating failure:

We find it strange that states which have no connection with the crusade and the colonization of the Arab homeland, and whose leaders harbor no personal hatred of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and who do not suffer from an inferiority complex like child-killer Reagan, should so seriously deviate from the agenda of a summit which was supposed to discuss economic and industrial issues, to discuss a crusade, personal hatred, and inferiority complexes. This can be explained by two things: first, the U.S. official terrorism practiced by Reagan, the killer of children, against the other members of the summit, thus forcing them to accept this deviation and discuss Reagan's complexes. Second — and this led to the failure of the Tokyo summit — the demonstrations in which all the people of Japan took part, in which violence reached the extent of the manufacture of missiles and their firing on the members of this conspiratorial conference, from which they miraculously escaped.

The American extravagant fantasies that followed the failure of this conference, which were expressed by Shultz, spoke of what they called terrorism which they attributed to Libya. To us, the struggle of the peoples means liberation and to them it means terrorism. Liberation, to us, means honor and struggle for a noble cause. Thus the intentions of the United States, with which it terrorized the members of the Tokyo summit, and the cause of the failure of the conference have become clear. The participants were not able to continue their meetings because the Japanese people decided to respond to the incitement of the leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and decided to turn Tokyo into a black capital thus forcing them to flee like rats. The Japanese people decided to shell the place where the summit conference was taking place in protest at the presence of Reagan and Thatcher, the killers of children, in Tokyo.

The Japanese news agency, which transmitted this report, said that it had received a message to this effect from a group of Japanese youth who claimed responsibility for the firing of the missiles yesterday at the place where the summit was taking place in Tokyo.

Al-Qadhdhafi Thanks Japanese People

LD060958 Tripoli JANA in English 0912 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA has come to know that the leader of the revolution has addressed the Japanese people thanking them for the quick massive people's response to his calls to scrap Tokyo's summit and kick out child-murderers, Reagan and Thatcher. The leader has paid tribute to the heroic and revolutionary stand conducive to eliminating U.S. presence from Japan to liberate the whole of Japanese territory and bring the murderers [words indistinct] the Japanese people — victims of U.S. atomic bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Time for Arab Uprising

LD060849 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — In the wake of the industrial countries' summit and the statement there of a series of terrorist measures which clearly demonstrate a fanatical hatred of the sons of the Arab nation, nothing remains for the Arab nation other than to bypass the Arab rulers, who have lost all arguments and who sit impotently on the sidelines in the face of the conspiratorial measures of the Tokyo summit, which are aimed at humiliating the Arabs and bringing them to their knees. Let the Arab armies and the popular masses in the Arab homeland rise up to confront this rancorous crusade, since the Arab rulers have not yet made any move to oppose these measures. The oppressors have gone beyond all limits; therefore, the proper time has come for a jihad and for sacrifice.

Chernobyl Sparks 'Rabid' U.S. Propaganda Drive

LD051444 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May (JANA) — The U.S. Government has exploited the incident of the Soviet nuclear reactor of Chernobyl to fan an artificial clamor and to carry out a rabid propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union. It is using U.S. and Western media to magnify this incident, incite world public opinion, and distract attention from issues of the utmost importance which are being witnessed by the world.

JANA's political editor says that America daily commits the most henious of crimes against humanity and practices organized state terrorism against peoples struggling for freedom and to escape the circle of imperialist hegemony. With utmost insolence, it is trying to mislead world public opinion and slander the Soviet Union's stance toward international peace and security. The editor notes that America has tried to exploit this incident to get its spies through to spy on the technological progress and superiority achieved by the Soviet Union in various spheres. It also exploits this situation in particular to involve the Tokyo summit group in this subject.

He stresses in this course that the U.S. Government is unknowledgeable in international issues and has recorded a clear failure in competing with the Soviet Union which has been first in entering the many scientific spheres which serve humanity and world peace. The political editor reminds that the Soviet Union, a civilized country, is an advocate for international peace and security and leads in proposing peaceful initiatives among these are halting the arms race, and the suspension of nuclear tests which was rejected by the U.S. Government as it also abandoned the so-called zero option. The political editor concludes his comment by saying that the Reagan administration, the child-killer, is determined to use the logic of the law of the jungle to escalate world tension; disseminate organized official terrorism; and destroy the peoples' aspirations for freedom, peace and security.

Failure To Use Oil Weapon Encourages U.S. 'Bluster'

LD060759 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — The JANA political editor has affirmed that the terrorist and child-killer Reagan would not have dared to call for a boycott of Libyan Arab oil had the Arab rulers responded to the Jamahiriyah's call to use Arab oil as a weapon in their war against imperialism and Zionism. The JANA political editor blamed the Arab rulers for failing to appreciate the value of these calls which would have made Reagan feel the importance of their possessing oil. As a result, Reagan embarked on uttering statements calling for a boycott of Libyan Arab oil.

Because of the Arab rulers' stance and their failure to understand what the Jamahiriyah meant by the need to use this strategic material as a weapon, the JANA editor said, the terrorist Reagan has begun to bluster in the region relying on the premise that the Arabs have failed to agree on their stance. He has begun to brag about the boycott of Libyan Arab oil, which is essentially Arab oil. The Arab rulers have failed to realize the importance of oil as strategic weapon against the United States and other European countries.

Radio Assails UK Radio, Japan, Turkey on Sanctions

LD041805 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 4 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] [passage indistinct] It is noteworthy that since the aggression the crusading radios have been concentrating on broadcasting news about actions which these radios describe as being terroristic and say [words indistinct] linking between these actions and the Jamahiriyah. [words indistinct] against the members of the European Community [words indistinct] the Americans to say that it is not permissible that America alone should carry out the dirty work, while the members of the European Community appear to have clean hands vis-a-vis such dirty work.

The crusading radios, particularly London radio [as heard] and the Voice of America, then began to propagate a lie which says all members of the European Community have sufficient evidence that Libya is responsible for terrorism. [words indistinct] measures against Libya are governed by their interests alone. London radio levelled such accusations against the Japanese Government. The radio alleged that Japan was convinced by the evidence provided by the U.S. Administration and NATO but it did not and may not participate in the measures taken by NATO against Libya because Japan's economic interests determine Japan's foreign policy. This was in the last week of April 1986. But on 1 May 1986 the tone of London radio changed. Japan no longer had significant interests or trade relations with Libya. London radio decided to suggest that NATO members have provided Japan with sufficient evidence to confirm Libya's responsibility for terrorism, and that Japan, after having looked into such evidence, was prepared — as the wicked London radio wants to suggest — to abandon its interests and join NATO against Libya.

On 1 May, 1986, London radio said: The major industrial states are getting ready to hold a summit conference in the Japanese capital, Tokyo. Japan, host to (?the leaders) of the five major powers, is regarded as the only state among the states in the industrial summit which has not declared any diplomatic measures against Libya. London radio added: However, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is now saying it is convinced of the evidence which has been presented to it so far regarding Libya's involvement and that Japan is discussing the issue of imposing sanctions against Libya. Thus, in the lead-in part of the item one can detect London radio's annoyance that Japan is the only state participating in the industrial summit which has not declared diplomatic measures against Libya. A week ago London radio (?suggested) that the reason behind Japan's refusal to take diplomatic measures against Libya was Japan's concern for its interests — trade, and economic benefits. But London radio deliberately forgot this issue in the new news item, withdrew this reason, and replaced it with another reason. As for the new reason which led to Japan not taking diplomatic measures against Libya, it is — as London radio wants to tell its victims, the listeners — that Japan took its time until it became convinced of the evidence which proves Libya's responsibility for terrorism. When Japan looked into the evidence, as London radio says and claims, the Japanese Foreign Ministry became convinced of the evidence, and therefore Japan is discussing the imposition of sanctions against Libya.

My brother listener, Japan's attitude is no longer governed by economic interests and benefits, as London radio said last week that is to say, during the last week of April 1986. Japan's attitude, in fact, has become subject to the question of evidence. Japan did not share America's views toward Libya because it did not have evidence, and it is now siding with America against Libya because the evidence has become sufficient, as the crusading London Radio wants to suggest. Therefore, a wicked report has been drafted by its Tokyo correspondent which says: When asked only a week ago whether Japan shared the U.S. views that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is behind terrorism, the official spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry avoided giving a frank answer. However, recent statements which he gave to foreign correspondents in Tokyo show — as London radio said — a noticeable shift toward the American attitude. [words indistinct]

The report filed by the Tokyo correspondent of London radio replies to the question by saying that the Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that consultations with the United States and with the West European states have given Japan a clearer picture about the Libyan Jamahiriyah's involvement in terrorism. Thus, London radio wants to suggest that Japan has looked at sufficient evidence to place responsibility for terrorism on Libya. London radio retracted what it said earlier — that Japan's attitude, which does not share America's views, was due to economic reasons. To increase the contradiction, London radio said that there is a very small People's Bureau in Tokyo and that the level of trade exchange between the Jamahiriyah and Japan is too low. Brother listener, see how wicked and evil the crusaders are! They made the economic relations the reason for Japan's refusal, at the beginning, to take measures against Libya. They then began to talk about the insignificance of such economic relations.

This is with regard to Japan. How about Turkey? On 30 April 1986, after having reported that five Libyans in Turkey were accused of terrorism the wicked crusading Zionist radio — London radio — by which, regrettably, there are still some people who are deceived — said: It is clear that the Turkish Government will refrain from taking any measures against the Libyan diplomatic presence, and it appears that it is making every effort to play down the significance of the incident. The radio added: By pursuing such an attitude, the Turkish Government appears anxious to protect its relations with the Arab world and avoid exposing large numbers of Turkish workers in Libya to danger, as well as safeguard its many interests there.

Brother listener, America wants the Turkish Government to unjustly brand the five Libyans with the accusation of terrorism, and to manufacture evidence against them in an oppressive manner as there is no real evidence against them. If Turkey does not act to satisfy certain people — Reagan — then, in this case, it will deliberately play down the significance of the incident, as London radio said on 30 April 1986. Turkey, as the crusading propaganda wants to suggest, is governed by its own interests in Libya. It is playing down the significance of the above-mentioned incident out of fear for its interests and for the Turks who are in Libya as if a massacre will be committed by the Libyans against the Turks in Libya. This is what London radio, which is administered and financed by Zionism, British Zionism, and NATO, wants to say.

Spain Rejects Economic Action

LD060900 Tripoli JANA in English
0826 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Madrid, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Spanish Foreign Ministry confirmed that the Spanish Government is not going to impose any economic measures against Libya. A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry, after a meeting with Spanish businessmen, declared that his country will not take any anti-Libyan economic measures. In another development, the general secretary of Spanish trade confirmed his decisive rejection to an economic action against Libya because such action will inflict severe damages on Spain.

Benin Minister Arrives, Make Statement

LD022247 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1938 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Ali Houdou, Benin minister of information and communication, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [video shows the arrival of the minister who was accompanied by a delegation. The Libyan information secretary is also shown welcoming the guest]

The guest minister made the following statement to JANA:

[Begin Houdou recording in progress in French, followed with Arab translation]...Such was the position of Benin, a country friendly to the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. First, I want to express my satisfaction to my counterpart for the warm welcome accorded to me. At the same time, I want to make clear that our presence here is well linked to the barbaric raids perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against the Jamahiriyah.

The entire people of Benin, its vanguard party and particularly its leader Mathieu Kerekou, considered this raid as if it hit the people of Benin. We have brought a video cassette which will prove to the Libyan people the reaction of the people of Benin to this imperialist aggression. We also have spontaneously reacted as the Libyan people reacted spontaneously at the time when an aggression was committed against the revolution of Benin.

We have come here precisely to ascertain, in our capacity as a department in charge of information, on instructions from President Kerekou himself, the damage caused by this barbaric aggression, to report to our entire people. In the meantime, we are convinced that the hatred of our people against U.S. imperialism will be further sharpened. We are convinced that the Libyan people, led by its leader, the leader of the revolution Al-Qadhdhafi, will overcome all the obstacles the international [word indistinct], and especially the U.S. Administration want to erect in the path of the heroic march by the Libyan people. The feelings of the people of Benin are those of solidarity and fraternity in the face of the trials that international imperialism and its head have tried to impose on the Libyan people.

I would like to say something in particular: the barbaric aggression against the Libyan people has been an occasion for our student youth to demonstrate. It was the first time in 14 years that the student youth came out spontaneously to say no to U.S. imperialism. At any rate, the video cassette which we brought will be the most eloquent testimony to this. We are persuaded that the two revolutions will further reinforce their friendship and solidarity to triumph over their common enemy. Thank you. [end recording]

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD031638 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received this afternoon Ali Houdou, personal envoy of the president of Benin and Benin's minister of information and communication. Mr Houdou confirmed his government's and people's support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the failed barbaric American-Atlantic aggression against the great Jamahiriyah. Ali Houdou informed the leader of the revolution that all the sons of Benin will fight together with the Libyan people in defense of the Great Jamahiriyah and declared that all the [word indistinct] forces in Africa stand with the Al-Fatah revolution, confirming that the people of (?Benin) rose as one in angry demonstrations against the aggression. He explained that the demonstrations being witnessed in Benin these days have not been known since 1833 years ago. [as received].

Solidarity Pledged by Egyptian Progressive Party

LD042324 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban 24, May 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a message from Khalid Muhyi al-Din, secretary general of the National Progressive Unionist Party. Text as follows:

In the name of the National Progressive Unionist Party and all patriotic, progressive and unionist force in Arab Egypt, we declare our condemnation of American aggression against the Libyan Arab territory and consider it as part of the American-Zionist scheme aimed at bringing the Arab nation to submission. We further declare our total solidarity with the brotherly Libyan Arab people in the face of aggression and imperialist challenge against one part of the Arab homeland. We urge all Arab governments and peoples spearheaded by their patriotic forces to support materially and normally the Libyan Arab people. It is a hard test to the Arab nation.
Khalid Muhyi al-Din
Secretary General of the National Progressive Unionist Party

Nicaraguan Minister Cables Anti-U.S. Support

LD051053 Tripoli JANA in English 0918 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 25, May 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from Mr. Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, condemning the abortive, barbarous and treacherous U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people which was directed against innocent people from among children, elderly and women.

In his telegram, further, Mr Martinez has paid tribute to the heroic steadfastness of the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah in facing and foiling this aggression, stressing to supportive stand of the people of Nicaragua with the Libyan Arab people in encountering this aggression.

Jabir Receives Message From Sudanese Counterpart

LD050104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces received last night (midnight Libyan local time) Major General 'Umar Mohammad Farhat, commander of the Military Operations of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces; (?Ali) Al-Tayar Mohammad Ahmad 'Azaz and Aqid Mohammad Abdallah 'Adam. Two messages were handed over during this meeting to the commander in chief from the commander in chief and chief of the General Staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces dealing with the solidarity and support of the Sudanese people and Armed Forces and their siding with their brothers in the Great Jamahiriyah in confronting and repulsing any aggression.

Al-Kharrubi Receives Sudanese Military Delegation

LD052225 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday [5 May] received the Sudanese military delegation composed of Major General 'Umar Mohammad Farhat, commander of military operations of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces; Air Brigadier Mohammad Ahmad 'Azzaz and Colonel Mohammad 'Abdallah 'Adam.

YAR Needs To Take Stand on Bush Sanaa Statement

LD052006 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush held a press conference in Sanaa in April during which he disclosed the United States' aggressive intentions against the Jamahiriyah and added that there has been a plan drawn since the beginning of what he called the Libyan terrorism, aimed at destroying the antiaircraft missile batteries situated on the Libyan coast.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented: For the first time JANA has seen the text of the statements by U.S. Vice President George Bush, made during his press conference held in Sanaa recently. In his speech he attacked Libya from the territory of the YAR and declared war against it from an Arab country which is supposed to prevent him even setting foot on its territory — let alone make his statement from it.

The editor continues: We are amazed that such a statement should have been made in Sanaa and by Bush himself, who has thus insulted Yemen itself. Perhaps President 'Ali Abdallah Salih has not yet seen the statements which depict Sanaa as an American colony. Through such statements, George Bush has insulted and encroached upon Arab leaders from Arab territory. At the same time, JANA's editor of Arab affairs is amazed how Arab journalists who attended the press conference did not spit in Bush's face and demand that he should be arrested immediately. The editor calls upon His Excellency President 'Ali Abdallah Salih to examine the press conference of the terrorist George Bush and to declare his own stance in front of the Arab people in Yemen. Otherwise he will sentence Sanaa to be an American colony as Bush asserted in his press conference.

The JANA Arab affairs editor concludes by saying that actually there was no stand that deserved thanks, praise and appreciation except for the stand of a journalist from Yemen's *26 SEPTEMBER* paper who addressed a question to Bush that was embarrassing for him. The journalist said: we have learned that violating the sovereignty of states by terrorism, force, and assault on peoples is doomed to devastating defeat. Proof of that are Vietnam and Lebanon. So how is it that the United States interferes in the same way again? In this context, the editor stresses that the masses of the Arab nation now demand vengeance for the insult to their dignity and their honour that has been stained by the U.S. imperialists, Zionists, and Atlanticists on the basis that the Arab homeland as a whole is a target for the tenth crusade led by the child-killer Reagan and his Western allies. In their hateful crusade they make no distinction between one Arab and another.

SUDAN

Seven Parties Call for 'Broad' Government

JN051528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — Seven parties calling themselves the Sudanese African Parties have rejected forming a national government based on what they termed as the individualistic practices of the parties which enjoy a majority in the parliament and also reject their exploitation of that majority to impose their way of forming the anticipated national government, as well as their attempt to impose trusteeship during consultations with other political parties and functionaries.

In a statement issued last night following a prolonged meeting, these parties said the proposed national government should have a broad national base comprising all functionaries, parties, and political forces in the country, adding that population density and various geographical factors, as well as various cultures and ethnic groups, should be considered in forming any government. The statement stresses the need for an unconditional and immediate elimination of the unjust September laws, as well as all other laws which restrict freedom. The statement also expresses support for policies leading to establishing a federal government as a basis for rule in the country. The statement demands convening a constitutional conference to be attended by all political parties and functionaries inside and outside the country.

The statement was signed by the People's Progressive Party, the Sudanese National Party, the Sudanese National Action Party, the Federal Sudanese People's Party, the Southern Sudanese Political Association, the Sudanese African Congress, and the Sudanese African National Union.

National Party Proposes Regional-Based Federalism

JN051509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese National Party led by the Reverend Hilip 'Abbas Ghabbush believes that the Sudanese political system should be based on nine geographic regions within a federal system. These regions should include the Nubah Mountain region and their governors should be elected by the people and not appointed.

This came in a statement issued by the party's general secretariat. The statement added that the higher governing authority should be entrusted to five people who will form either a presidential council, a sovereignty council, or a consultative council. These people will represent the north, the south, the east, the west, and the center and will assume presidential powers by rotation. This will prevent dictatorship and authocratic rule.

The party believes that a secular constitution should be laid down. It should be comprehensive, harmonious, and should call for a preliminary conference in either Kenya or Uganda to solve the problem of the south with Dr John Garang's participation. This conference must be preceded by the national conference which the Council of Ministers is calling for.

Egyptian Wafd Party Delegation Arrives

JN051538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 May (SUNA) — An Egyptian Wafd Party delegation led by (Yasin Siraj al-Din) and comprising Mustafa al-Tawil, Ahmad Taha, Dr 'Izzat Saqr, and Tahir Hazin arrived here this morning. The delegation will hold meetings with Sudanese parties, attend the first session of the elected Constituent Assembly tomorrow, and congratulate the Sudanese people on this occasion. The delegation will be joined by delegations from other Egyptian parties which will arrive this evening.

SPLA Reports Recent Military Operations

EA051804 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] An SPLA task force from (Tingli) battalion ambushed on 27 April 1986 an enemy convoy between Torit and (Kiriangore) villages along the Torit-Kapoeta route. According to our correspondent in the area, the successful ambush, which was directed by (Tingli) deputy commander, Captain James (?Jadawani), resulted in the death of 10 enemy soldiers and destruction of an APC and a Tata lorry. Twenty-seven government soldiers were killed and seven others injured in an ambush by SPLA forces on Shark and Rhino battalions between (Weiri) and (Munri) on 29 April 1986. At the same place lorry number RGJ 80810 was destroyed by a land mine. According to our correspondent, the remnants of the government soldiers ran in disarray.

Tonj army garrison came under heavy gunfire from combined SPLA task forces of Twik Twik and Shark on 28 April 1986. Correspondents for Radio SPLA in Bahr al-Ghazal said that 10 government soldiers were killed and 15 others were wounded. The combined task forces were commanded by Capt Peter (Wek Wanyin). According to our correspondents, Tonj, which is 75 miles west of Rumbek along the Wau-Rumbek route, is now under siege by the combined SPLA forces of Twik Twik and Shark Battalions. SPLA forces of Shark and Rhino Battalions attacked enemy positions at (Yeiri) on 21 April 1986. Correspondents said that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Appoints New Education Ministers

LD051442 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba had talks this morning at Carthage Presidential Palace with Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister at the presence of Mansur Skhiri, the minister head of the residential office and minister of civil service and administrative reform. Mohamed Mzali made the following statement: His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to introduce the following partial change in the government: He was appointed Dr 'Omer al-Shadhli as minister of higher education and scientific research, and Abdelaziz Benzia' as minister of national education. The president has also decided that 'Amer Guidera will undertake the duties of the mayor of Monastir municipality on a full-time basis.

ETHIOPIA

Somali Delegation Arrives for 'Peace Talks'
NC052013 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 5 May

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, May 5 (AFP) — An advance Somali Government delegation arrived here on Monday for crucial peace talks with Ethiopian officials as part of moves which could usher in a breakthrough in relations between the two rival Horn of Africa countries.

Somali Foreign Minister Mohamed [as received] Jama Barre is expected here on Tuesday to lead his country's delegation opposite his Ethiopian counterpart Goshu Wolde, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

The talks represent the first meeting of the ad-hoc committee that Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre agreed to form at a meeting in neighbouring Djibouti early this year.

The committee, which is to study and propose solutions to the main differences between the two countries, has already been formed though its precise composition is yet unknown.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu and President Siad Barre agreed to establish it on the fringes of a conference of the East African grouping known as the Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Desertification (IGADD) in Djibouti last January.

The Djibouti meeting was the first between them since Ethiopia and Somalia went to war in 1977-1978 over Ethiopia's Ogaden region.

PDRY Interior Minister Al-Siyayli Ends Visit, Departs
EA031907 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo
1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] A Yemeni delegation led by YSP Council of Ministers member, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, has left for Aden after ending its working visit. During its stay in Ethiopia, the delegation held talks with high-ranking government officials. The delegation was seen off by WPE Central Committee alternate Politburo member and minister of public and natinal security, Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, and WPE Central Committee member and secretary, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, at Bole International Airport. Present during this occasion were WPE Central Committee member and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the PDRY and the charge d'affaires of the PDRY Embassy in Ethiopia.

Mengistu Receives Message From YAR President
EA052126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces today received a message from the YAR president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. In a ceremony held at the WPE Central Committee special office of the comrade secretary general this afternoon, Mr Muhammad Sa'id al-Attar, the YAR deputy prime minister and planning minister, delivered the message to our comrade revolutionary leader. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam focused on relations between the two countries. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister; Comrade Musa Yasin, revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the YAR; and Lieutenant Colonel Husayn al-Jifri.

Angolan Envoy Delivers Dos Santos Message to Mengistu
MB011151 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] In Addis Ababa the day before yesterday, Eusebio Sebastiao Junior, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola accredited to Tanzania, was received by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to whom he delivered a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Angola diplomat has been in Ethiopia since 27 April taking part in the meeting of the OAU's contribution scale.

UGANDA

Government Sets Up Corruption Inquiry Commission
HK060300 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kampala, May 6 (AFP) — The new government in Uganda set up a commission of inquiry on Monday into corruption, which has become an epidemic in the East African country over the past 15 years.

Uganda radio said the commission would probe all govenrment ministries and state corporations for financial mismanagement and corruption in high places.

The radio said the commissioners were sworn into office here by Prime Minister Sam Kissekka, but added that the names and number of the members of the commission had not been disclosed.

They will investigate how government contracts and tenders were negotiated and then awarded, the criteria used in the selection and appointment of public officers at all levels, and how these officials used public property under their control.

The inquiry will also focus on how these officials have acquired property which is disproportionate with their official incomes, and any other matter linked with corruption, the radio said.

The usually reliable *WEEKLY TOPIC* newspaper reported in its latest edition that about 100 million dollars were paid out in fake claims by the office of the auditor general in Kampala over the past four years — an average of 25 million dollars a year, and close to seven percent of the country's annual export revenues.

BURUNDI

President Bagaza Addresses Nation on Labor Day

EA021226 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
0420 GMT 2 May 86

[Correspondent Clement Kirahagaze report on the president's Labor Day speech]

[Excerpts] Labor Day ceremonies were held at the Burundi Football Federation national stadium yesterday and were attended by, among others, the president of the Republic who was accompanied by his wife. The Burundi Workers Union [UTB] secretary general, Marius Rurahenye delivered the opening address which was followed by traditional dances performed by Burundi women before the speech of the president of the Republic. Clement Kirahagaze reports the main thrust of his address:

The president of the Republic first said that one of his duties on his first celebration of May was to congratulate workers in many countries who had stopped to observe this day, a great day for labor and labourers. In Burundi we have not been left behind, the president said.

Responding to the motion proposed by the UTB secretary general who conveyed a workers' appeal for a salary increase, the head of state said that the program is not aimed at increasing salaries but rather, at increasing the work, and it is this very program that he invited all the workers to pursue. Intensification of work and the creation of jobs in order to curb unemployment is the initiative which must be taken in all sectors of production, in factories, and in the offices, while busier shopping centers must also be built.In short, all sectors must serve the workers, especially the unemployed ones. This is the program proposed by the president of the Republic.

For its part, he indicated, the government will look into ways of creating more jobs in the public works department, in factories, and in the parastatals. We managed to do that in the past, and there is no reason why we cannot do the same again.

Before concluding his address, the president of the Republic called for regular consultations at all levels. We have been consulting one another in the administering of the country's affairs and we must continue in this manner in accordance with the way we Burundians see things and not through other peoples' eyes, since our values differ from those of others.

President Bagaza thanked all Burundi workers for having observed discipline, noting that no strike or any other kind of demonstration has been conducted anywhere in the country.

CAMEROON

President Biya Announces New Economic Measures

AB051654 Dakar PANA in French 1339 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yaounde, 5 May (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroonian head of state Paul Biya yesterday ended his private working visit to Douala which was devoted to the examination of the social, political, and economic problems of the economic capital. Before returning to Yaounde, President Biya announced that bank interest rates would soon be revised — leading to their reduction — and a certain number of economic and social measures taken.

Concerning economic measures, President Biya instructed his assistants to take stricter measures against illegal importation of goods in order to protect local industries. He also expressed the determination and readiness of his government to maintain dialogue with the private sector. He then called upon the directors of enterprises to pay their debts owed to the state and urged them to avoid the retrenchment of their workers, recommending dialogue and consultations between public authorities and the private sector.

CAR

AFP: 'Arafat Stops Over To Confer With Kolingba

AB052243 Paris AFP in French 1710 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bangui, 5 May (AFP) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was received in audience Monday by the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, it was learned from official sources in Bangui.

The PLO leader, who was making his first visit to the CAR, according to these sources, is currently launching a diplomatic offensive in several African countries. Mr 'Arafat, who arrived in Bangui from Libreville where he held discussions with Gabonese President Omar Bongo, left for Brazzaville for his meeting with General Kolingba.

CONGO

Africa No 1 Reports Yasir 'Arafat's Visit

AB052031 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Libreville early this afternoon for Brazzaville. During his 3-day stay in Gabon at the invitation of the Leon Mebiame government, diplomatic relations were established between Gabon and the PLO. As we have said, Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Brazzaville early this afternoon in the People's Republic of Congo. Our correspondent, Yves Roger Yebeka gives more details:

[Begin Yebeka recording] I have always dreamt about this visit to your country, Mr President, because the PLO has always had great admiration for the Congolese revolution. It was in these words that Yasir 'Arafat began his 4th meeting with the Congo-

The figures given by the newspaper covered just the auditor-general's office, and did not include estimates of losses to the government by corrupt officials in other ministries and state corporations.

President To Deploy Troops in East for Security

EA022302 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The people of Kapchorwa District have been advised to expand the production of food crops to provide for other less advantaged areas in the country and outside markets. Addressing a large gathering at Kapchorwa sports ground during a tour of north eastern Uganda, President Museveni noted with concern that the past regimes ignored large scale food production and yet they constantly complained of shortage of foreign exchange. He pointed out that with population increase in the world, the demand for food will inevitably grow and this could earn Uganda a lot of foreign exchange.

The president assured the crowd that Kapchorwa will be among the central factors in the future development planning by the government. He also pledged that a road from Kapchorwa to Suam will be graded to facilitate the transportation of crops and other products on which the peoples' livelihood depends.

On the question of security in the district, the president disclosed that a full battalion will be deployed in Kapchorwa to counter all forms of insecurity and create a peaceful atmosphere for everybody, reaffirming that Karamoja and other neighbouring districts will be equally covered.

Later, the president met elders in the district who gave their approval to the government's plan to deal with insecurity. They explained to the president that improved security and transportation will greatly facilitate increased production in the district. They also pointed out that farmers have had difficulties in selling their cash crops and are finding difficulties in meeting their responsibilities. The elders requested that the fundamental change which the government is instituting should be applied to the system and management of the cooperative union to ensure better services for the farmers.

In reply, the president said his government would purchase all available cash crops on a cash basis. He promised that he would look into the possibility of providing direct hydroelectricity from Jinja to Kapchorwa and avoid the fuel consuming and unreliable generator which has plagued the town with power shortages for a long time.

Museveni Addresses Labor Day Meeting in Kitgun

EA022231 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has assured the people of Kitgum District that the best security for the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is the correctness of its political line which rejects all forms of sectarianism. He told a large gathering in Kitgum town yesterday, to mark Labor Day, that his government will always isolate criminals so that the people can reject them and destroy the ability to cover their crimes by creating artificial differences among the people.

He warned that any attempt to fight this line is doomed because they can never get the support of the people. The president said Ugandans should concentrate their efforts on the problems of backwardness to improve their material base and social welfare. The president urged the people to call their friends and relatives who fled the country to come back. He emphasized that the government makes a clear distinction between the misled and the misleaders. He explained that the misled can be immunized against this weakness after the misleaders have been isolated.

Later, the president held talks with elders, who assured him that the people of Kitgum have accepted the NRM government because of the humane policies and the impressive behavior of the NRA. [National Resistance Army] They appealed to the president to ensure that the country's policies are not confused by tribal or religious differences.

The president pledged that restoration of water supplies, the ginning and buying of their cotton and the expediting of the project to tap electricity from Lira will be looked into and appropriate steps taken. He also promised that relief food will be provided at the main district centers. He urged them to resume normal activities to improve their welfare.

Museveni Confers With Former Ugandan Army Soldiers

EA052014 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has held discussions with a 7-man former Uganda national Army delegation at State House, Entebbe. The delegation, who willingly gave up their arms to NRA, [National Resistance Army] said that they are not for negotiations but for talks. They were led by Lieutenant Colonel (Abeid) and present was Commander Salim Saleh [of the NRA and member of the National Resistance Council] lese head of state, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. This meeting will further strengthen the already close relations between the PLO and the People's Republic of Congo. The Palestinian organization, through the visit of Yasir 'Arafat to Brazzaville, is thus paying tribute for the firm positions that the People's Republic of Congo has always taken in its favor. No doubt, that is why the PLO chairman insisted first of all on laying a wreath on the tomb of Mariam Ngouabi, who encouraged the establishment of a PLO representative in Brazzaville since 1975.

As part of his schedule, the PLO chairman had private talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso just before an official dinner the Congolese head of state hosted in his honor. Meanwhile, experts from both sides dwelt on documents relating to cooperation between the PLO and the People's Republic of Congo. On the Congolese side, we note the presence of the ministers of planning, health, the three advisers of the head of state and the Central Committee's secretary in charge of the party's external relations. Discussions, it seems, centered around matters of finance, agriculture, information, and health. These are the specific areas in which Congo is seeking assistance from the PLO. Political issues are expected to befeatured prominently during these talks.

The remainder of the PLO chairman's visit to Congo will include a visit to Pointe Noire this Monday. [end recording]

GABON

PLO's 'Arafat Visits; Relations To Be Established

AB051517 Dakar PANA in French 1403 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 5 May (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, left Libreville on Monday morning at the end of a 3-day official visit, the PLO leader's first visit to Gabon.

Speaking at a press conference he gave a few minutes prior tohis departure, Mr 'Arafat described the friendship between the Palestinian and Gabonese peoples as "very good" and paid great tribute to President Bongo for his "moral and political" support for the "just cause" of the Palestinian people in the international organizations.

The PLO chairman affirmed that the 5 million Palestinians are determined to return to their country "and to form an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital." "Despite Israel and its friends (South Africa and the United States), we will win because we are in the current of history," he said.

The PLO leader also described the relations between the PLO and the Arab states as "very good." Mr 'Arafat is of the opinion that the Palestinian political scene is one of the most democratic in the Middle East and that it is normal that dissentions should exist. "I am not leading sheep but revolutionaries who have opinions to express," he concluded.

Moreover, in a joint communique, Gabon and the PLO have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. According to the communique, the two parties reaffirmed the right to self-determination, to independence, and to the establishment of a Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO and asked that Israel "should put a stop to its policy of settling people in the occupied territories." Gabon and the PLO believe that a solution to the "fratricidal conflict" between Iraq and Iran can be found "only through negotiation," stressed the communique which also condemned "the abject policy of apartheid" being practised by the South African Government as well as its policy of destabilization of the neighboring states in the region.

Mr Bongo and Mr 'Arafat made an "urgent" appeal for the withdrawal of the South African troops from the Namibian territory and reiterated their support for SWAPO in its struggle for the liberation of that country. Finally, the PLO and Gabon expressed their desire for the "development and strengthening" of Arab-African cooperation. The Gabonese head of state and the PLO leader also agreed to make the towns of Jerusalem and Libreville sister cities.

ZAIRE

FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Begins Visit

AB041356 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the relations existing between Zaire and the FRG, Dr Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation, yesterday arrived in Kinshasa where he will hold discussions with top Zairian officials. Concerning the cooperation between Zaire and his country, the minister described them as satisfactory. The state commissioner for international cooperation and external trade, Citizen Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana, the FRG ambassador to Zaire, and Zaire's ambassador to the FRG welcomed the German statesman upon his arrival in Kinshasa.

GHANA

Quakyi Confirmed 'Substantive' Information Secretary

AB031400 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] An official statement issued this afternoon says Kofi Totobi Quakyi has been confirmed as substantive PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for information.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Responds to Workers' Grievances

AB021305 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
2 May 86 p 28, 29

[Address by Ivorian President Felex Houphouet-Boigny in Abidjan on receiving a list of grievances presented by Ivorian workers on 1 May]

[Excerpts] Mr Secretary General, Messrs representatives of workers, every year I take this opportunity to hold discussions with you on your problems, on our problems — because we are all workers.

We are aware of the very great role you have played in the nation-building effort since our country became independent: first through your work and above all through your great understanding of the real needs of the country.

Instead of a combative trade unionism — you have set an example to be emulated by the African world — we have participatory trade unionism in Ivory Coast. What does this mean? It means that you are aware of the responsibilities that are incumbent upon everyone in this exciting nation-building task.

Mistakes are likely to be made because we are human beings. They must be corrected after they have been recognized. But our common action for a better future for our country is based on good faith.

You have just presented eight resolutions to us. We are going to examine them with the greatest possible understanding; you deserve it. We are only limited in our action on behalf of our workers by the problem of means. You will continue to make requests and we know that even though we have achieved something — together with you — what remains to be achieved is more than what we have already accomplished.

So, the atmosphere of peace which enabled us to advance must be further enhanced every day. It is essential that we understand one another. It is essential that we consider ourselves to be the children of the same family and that the sacrifices be distributed fairly to avoid any malaise.

You want an unemployment allowance. We should have instituted it in our period of prosperity. But, better late than never. We are going to examine the request. There are examples. With regard to employers' contribution, when you speak of employers, you do not only limit yourselves to the private sector. The state is also an employer; yet it seems to me that you do not mention this. When you request a 2-percent contribution, it is not only from the private sector, but also from the state. A limited commission including the minister of labor and workers' representatives will address itself quickly to this question in order to determine what has already been done elsewhere in this field. It is out of the question that we will make a carbon copy of what has been achieved elsewhere. Instead, we will adapt it to our realities. We can say that this will be materialized as of next year: "unemployment allowance."

With regard to salary increases, I have told you, dear brothers, that it all depends on our means. We began the year — our budget is made of export crop earnings, namely coffee and cocoa — we began the year with 1 kg of cocoa fetching 2,000 old francs [Fr20] and 1 kg of coffee fetching 2,600 old francs [Fr26]. Some people then said that the old prices have been reached again, which is not true.

But since we have been hit hard by the crisis and the cocoa price brought down to 500 CFA francs, 2,000 a kilogram already means that the price has gone up. We have felt that this should immediately lead to an increase in the prices paid to the farmers — we owe everything to them now — and also to salary increases for civil servants.

Unfortunately, right now as I am speaking to you, the cocoa price has fallen again from 2,000 a kilogram to 1,300 old francs, that is, 650 CFA francs. Will it go up again?

With the blessing of all workers and farmers, I am still fighting. We do not yield to discouragement, we will fight...

But you see, with cocoa prices stable at 12 or 13 [as published] we are already paying our farmers 400 CFA francs for a kilogram and this does not include transportation costs: it is thus not possible to effect a redistribution. We may even withdraw money from our scanty reserves to enable the exportation of our cocoa. I am not pessimistic. I believe that the speculators will soon find that we are right. They are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If cocoa does not sell well, the young generation will not remain in farming with hoes and machets.

Speculation can continue, but on something that exists. If tomorrow, the production falls, there will be no more speculators. I am not blackmailing; An 80-year old cannot engage in blackmail. He must tell the truth and I am telling them the truth. I think that they will reflect over Ivory Coast's appeal.

Well, I would not like to disappoint you today by saying that I am being overcome by pessimism. Share my optimism, and I believe that we will manage to grant all your requests within the limits of our means.

LIBERIA

President Doe, Church, Opposition Leaders Meet

AB051758 Monrovia Radio ELWA in French
1710 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] It has been disclosed in Monrovia that there has been a meeting chaired by the Liberian Council of Churches between President Doe and leaders of the parties that make up the opposition Grand Coalition. Meanwhile, all parties have agreed not to talk to the press yet about the details of the meeting. But in an interview with the BBC monitored in Monrovia today, the presidential press secretary said the meeting was excellent. He said the meeting centered around (?matters) of national concern and on peace and stability. It was agreed at the meeting, which lasted for 4 hours, that a committee of 13 persons be set up, comprising 3 from each of the 4 parties and 1 representative from the Liberian Council of Churches. They are to work out the agenda for a future meeting which is to take place on Friday.

Also speaking at today's meeting was the chairman of the Coalition, William Gabriel Kpoleh, who has just been released from jail and still faces charges of sedition.

Municipal, By-Elections Postponed Indefinitely

AB021916 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Elections Commission has announced that municipal and by-elections scheduled in the middle of this month have been postponed until further notice. The elections were due to be held on or before May 14. Announcing this in his [name indistinct] office in Monrovia today, the chairman of the Elections Commission, Mr Isaac Randolph, said the commission is in the process of scrutinizing about 20 applicants who had declared their intention to run for vacant seats in the national legislature.

NIGER

Fraud Court Prosecutes Civil Servants for Embezzling

HK060324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0301 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Niamey, May 6 (AFP) — Ten civil servants in Niger, charged with embezzling 800 million CFA francs (two million dollars) of government money, were arraigned here Monday in the first case brought before a special fraud court set up last September.

The court is empowered in certain cases to impose the death penalty where the amounts involved exceed 200 million CFA francs. Minimum sentences have been set between 10 to 15 years.

The accused were arrested when it was discovered money was missing from the department which administers government property.

The alleged ringleaders of the fraud, which involved forgery and destruction of accounts, are Etienne Sidibe, Mahamane Dan Wadou, Jingarey Mamadou, and Abdoulaye Fodi. The other six were accomplices, the prosecution said.

NIGERIA

Government Concerned About Security at Lagos Airport

AB051645 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has expressed concern about security lapses at Murtala Mohamed International Airport and it said its position on security reports there is expected to be given later this evening in Lagos at a news conference. It will be addressed by the air officer commanding the Logistics Command of the Nigerian Air Force, Air Commodore Nura Imam, and the managing director of the Nigeria Airways, Air Commodore Anthony Okpere.

A statement by the Logistics Command Headquarters in Lagos said the Federal Government is embarrassed by the lapses and is taking adequate measures to arrest the situation. It said that stories of incidents at the airport have confirmed that security at the various airports in the country was at a low ebb. A bomb scare was reported on Saturday at the airport following an anonymous telephone call that a bomb had been planted there. Operations were stopped and a 4-hour search for the bomb yielded no results. Before that, there were two attempts by robbers to force incoming planes to stop with the aim of looting their luggage compartments.

Security Agents Empowered To Shoot

AB051909 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Security agents are now empowered to shoot at sight anybody or persons found to be undermining security at any of the country's airports. The air officer commanding the Nigerian Air Force Logistics Command, Ikeja, Air Commodore Nura Imam, gave this directive today at a news conference. Airport correspondent Oke Ikuakor has the report. [passage indistinct]

Kaduna Radar Facility Commissioned

AB051839 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government is to intensify security at the country's airports to prevent further attacks on aircraft by armed robbers. This indication was given by the transport and aviation minister, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, today at the commissioning of a 2 million naira aircraft radar facility at the Kaduna airport. Brigadier Useni said the recent attack on four aircraft at the Murtala Mohamed Airport by armed robbers was causing concern to the government and his ministry.

As a result of the attack, security has been tightened at the airport while the ministry is considering the possibility of fencing the airports to prevent undesirable elements from getting access into them. The minister said the commissioning of the aircraft radar at the Kaduna airport was a demonstration of the ministry's commitment to maximize operational efficiency and enhance air safety. Work is to start on the abandoned Kaduna terminal soon.

Earlier, the director of civil aviation, Air Commodore Natiti, has said the aircraft radar service was initiated in 1975. He was optimistic that the facility will reduce problems associatted with the landing of planes.

Information Minister Returns From United States

AB051340 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The minister of information, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, has said that basic information materials about Nigeria are not available in the country's embassies. The minister, who was speaking to airport correspondents on his return from a tour of the United States last night, said that he was surprised that most of the people he spoke with during the trip had not the slightest idea about Nigeria's economic policies. Col Ukpo pointed out that the major task to be embarked upon by his ministry will be the provision of such materials to Nigeria's information centers abroad, which he said, are to be reactivated soon. According to him, no amount will be too much to be spent for improving Nigeria's image abroad.

The minister also described the trip as very useful and enlightening, adding that he used the occasion to correct the misinformation about Nigeria in the American press.

State Seizes Disputed Land After Tribal Clashes

AB052025 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The disputed farmland which led to a clash between the people of Boki in Ikom and Mbube in Ogoja, both in Cross River State, is to be taken over by the government. Governor Dan Archibong announced this at the weekend while inspecting property damaged in Kacham Iran and Njuabano villages during the clash between the two communities last month.

The governor has directed the lands department to survey the area in disputed to facilitate immediate acquisition. The Ministry of Works has also been asked to estimate the cost of reconstruction a secondary school damaged during the clash. Ten people died and two others were reported missing during the conflict which rendered 600 others homeless.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Ivorian Minister, Houphouet Message

AB022144 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] The head of state yesterday received in audience Amadou Thiam, Ivorian minister of information, who brought a personal message from His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast. The audience took place in the presence of Djibo Ka, minister of communication, and in the presence of His Excellency Jules Hie Nea, Ivory Coast ambassador to Senegal.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Delegation Leave on USSR Visit

MB060625 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left for Moscow last night for an official visit to the USSR. The Angolan head of state also visited Moscow in February to attend the CPSU congress. Angola and the USSR are closely linked through political and cooperation ties in diverse fields. In terms of foreign policy, they have been working together toward disarmament and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. With regard to bilateral cooperation, a number of activities are being carried out in Angola, such as the rebuilding of (?six) rail bridges, the construction of Lubango hospital and the supply of $86 million for the purchase of equipment for various sectors of our country's economy.

In his visit to the USSR, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied by an important party and state delegation.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Guerrillas Blamed for Attack on Hospital

HK060332 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 6 (AFP) — Namibian guerrillas were responsible for a blast that badly damaged a state-run hospital at the weekend but caused no casualties, a spokesman for Namibian security forces said here Monday. The spokesman blamed guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) for planting a bomb in the hospital at Tsandi in northern Namibia, about 40 kilometres (25 miles) south of the Angolan border.

He added that the South African-led South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) had killed nine SWAPO guerrillas in recent skirmishes in northern Namibia, bringing the number of SWAPO casualties so far this year to 297.

The SWATF spokesman said the attack on the hospital might have been timed to coincide with Cassinga Day, an important date for people supporting the struggle to free Namibia from South African control. Cassinga Day commemorates a raid by South African forces on a SWAPO camp in Cassinga, Angola, on May 4, 1978, during which about 600 people, including women and children, were killed. South Africa claimed the camp contained "terrorists" planning to infiltrate into Namibia, but SWAPO said most of the dead were civilian refugees.

Since 1966 the military wing of SWAPO has been waging an armed struggle against South Africa's occupation of this United Nations-mandated territory, mainly from bases in Angola.

Meanwhile, there is strong speculation here that a Dakota aircraft of the South African Defence Force, which had to make a forced landing in northern Namibia last Thursday, was hit by a SAM-7 surface-to-air missile. The South African military said in Pretoria Monday it was investigating the possibility that the aircraft was hit by a shoulder-fired SAM missile, and not by anti-aircraft fire as first reported.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela 'Determined To Create' Negotiation Climate

Meets With Suzman

MB051512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 5, SAPA — The jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was determined to create a climate for negotiation and he beleived this commitment was shared by the ANC, according to Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, who met him in Polsmoor Prison this morning. Mrs Suzman and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, spent two hours with Mr Mandela this morning.

She issued a statement today saying it was amazing how informed he was for a man who had not been "outside" for 24 years. He was determined to "accept nothing less than unconditional release," she said. "He is committed to help create a climate for negotiation end assured us that the ANC shared this commitment. The government can satisfy itself about the sincerity of this commitment by unbanning the ANC and releasing Mr Mandela and his fellow prisoners. We firmly believe this would put South Africa on the road to peaceful solution," Mrs Suzman said.

She had no doubt that when Mr Mandela and other African nationalists of his generation were no longer around to conduct negotiations, "any prospect of our becoming a non-racial democracy will be infinitely more remote." "Mr Mandela reiterated his determination to accepting nothing less than unconditional release. It would be of enormous benefit to South Africa if this man, with his exceptional understanding of South Africa's dilemma, were to be given the opportunity to use his talents. Indeed I would say he is our last hope" she said.

She had found the ANC leader in good health and having lost some weight since she last met him. This, he told her, was by design. He had no complaints about the treatment he was receiving except that he had some difficulties with his correspondence in and out of prison. He saked Mrs Suzman to assist with some family matters before they discussed politics.

Botha Reaction

MB060445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 5, SAPA — Mr Nelson Mandela knows which channels he should use if he wants to send messages to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today in Cape Town. The state president was commenting on the statement released today by Mrs Helen Suzman after her interview of more than two hours with Mr Mandela. Among other things, she said in her statement that Mr Mandela and the ANC was committed to create a climate for negotiation. Reacting to Mrs Suzman's statement that Mr Mandela would accept nothing less than unconditional release, Mr Botha said he sticks to his condition that Mr Mandela should foreswear violence and undertake not to start it again.

Suzman Criticizes Botha Reaction

MB060622 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament Helen Suzman has lashed out at the state president's reaction to her comments about Nelson Mandela. After visiting the jailed ANC leader at Pollsmoor Prison yesterday, Mrs Suzman called for his unconditional release and the unbanning of the ANC. She also said President P.W. Botha should visit Mr Mandela in prison. Mr Botha said the ANC leader knows which channels he should use if he wants to send messages to the state president. His statement has drawn fire from Mrs Suzman.

[Begin Suzman recording] I just think it is totally childish. There was no intention of using me as a messenger. We had a long, totally relaxed discussion ranging over a broad number of subjects; a lot of it was historical, a lot of it was speculation on what is going to happen in the future, and there was no question my being asked to convey any messages. I gave a statement after I had seen Mr Mandela and that was the sum total of it. There was no pretence behind it to act as messenger, and the state president should know that. [end recording]

Minister Terms Statement 'Unbelievable'

MB051835 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of Parliament for Houghton, has said that Nelson Mandela is determined to create a climate for negotiation. Mrs Suzman said this in a statement issued in Cape Town after she and another PFP MP, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, had spent about 2 hours with the banned ANC leader in Pollsmoor prison.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in reaction to Mrs Suzman's statement that he found it unbelievable. Mr Coetsee said the statement is full of contradictions in the light of other recent statements such as that of Mrs Winnie Mandela, and the deeds of violence and destruction by people who claim to support Mr Mandela.

Pik Botha on International, Domestic Issues

Halting Boycotts 'First Priority'

MB051854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1850 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 5, SAPA — South Africa's first priority was to stop boycotts imposed against the republic by its Western trading partners, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget votes, he said he would never have believed three years ago that the focus of the "most serious threat to the country's trade" would have shifted from the United Nations to the West.

But the situation had changed and the enemies of the republic had succeeded in manipulating international action to the benefit of the Soviet Union. "It is as if Moscow's goals are being directly furthered by the West and Moscow can sit back and wait until the economic debilitation (verswakking) works through. Then I believe Moscow will show its true colours."

It would be difficult to stop such boycotts,even with more funds, Mr Botha said. The onslaught against South Africa was "much deeper" than it appeared at first glance, with editors and media representatives cooperating internationally against South Africa. Mr Botha said it was deliberate policy of these editors to counter any good news coming from the country. For example, an editor in the United States would contact others in Europe about the news of the scrapping of the pass laws.

They would decide that this would have a "bad result" in that it might help whites and those who were anti-Communist. The media concerned would then report that the South African reforms were "cosmetic" or that the government was "deceitful." "This is not something I have dreamed up," Mr Botha said. "You just don't get through to some media because they have decided as a policy to bring about the type of government in South Africa, one whose ideology you can guess at." Mr Botha said not many South Africans could present a better case against disinvestment than the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

However, all the efforts of his trip to the United States last year had been undone by the statements of the Anglican archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The U.S. House of Representatives had rejected a proposal to test South African black opinion on sanctions. "The question was already answered — hit them (looi hulle)." "Against this mentality, there is nothing much you can do but keep your head and continue trying to get through to churches, industrialists, statesmen...." There was no short or easy road. "We must continue with reform and it must not be made independent of the approval or disapproval of overseas countries," he said.

Angola 'Disinclined' on Cuban Withdrawal

MB051917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 5, SAPA — The recent supply of U.S. aid to UNITA had made the Angolan Government "disinclined" to negotiate possible Cuban withdrawal, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to points raised durign the debate on his budget vote, he said the government still hoped the August 1 deadline set for implementation of U.N. Resolution 435 for SWA/Namibian independence could be met. The idea, he said, had been America's and the U.S. Government was pursuing "every avenue" to reach agreement on Cuban withdrawal, a prerequisite for implementation of Resolution 435. "But Luanda, I believe, is livid over the U.S. aid to UNITA and the atmosphere for negotiation is not good," Mr Botha said.

The Cuban presence in Angola was seriously inhibiting independence for SWA/Namibia. "Quite apart from Resolution 435 we, as a regional power, do not want foreign belligerent troops in our region." If the Cubans did not withdraw by August 1, South Africa would continue to consult the U.S. "It was their idea," Mr Botha said. President Reagan would be in office for another two years and it was impossible to make predictions.

Mr Botha denied a report in a United States newspaper that he had agreed under threat of Western sanctions to implement Resolution 435 on August 1 without agreement on the Cuban issue. The report was quoted by Mr Tom Langley (CP [Conservative Party] Soutpansberg) earlier in the debate. "I have said very clearly in public before and after our announcement (on implementation of Resolution 435) that there can be no implementation of Resolution 435 without agreement on Cuban withdrawal."

Of South Africa's relations with Mozambique, Mr Botha said a new commission was being established to investigate complaints and breaches of the Nkomati Accord and to improve cooperation over the accord. He repeated that the accord was of extreme importance to the government and that it needed support from both sides. Suspicion had been raised over alleged breaches by both sides, Mr Botha said. "I was present when President (Samora) Machel (of Mozambique) met the state president (Mr P.W. Botha) in Swaziland. He told the president he did not doubt his integrity. "He also told me he did not doubt mine, or (the minister of defence) General (Magnus) Malan's. "They have told us about a car bomb which exploded in Maputo and brought us prima facie evidence that it was run by somebody in Johannesburg," he said. "We are investigating that matter and the government will certainly take action." President Machel had not blamed the South African Government for these attacks but had merely stated that "South Africa" had "sent" the insurgents responsible for the bomb.

Trust Needed in Negotiations

MB052000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 5, SAPA — Intimidation and violence in South Africa had to stop and fear had to be replaced by trust before negotiation could take place, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to the debate on his budget allocation, he appealed to supporters of a democratic future to unite against their common enemy, which did not want power-sharing but the seizure of power. Once the enemy had been overcome, the different sections of South African society, who had the same basic objectives despite disagreements, could talk in an atmosphere of trust and without fear.

If the divisions among MPs and those outside were so deep and so strong that they could not be bridged, nothing could stop the violence. "But if they are not really that deep, if they are only divisions and differences on how to reach objectives we all want, then our descendants will accuse us of having wasted time." Among the objectives of the government and others were civilised values and norms, increased living standards, democracy, freedom of the press and religion, and the right to private ownership of property.

"The government has said it will remove the racial stink from our laws," Mr Botha said. Power-sharing would be implemented because this was where the greatest security lay for whites and other communities. The common enemy of the whites was also the common enemy of black organisations like Inkatha, and of the coloureds and Asians. "The time is ripe for this enemy to be combated and for intimidation and violence to be stopped, and to see on what basis South Africa should be governed in future," Mr Botha said.

UNITA's Savimbi Meets Botha, Holds News Conference

Identifies ANC Bases in Angola

MB051901 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, today identified the locations of ANC bases in Angola. Speaking in Cape Town, Dr Savimbi said the ANC has training camps in Mlanje and Cuanza Norte provinces in Angola.

[Begin video][Savimbi] They have bases in Mlanje Province, they have the bases in Cuanza Norte Province, and they do operate there. They train a lot of people, and some of them were engaged in battles against us, and I think the ANC is putting a lot of effort to train people in Angola, and not in Zimbabwe, not in Zambia, but in our country, because the Russians, they want to transform our country as a base from where they will operate against neighboring countries.

[Reporter Douglas McClure] There are reports from Washington D.C. that UNITA is now receiving the Stinger surface-to-surface missiles, and the Redeye surface-to-air missiles. Can you comment on that, sir?

[Savimbi] I think my comment is that we were very well received by the administration, the Reagan administration, in the United States, and President Reagan has promised us an effective support to our struggle. And I think we are confident that we are going to get what he has promised us. [end video]

Says P.W. Botha Willing To Talk

MB061009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — Every time he met with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, he became more convinced of Mr Botha's willingness to talk to others in order to resolve South Africa's problems, Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, said today. Speaking at a press conference following two days of talks with President Botha and other cabinet ministers, Dr Savimbi said that if it were not for this willingness to talk with other leaders, the present unrest in the country would be a serious concern to him. As it was, he was hopeful of a solution to the problems and a de-escalation of violence.

ANC Rejects Mediation of Commonwealth Group

MB051312 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The ANC says it sees no role for the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group in trying to arrange talks between it and the South African Government. Howard Barrell reports.

[Barrell] The ANC was responding to weekend newspaper reports implying the Commonwealth group had arrived at the modality for proceeding to negotiations in South Africa. An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka said today as far as the ANC is concerned, there is no question of the Commonwealth group arranging a process of negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government. The spokesman added: We wonder whether the mandate given to the group by the last Commonwealth summit has now been changed. The spokesman said the ANC was not aware of any concrete plans for the release of political prisoners or its own unbanning.

Four Free Trading Areas Established in Cape Town

MB051838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1821 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — Four free trading areas are to be established in Cape Town in terms of a proclamation in today'sgovernment gazette. The areas proclaimed are central Cape Town, Sea Point, Claremont and Wynberg. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement that consideration was being given to further proposed areas in Cape Town. Free trading areas would also be announced shortly in Delmas, Colenso, Potchefstroom, Witbank, Ottery (Cape), Volksrust; Port Shepstone and King Williams Town.

In terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, the establishment of free trading areas meant that members of all population groups could now freely obtain occupation and ownership rights in these areas provided they are to used for business, commercial, professional, religious, or education purposes. Since proclamation of the first two free trading areas in Johannesburg and Durban on February 21, three further areas had been proclaimed in Nelspruit, Estcourt, and Howick. The group areas board had investigated another 22 areas and were preparing the necessary proclamations. Among them were Pietermaritzburg, Kimberley, East London, and Port Elizabeth, the minister said. There were a further 31 applications in various stages of investigation.

NUM Claims President, Other Leaders Detained

MB060456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 5, SAPA — The president of National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], Mr James Motlatsi, and other leaders of the union were detained by police yesterday after attending a funeral at Khutsong township, near Carletonville, the NUM said in a statement to SAPA today. The statement said the men were being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. "The NUM condemns the detention of its office-bearers. We demand Mr Motlatsi's immediate release and an end to the harassment of unionists. His continued detention will only exacerbate the already tense situation on the mines," the statement said.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said the detentions could not be confirmed after hours.

Police Uncover Arms Cache, Arrest 8 'Terrorists'

MB051135 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 5, SAPA — Police in the Cape peninsula have found an arms cache and arrested eight ANC terrorists — seven men and a woman. Confirming this today, Lt Attie Laubscher, of the police liaison department in Cape Town, said one of the arrested men had received terrorist training overseas, while the rest had been trained locally. Lt Laubscher said a team of detectives from Guguletu, acting on information, went to a house in Old Crossroads near Cape Town about 10 days ago. They arrested a 26-year-old black man and his 26-year-old common law wife. Further investigations resulted in the arrest of three more black men, aged 25, 34, and 31, of Crossroads and Langa. Shortly afterwards, three coloured men aged 26, 30, and 31 from Mitchells Plain and Wynberg, were arrested. The man arrested in Old Crossroads had undergone overseas ANC training, while the rest were all trained locally.

The police seized two limpet mines, a hand grenade, an AK-47 rifle with four full magazines, a Makarov pistol with full magazines, a Star 9mm pistol, various detonators, 50 grams of TNT, a large amount of cash, banned literature, and cleaning materials for various weapons.

The police confirmed that "some" of the eight trained ANC alleged terrorists were teachers at Peninsula schools. The spokesman refused to give more details and said they would appear in court "soon."

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

5 May

MB051724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 5, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report as issued by the SAP Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria.

"Members of the SA Police today discovered the charred remains of an unknown black man in KwaNobuhle near Port Elizabeth, apparently another 'necklace' victim.

"At Kutsong near Oberholzer in the western Transvaal, three black men attacked a black woman and poured petrol over her before setting her on fire. Onlookers extinguished the fire, but not before the woman had sustained serious burn wounds.

"At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse blacks throwing stones and petrolbombs at their vehicle.

"In Mbokweni near Paarl, arsonists destroyed a delivery vehicle and at Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a policeman was injured during a stonethrowing incident in which about 300 people took part and in which private and police vehicles were damaged. Police used tearsmoke, birdshot and sjamboks [whips] to disperse this mob. No injuries were reported.

"Near Barberton in the eastern Transvaal, blacks in various incidents stoned and petrolbombed private and police vehicles. A policeman was injured in one such incident. The police on occasions fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse rioters. Six blacks were slightly wounded during one such incident," the report says.

Ends report.

6 May

MB060603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 6, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a privately-owned truck was set alight and extensively damaged. The driver, a white man, was pulled from the vehicle and severely assaulted.

"At Mossel Bay, petrol bombs were hurled at a private vehicle, causing slight damage.

"At KwaMashu, near Durban, a classroom of a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Tembisa, on the east Rand, a motor car and a truck were set alight and severely damaged."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Minister on Decentralization Policy

"The fact that economic decentralization incentives to develop rural areas was continuing despite the disappearance of influx control was proof the system was not an ideological policy, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Dawie de Villiers, said," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 May reports on page 3. De Villiers said in a debate in the House of Assembly that " 'the policy of decentralization is aimed at correcting economic imbalances in South Africa ... influx control has nothing to do with it.' The decentralization policy, which was in fact working successfully in spite of the current difficult economic circumstances was aimed at developing rural areas."

Politics Threat to Business

"Businessmen realised that the structure in which they lived and traded was threatened because of the Government's political ideology, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Walmer) said," another report on the same page says Speaking in Parliament, Savage said "politics were behind the major problems bedeviling the economy. 'This was why businessmen were forced to involve themselves in macro-politics.' "

Investigation Into Court Role

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told Parliament that he had ordered an investigation into "a possible extension of the courts' role in protecting individual rights" and "whether the role of the courts in protecting the rights of people detained without trial was adequate." Coetsee added that even during the state of emergency, the courts had been accessible to individuals. " 'Even a state of unrest and emergency must, in a civilised society, be conducted according to organised rules,' " he added.

Textbooks, Stationery to Black Schools

In another article on the same page, *THE CITIZEN* reports that Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen told Parliament that the government had supplied about 11 million rands worth of textbooks and more than 8.8 million rands worth of stationery to black schools under his control from the beginning of the year until the end of March. Viljoen added that textbooks worth 25,200 rands and stationery worth 2,379 rands had been destroyed or burned.

Minister on Housing Policy

"The Government owed nobody a house, the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, Dr Lapa Munnik, said in the debate on his vote yesterday," another page 4 report says. Munnik said it was impossible for the government to provide everyone with a house. " 'Our policy is that we help people help themselves by providing sites and services and, in some cases, core houses which can be extended.' The Whites received the least from the Government in terms of housing units and money."

Price Fixing Prohibited

"Price fixing and resale price maintenance will be prohibited in South Africa as from today, with a minimum fine of R100,00 (or five years) as the penalty," Brian Stuart reports on page 5. A notice in the government gazette prohibits anyone from entering into a deal which would result in "resale price maintanance, horizontal price collusion, horizontal collusion on conditions of supply, horizontal collusion on market sharing, or collusive tendering."

CITIZEN on May Day

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says that although the full impact of the May Day stayaways has yet to be assessed, initial reports indicate it was "very effective in the main centres." "The vast majority of black workers" stayed away "either because their unions instructed them to do so, or because radical organizations had managed to bring out many of them in a demonstration of solidarity not so much with workers everywhere as with the Black 'liberation' cause, or because many were intimidated into staying away, on threat of violence that included the dreaded necklace." The conclusions that can be drawn from the stayaway are "that blacks are being increasingly politicised through their unions and through radical movements, some of which are definitely linked with the African National Congress" and "that intimidation has become a very strong weapon in the hands of the radicals." "The only bright aspect of May Day was the success Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, achieved in the founding of his United Workers Union of South Africa." The appearance of this union "is to be welcomed by all who want to see a counter to the political exploitation of black workers."

Bill of Rights

"Leading jurists and legal academics yesterday backed an immediate Bill of Human Rights for all South Africans to stave off a national disaster. But a warning was sounded that such a Bill would be meaningless without the total abolition of apartheid," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 10. Speakers at a symposium at Pretoria University warned that "Blacks particularly were becoming increasingly suspicious about the effectiveness of the courts." Confidence in the courts could only be restored if a bill of rights was adopted and enforced.

Security Legislation Attacked

In another report on the same page, the paper says that Justice G.P.C. Kotze, opening the Pretoria University symposium, appealed for more power to be granted to the appellate court and said that the current constitution meant that "political freedom in the full sense did not exist." Kotze also "attacked security legislation and said it had 'tragic consequences.' "

Breytenbach Statements Rejected

"A group of 70 Potchefstroom educationists yesterday 'indignantly' rejected poet Breyten Breytenbach's 'blasphemous remarks' on the occasion of his receiving the Rapport Literature Prize in Pretoria last month," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 12. In a statement, the group said: " 'That a person like Breytenbach, who had associated himself in the past with terror and who had busied himself with anti-South African propaganda, presumes to criticise South Africa, the Afrikaner, Afrikaans churches and the authorities with nationally-defamatory (volkslasterlike) and blasphemous remarks is rejected with the contempt it deserves.' "

Insufficient Coal Reserves

THE CITIZEN reports on page 20 that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has warned that "South Africa's coal reserves would not be sufficient for the requirements in the next century at the present accelerated rate of consumption." " 'Greater attention will have to be paid to the use of electricity in the transport sector and the production of electricity by nuclear fuel instead of coal,' " the council said in a report.

Bond Rates Reduction

"A general reduction in bond rates within the next two months is almost certain after a 1.25 percent reduction in home loan interest rates was announced by Barclays Bank yesterday," John Tilston reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 May. "In addition, a meeting between building society representatives and the Registrar of Financial Institutions is scheduled to take place today to discuss tax-free investment interest rates. It is almost certain that a cut in the top rate from its current level of 14.5 percent will be agreed upon." "A further element in enabling the societies to cut rates is the expiry of a large slice of expensive fixed deposits."

Oil Prices Harm Coal Exports

"Any further drop in the oil price could badly damage SA coal exports, industry sources say," Mick Collins reports on page 2. "Alan Sealey, head of the coal division at Rand Mines, said the oil fall held few advantages for SA. 'While some local exporters may still have the ability to drop prices, a situation would then arise which could see SA firms competing on overseas markets against each other.' "

Metal Unions Merger Talks

"Eight metal unions are to hold talks to establish a giant union to represent their workers," Clare Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 3. The Motor Industry Combined Workers Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, and the Metal and Allied Workers Union "report good progress in the merger talks." At a meeting, the unions also agreed to support international pressure aimed at eliminating apartheid and not to affiliate themselves to any political group.

Help for Eastern Cape

"Two Nationalist MPs yesterday urged government to give special attention to boosting the eastern Cape's economy," political correspondent Patrick Cull reports on the same page. Uitenhage MP Danie le Roux wants to have Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage declared export-incentive areas and East London MP Peet de Pontes wants free enterprise zones set up in Port Elizabeth and East London.

BUSINESS DAY on Medunsa

Commenting on the incidents at the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6 that "all that has been achieved is a severe disruption in the training of future young professionals — doctors sorely needed by this developing society. Certainly there are major imbalances and crying injustices in this country, not least in education. But the students of Medunsa have hardly achieved a redress of past or present wrongs by their action. Rather they could have taken the lead by showing that hope lies in the direction of greater tolerance, not less."

Restrictions on Soweto Business

Diana Games reports on page 7 that between 50 and 100 regulations hamper free enterprise in Soweto, including the soon to be repealed Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, which governs the availability of sites for businesses and trading hours among other things, the Group Areas Act, "which government seems intent on retaining, and unrealistically high standards for the workplace designed for First World Traders, not the relative slums of Soweto." Furthermore, according to the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), "the fact that the local authorities are not recognised as legitimate by the people is problamatic for business confidence." The SBDC has spent over 2 million rands in 5 years on development projects in Soweto and has provided more than 60,000 jobs.

Diamond Sales

"The diamond market has turned the corner, says De Beers' chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson, with world retail sales of jewelery in 1985 exceeding the previous year's figure by 3 percent," Roy Bennets reports on page 14. In his annual report, Ogilvie Thompson says that sales increased by 13 percent to $1.8

billion, while the further depreciation of the rand boosted sales in local terms by 85 percent to 4 billion rands. "Geographically, sales were more evenly spread, with the increase in the U.S. being less spectacular."

Youths Held

"Thirty-two youths were detained when the South African Defence Force and South African Police raided the home of political activists in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, on Wednesday morning," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 May reports on page 2. A United Democratic Front representative said his house was ransacked and called the raid "provocative."

Sisulu Speech

"The oppressed people's victory in their struggle for liberation is inevitable, said Mrs Albertina Sisulu, national president of the United Democratic Front at a May Day celebration," the paper reports on the same page. " 'The oppressor has plunged this country into its deepest crisis. But the fact that we can asssert our struggle on all fronts is clear evidence that history is on our side. This is so because our people are determining the pace and course of political events in the country.' "

SOWETAN on May Day

The paper's editorial on page 4 says it would be a "handsome gesture" for the government to declare May Day a holiday. It notes that there are holidays for all sectors of the community, even some which offend other sectors. There is no reason why May Day has to be a black holiday, as it is a day of all workers and has nothing to do with apartheid. "As most things turn out in South Africa, the day is now becoming one of confrontation between the people and the government." The government could change this by declaring it a holiday.

Focus on EPG

A "Focus" article on the same page reviews the history of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and says that "it appears the success or failure of the EPG now hinges on the South African Government agreeing to the release of political prisoners, including Mr Mandela, and the unbanning of the ANC in return for a ceasefire from the ANC." Sources said the South African reply to the EPG's proposals "was not as firm as had been hoped with South Africa remaining cautious." The main problem is distrust on both sides. "The ANC has apparently indicated that is would be prepared to stop operations but would want a total scrapping of apartheid and the release of political prisoners first." If South Africa fails the test, tough sanctions will result.

'Joe's Burg'

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 5 says that whites have a psychological fear of blacks in any other role but servants because they have been raised to shun them. They feel that "in other situations, blacks are dangerous, to say the least." This makes them believe that at the slightest opportunity, blacks will seize the country and drive them into the sea. They also believe that blacks in any but a subservient role are being cheeky. Dismissing the white rightwing as "irresponsible racists" misses the point as many others support them.

No Police Escorts

"Peninsula ambulance drivers were told by police yesterday they would not be given escorts into Guguletu, while motorists were warned that the Divisional Council had permanently sealed off Old Klipfontein Road," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English reports on page 1 on 1 May. Ambulancemen said they had been ordered to stay out of the township or enter at their own risk. At Crossroads, massive 15-ton concrete blocks were placed across entrance roads to the squatter town just leaving a small gap for residents.

Whipping Up Revolt

In an editorial on page 8, the *CAPE TIMES* says that the spectacle of policemen whipping school children again brings home "the need for reform of the force. It is not only the gratuitous brutality which is so offensive. It is also the stupidity of such a proceeding." As a result of such actions, not only more youths but also their parents become more militant. There is something degrading about police using whips on citizens of any kind. "Abroad, it conjures up visions of a slave society. It is a measure of the insensitivity of the security authorities that they have done nothing to stop these nauseating whippings, in spite of the horrified reaction abroad." The insurgency in the country is aimed at raising the level of people's political consciousness. "Police methods of this kind play right into the hands of the revolutionaries."

Sparks on Pass Laws

In a column on the same page, Alister Sparks praises the government for ending the pass laws but notes the "minimal" black response, "a startling illustration of the government's total loss of credibility in the black community." Because of its past actions, "I doubt whether there is anything this government could do right now which would win the expressed approval of the majority of the black population. They want, in any event, more than the government is prepared to offer." Piecemeal improvements are not desired; "it has to go, all of it, and that means white minority rule as well." He recalls that various ANC leaders have been arrested or forced into exile for refusing to obey the pass laws. He cites Chris Heunis' statement that he cannot change the past, and writes: "Maybe not. But at least the slaves were freed — which is one kind of reparation that could be made to those black politicians and their parties who were outlawed for what is now implicitly acknowledged to have been a legitimate protest against a vexatious system."

Anti-Activist Policeman

"A Springs police sergeant and his friends allegedly conducted a petrol-bomb terror campaign against Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg Bishop Simeon Nkoane and other anti-apartheid activists," Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 4 May reports on page 2. The paper reveals the content of affidavits made by an unnamed man who lived with the unnamed police sergeant. The Criminal Investigative Division head said no arrests had been made and the sergeant had not been suspended. The sergent told the man of his various acts of petrol bombing against the homes of various activists.

Man Missing

"A young Potchefstroom man — last seen by his brother-in-law and friends in Stilfontein police custody on March 20 — has disappeared," the paper reports on page 3. A friend said he had been with the man, Nicholas Boiki Tlhapi they both when were arrested by police on the way to attend a funeral and were subsequently assaulted at the police station. When he last saw Tlhapi, he had been beaten and was bleeding badly. His family fears Tlhapi has been killed. Police deny that he was ever arrested.

Gain For COSATU

"The Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] is set to receive a major boost to its already large membership with the affiliation of two major trade unions — among them a disenchanted Trade Union Council of SA [TUCSA] break away. After several talks on unity, five domestic workers' organizations from all over SA have finally agreed to form one union — the SA Domestic Workers' Union," the *CITY PRESS* reports on page 3. Various other organizations for domestics will disband to form this group. According to one official of the new union, " 'we felt unity will make the domestics' voice stronger and struggling side by side with our sister organizations within COSATU will help bring the Government to a negotiating table.' " A second union, the 6,000 strong Durban Integrated Municipal Employees' Society, is to investigate the possibility of joining COSATU in what is described as a "major policy shift." This decision was made after it decided to pull out of the TUCSA because " 'TUSCA no longer represented the views of the majority of workers and failed to identify with the aspirations of the black people,' " one official said.

MEDUNSA Boycott

"MEDUNSA students have won their three-month long boycott over the admittance of a conservative white student to the university," David Niddrie reports on the same page. The students ended the boycott despite the fact that the one remaining white student was planning to remain on the campus. The students, however, told the paper that the assistant registrar and campus security boss P.W. Steyn had been suspended and " 'removed from the campus.' "

Negotiations With ANC

An article on page 5 examines President Botha's call for ANC "nationalists" to come join the talks in South Africa and says he is looking for his own Ndabiningi Sithole. Botha hopes there are ANC members who share his anti-communism and might want to join him. ANC sources say it has been logical for Botha to try to split the ANC, and they are surprised it took so long in coming. By making this offer, Botha is joining in the debate on the question: if negotiations come, what shape will the table be? The ANC wants it to be two-sided, with it and all of its allies, including the South African Communist Party, on one side, and Botha and his allies, including Chief Buthelezi, on the other. These two, they feel, represent the fundamental political forces in South Africa. Botha on the other hand wants many delegations around a round table; his intentions must be to bury his various opponents "in a multi-party mish-mash of posturing — while he still controls military security and economic power." The ANC moreover, rejects the idea of an outside mediator and insists the two sides must face each other directly.

Port Elizabeth Committee

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 April says in an article on page 8 that "the black consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth is merely a symptom of unemployment in the area." Gavin Watson, chairman of the newly elected Committee of Twenty (COT), told *DIE VADERLAND* that the Committee's aim is not to break the boycott but to find a real solution to the area's problems. The COT is a nonpolitical, nonviolent body made up of Port Elizabeth's professionals and businessmen. Mr Watson stressed that "we do not want to upset the government but we want to create structures in which white and black ANC participate on an equal basis to create a free, nonracial, and democratic community."

Reform Needs Afrikaner's Support

On page 10, *DIE VADERLAND* says in an editorial "it is a reality that in the course of the struggle it is not always noted that reform cannot work without the Afrikaner's support." To the ANC who wants a complete takeover of power, and to other black leaders who want white domination replaced by black domination, the Afrikaner will not, without striking a blow, simply fall into a system in which he as a white will not have a joint say in and the right to decide on matters affecting him.

Moderate Youth Group's Projects

DIE VADERLAND reports on page 6 that the recently formed moderate political organization for young South Africans Jeugkrag SA (Youth Power South Africa) already has a number of projects through which to contribute twoards the political debate in the country. The movement plans its first congress in September, but before then it intends to draw up a joint declaration with Inkatha, which will be presented to the state president. The aim of the memorandum is to convey to the president the feelings of the youth on the future of the country, and it will address several discriminatory laws, in particular the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, and the Separate Amenities Act.

Meeting on Port Elizabeth Beaches

On page 8, the paper reports that a public meeting is planned at the Feather Market hall in Port Elizabeth for 20 May to assess the public's feeling on the opening of the city's beaches to all race groups. The meeting will decide whether it is necessary to hold a referendum on this issue. "The city council recently decided in favor of opening the beaches, and a recommendation to this effect was sent to the administrator of the Cape. According to the mayor, Mr Ben Olivier, the outcome of a referendum, if one is held, will also be sent to the administrator. But the final decision on the issue rests with the latter."

President Botha Interviewed

Alf Ries reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 1 May that during a wide-randing interview with the newspaper, President Botha told the paper that the government is considering changes to the office of the state president in order to lighten his workload. The interview was conducted to mark the 50th anniversary of the president's entry into politics. President Botha was reluctant to speak about his workload, but he did tell the reporter that it was not physically possible for him to continue at the present rate. Among the points made by President Botha during the interview was that non-communist ANC members who renounce violence are welcome to return to South Africa and participate in the constitutional negotiations. They would not face prosecution. President Botha also said it was nonsense to accuse him and his government of selling out the white man. He said the constitution did not make allowance for blacks in the cabinet, but he had no objection to meetings with decent and civilized blacks for negotiation. "The president noted several highlights in his career. The split among members of the nationalist Afrikaners was a disappointment to him. The merging of the offices of ceremonial state president and prime minister without rationalization was too much for one person."

AWB Leader's Speech

On page 2, the paper reports that leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB), Eugene Terre'blanche, last night warned the government to act responsibly or be the cause of the fiercest revolution the country has ever seen. "In the packed Pretoria city hall, before about 4,000 people, he referred to the police and defense force, saying : 'You sit with the sons of this Boer nation and yet you forbid them from dealing with the murderers in the townships.' Mr Terre'blanche said that, although the commissioner of police had refused permission for members of the AWB to join the police reserve, he himself would instruct the AWB to join the police." He warned that unless the government allows the AWB the right of protest and election, the movement would be ready to face the black revolution.

BEELD on President Botha

In an editorial on page 12, *BEELD* says President P.W. Botha's 50 years in politics, which is being commemorated today, is fascinating particularly as so much of this country's history is included in this period. Fifty years ago it was the end of the depression, the urbanization of the Afrikaner, Afrikaner division, the rumblings of black nationalism, decolonization, etc. As a child of this period, the paper says, P.W. Botha's first task was the uplifting of his people, which was triumphantly achieved. "But it is for the executing of another ideal — inclusive South Africanship — that history will remember the president longest for. He had the courage to end the blockage of constitutional development and black expectations, and lead our politics into new directions." Anyone who understands the Afrikaner's urge for separate existence and the historical white advantages will realize what courage that took. The fact that the president is seen by some of his own people as a traitor indicates the price he has had to pay. "But this is negligible when seen against the ideal he is striving for: justice for all in the country and a new South Africa based on reconciliation."

'Marketing' of Reforms

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 2 May reports on page 6 that two academics in the Department of Development Studies at Rand Afrikaans University have recommended that the government use dramatic marketing methods to announce its reform actions, if an end is to be put to the so-called necklace killings. The two, Johan Fick and Christo de Coning, have been making a study of the "necklace" phenomenon for the past 6 months. According to them the necklace burnings symbolize a turning point in the sociopolitical order. Reforms will have to be announced in "package" form and instituted immediately, while the maintenance of order will have to be sharpened through police action. "When reforms are announced, it must be done in a dramatic manner. 'The state president will have to speak directly to the blacks through the medium of television more often,' they say." Another way of reducing political violence is by mobilizing the moddrates, but this will not be easy.

Dutch Reformed Church on Violence

On page 8, the paper reports that the broad moderature of the Dutch Reformed Church in a statement has expressed deep concern at the estrangement, misunderstanding, tension, and violence between and within the different population groups which is increasing alarmingly, despite encouraging attempts by various groups to create better relations. The moderature, which met in Pretoria on 1 May, totally distanced itself from any form of violence. " 'Violence holds no promise of solutions to the problems, and we call on all people to become involved in dialogue in order to seek solutions.' "

BEELD on May Day

In an editorial on page 10, the paper says in South Africa, thousands of black workers stayed away from work to celebrate May Day. "The call that 1 May be recognized as a paid holiday is the latest in a series of confrontations between 'labor' and 'capital', and in the final instance, between white South Africa and black Azania." That black groups are testing their political and economic might in this manner is unavoidable. Blacks are busy reconnoitering the limits of their political power. No matter how unconfortable it is, in a sense it is necessary for the eventual democratic dialogue between black and white. After all, a dialogue on power sharing can only take place between equals. For both black and white, the only way out is to learn to accommodate each other. "Against this background another look can well be given to our public holidays. With the exception of religious days, all holidays reflect the interests of the whites. In a new South Africa, we will have to learn to meet each other in this area."

Column on AWB

On page 10, Willie Kuhn, in his "Political BEELD" column, says there are worrying signs that the gravest fears about the AWB are being realised. From speeches, statements and actions at National Party meetings, one can only deduce one thing: that a final choice has been made, and that there is a strategy for going about things in a different manner. Referring to the emotionalist force evidenced among the AWB members, Kuhn says it would appear their only choice is either participation in the parliamentary system or extraparliamentary methods which will eventually not be able to avoid the use of violence. "The address which Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, the AWB leader, delivered the day before yesterday in Pretoria is the closest thing to a declaration of war which this observer has ever heard." But Mr Terre'blanche also said that the AWB cannot get rid of the government through an election, therefore the movement should not try to win within the political structures offered by the government. Referring to the AWB leader's declaration that after the next election the movement will break away and rule on its own, Kuhn asks: "How can this be achieved other than through violence? If words have any meaning, then that can be the only deduction. But the AWB leader will have to realise that negotiations for the creation of a Boer state in the Transvaal, Natal, or Free State is too ridiculous for words. It is totally out of the question in a South Africa where there are so many claimants to land." It is becoming ever more clear that on the far right we are dealing with a movement which can take the revolutionary path. The question is how long the state can live with this. It is no use doing battle with all sorts of leftist organizations while behind one's back an equally dangerous force is taking shape. At some time or another, the AWB and its fellow travelers will have to be made to understand that the revolutionary climate in the country cannot be fought with revolutionary ideas and methods. It is high time, he points out, that these misguided people realize what they are doing, before it is too late.

Afrikaner Support for Reform

In his "Around Politics" column in Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 1 May, Harold Akendorf says South Africa is tired of infant politics. Now is the time for great political decisions, he says, quoting a member of Parliament. He points to the statement by the state president that without the support of the Afrikaner, reforms cannot be carried out. "In the present turmoil in the country, this simple fact is too easily forgotten. The debate on the future system in this country always emphasizes the role of other actors, concentrates on strategies of involving them, and raises questions about what they will be willing or unwilling to accept." Even foreign missions also concentrate on this aspect, he says. Naturally this is understandable, but it is the Afrikaner who has the political power. And the white view is also largely an Afrikaner view. When the president said those words, he was speaking on behalf of the Afrikaners, even though the differences among them are as wide as the open spaces of the Transvaal veld, Pakendorf says. But, he warns, if reform goes awry, those differences will disappear and go over into a violent revolution, the first signs of which are already there, "a feeling of 'so far and no further,' of 'now we are going to hit back,' of 'we refuse to accept that,' have emerged — even in private discussions when close friends meet. This is not fear, but a determination not to be overwhelmed by uncertainties, to rather submit to the easier emotion of no longer listening to reason but to instinct." We are entering a dangerous stage, where the reaction to internal violence and outside pressure can so easily change to violent counteraction. But all this can be avoided if we go for the big prize, magnanimous politics. That requires us to say aloud that we are building a new future because we want it, because it is the just path, because it satisfies the demands of justice. We must give to all the impression that we are following the path we are on because we believe in justice. Only then will the Afrikaner be swept along to reform.

Group Areas Act in Durban

On page 4, the paper says Durban Mayor Stan Lang and his deputy Mr Henry Klots have refused to sign a letter to the town clerk requesting that the Group Areas Act be scrapped in Durban. The two men told *DIE VADERLAND* that they did not want to become involved in a political issue. Two former mayors were among those who signed the letter to the town clerk. One of them, Sybil Hotz, told the newspaper that it would be to the advantage of everyone in Durban if people could work and live where they pleased.

Ikageng Detentions

"Community organizations in the Potchefstroom township of Ikageng have been severely affected by detentions in the last 10 days in which at least 14 prominent residents and scores of young people are said to have been held," Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 May. The general secretary of the Ikageng Civic Association and a Council of Unions of South Africa organizer are believed to be among those detained. Police have not yet confirmed the detentions.

Objector's Trial

Also on page 3, the paper reports that military police will escort conscientious objector Phillip Wilkinson from Pretoria to Port Elizabeth to face charges for refusing to attend an SADF camp. It had not yet been decided whether Wilkinson, who is receiving legal support from the End Conscription Campaign, will be tried in a civil or military hearing.

Justice Minister on Bill of Rights

THE STAR reports on page 4 that Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee has hinted at a bill of rights. He told the House of Representatives that the South African Law Commission was investigating the issue. "Speaking during the debate on his vote, Mr Coetsee said it was perhaps time that the Courts played a role in protecting the individual and the group 'on the basis of a Bill of Rights.' "

Solidarity Leader on Beach Apartheid

Another report on the same page notes that the acting leader of solidarity in the House of Delegates, Yunus Moolla, told Public Works and Land Affairs Minister Lapa Munnik "that it was a disgrace Indians could be charged with an offence for swimming in the wrong place." Moolla said legislation like beach apartheid "did more harm than good to South Africa" and asked: " 'Isn't this helping the disinvestment lobby?' "

White Education Director Transferred

In another report on the same page, the paper notes that "the conservative head of the white 'own affairs' education department, Dr J.H. Jooste, has been appointed director-general of the overall 'own affairs' administration." "There had been growing criticism among all parties" of Jooste since he took the job in 1984. "Politicians said yesterday that Dr Jooste had led the fight in recent months to maintain strict racial exclusivity in education."

ANC Would Not Nationalize Mines

THE STAR's London Bureau reports on page 5 that De Beers Chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson, who was one of the businessmen to meet with the ANC last year, has said that he believed that ANC "had learnt the lessons of other African countries which had regretted their decisions to nationalise mines" and would not do so if it came to power. He also said he believes " 'there is not likely to be a revolution,' " but does expect " 'a tricky time ahead' " "with an imminent pay claim of more than 45 percent in the next few months from the powerful mineworkers's union."

Car Prices

"There appears to be some slight relief in sight for new car buyers," Jeremy Streek reports on the same page. "The latest general price raise that should have been due about now — according to the recent two-monthly cycle — hasn't happened."

Transvaal Diversification Strategy

"A Government plan on strategy in the Western Transvaal warns against economic dependence on the mining sector and calls for alternative industrial development," Colleen Ryan reports on page 6. A report released by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning "said the economic base of the area rested mainly on gold mining. 'But because of the possible phasing out of this industry, provision must be made for an alternative economic base to ensure that the area will wbe able to fulfill its role in the region.' "

Government Control Causes Conflict

"Government ownership and control is the single biggest cause of conflict in South Africa, according to Mr Leon Louw, the exective director of the Free Market Foundation of South Africa," Janine Simon reports on the same page. Louw said privatization "offered the country a unique opportunity to rapidly purge itself of racists laws" and "might also disarm proponents of disinvestment if, for example multinationals were invited to buy State industries on the condition that the proceeds of the sale would go to the black community."

Workers' Reinstatement Sought

"The Orange Vaal General Workers Union (OVGWU) has formed a working committee with other organizations in the Welkom area to pressure Free State provincial authorities to reinstate" the 200 Welkom Hospital workers dismissed for staging a work stoppage. The working committee, which also includes the National Union of Mineworkers and the Azanian People's Organization, has called for a consumer boycott of white businesses.

STAR on Right Wing

"The government, more strongly confronted than ever by black indignation over basic rights and apartheid, is now being forced to look over it shoulder at a new threat to it political domination — the backlash of white reactionaries," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 12. While the "threat from the Right cannot be ignored," "it must provide a spur for the Government to take constitutional reform further before the next election. South Africa cannot afford to be held to ransom by a band of militant white reactionaries." The danger of a "black-led revolution" is much greater. "By making overdue constitutional changes the government can reduce the influence of the right wing to the insignificant portion it really represents."

STAR on May Day

In a second editorial on May Day, *THE STAR* says the work stayaways were "an impresssive display of worker power." The day was "to all intents and purposes a public workers' holiday. Why not leave it at that from now on?" A commission of inquiry should be appointed to examine public holidays so that "this year's problem should be turned into a negotiated solution by the time May Day 1987 arrives."

May Day Stayaways

Sheryl Raine reports on page 13 that the independent Labor Monitoring Group, which is made up of academics from universities around South Africa, has found that at least 1.5 million black, colored, and Indian workers stayed away from work on May Day. If black students and teachers are included, the number of those who stayed away could be as high as 2.5 million. The group found that over 80 percent of the workforce stayed away in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, while between 99 and 100 percent of black workers stayed away in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. "In the Durban-Pinetown area, there was an overall stayaway of 61 percent (68 percent of black and 31 percent of Indian employees)," and in the western Cape, the overall figure was 15 percent, comprising 51 percent of black and 8 percent of colored workers.

Medunsa Rector Interviewed

"The Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) was growing out of an era of white dominance and had to look to the future as an institution 'out of the people for the people,' the rector, Professor Leon Taljaard told *THE STAR* yesterday," Kym Hamilton reports on page 13 of *THE STAR*. "In keeping with this character it was unlikely to become an truly open university in the near future, he said." Taljaard said the University's primary aim was to serve "the black community and congnisance had to be taken of the community's demand." He said "it had become obvious" that this community was not in favor of white students attending the university and in the future whites would only be admitted in consultation with students. A related report on the same page notes that sponsorships worth about 40,000 rands for Medunsa students have been withdrawn. "Most of the sponsors were those which helped students at non-racial universities and outside perceptions that the boycott was based solely on race had led to the cancellation of sponsorships," according to Taljaard.

De Kock on Exchange Rate

Sven Lunsche reports on page 15 that Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock told a Johannesburg meeting that the Reserve Bank does not set a predetermined target for the exchange rate. "The official policy is rather that 'the exchange rate should be a reflection of authorities' domestic monetary and fiscal policies, including monetary targeting.' " "Dr De Kock stressed that the ultimate aim of monetary and fiscal policies is rapid and sustainable economic growth and the alleviation of the problem of unemployment." "He pointed out that the domestic economic stability and growth are given priority and that the exchange rate has to adjust and not the other way around, although the importance of realistic exchange rates for sound economic development can hardly be overemphasized."

Pik Botha To Take on AWB

"Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will take on militant, white, hard-liners at a public meeting in the Northern Transvaal later this month — defying warnings that such meetings will be disrupted," political correspondent David Braun reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 May. "The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) has vowed, after breaking up two cabinet ministers' meetings last month, that never again will a Nationalist Minister be able to hold a public meeting in the Transvaal," but "it is understood that the National Party is determined to teach unruly AWB and CP [Conservative Party] elements a lesson at Mr Botha's meeting."

Bond Rates Decrease

Winnie Graham reports on the same page that it is possible that building societies will reduce bond rates from 18.75 percent to 17.75 percent, which would save individual homeowners an average of between 50 to 100 rands per month. The move would also affect blacks since "building societies are lending blacks more than R15 million a month." Graham also notes that the Reserve Bank will reduce its bank rate from 12 to 11 percent next week, which should be followed by a reduction in the prime overdraft rates of commercial banks. "Many deposit rates paid by banks and building societies are likely to drop and this should open the way for a cut in building society mortgage rates."

Response to Labor Party Request

"A Labour Party request to the Directorate of Publications to have all apartheid notices banned is to be considered by a committee," the paper reports on page 2. The director of publications said "efforts would be made to expedite the matter."

Transvaal White Males Told To Report

In another page 2 report, *THE STAR* notes that "white male citizens aged between 18 and 54 in several Western Transvaal magisterial districts have been instructed by the Minister of Defence to report to their nearest Commando Headquarters before May 17." The magisterial districts affected are Bloemhof, Coligny, Christiana, Delareyville, Koster, Lichtenburg, Schweizer-Reneke, and Swartuggens.

New Legal Approach Needed

Sue Leeman reports on page 4 that Dion Basson, a law professor at the University of Pretoria, told a lawyers conference on human rights "that a new legal approach was need, the removal of discriminatory legislation and the adoption of a Bill of Rights as well as the revision of the system of appointing judges." He said the legal system "had lost much of its legitimacy because of unfair laws and the fact the judges were often inclined to make their rulings in line with the current status quo." "The professor said what was needed was to reform the law in line with the legal values which underpinned the freedom-oriented Western legal tradition." Basson also said that people from "other race groups" should be appointed to the bench.

Black Housing Under Construction

"The construction of 'top quality' homes for middle-class blacks is gathering momentum in the townships and is expected to quicken as more stands become available," Winnie Graham reports on the same page. A building society executive said that thousands of houses were under construction in various townships and top construction companies had moved to the townships because of the oversupply of white housing and the backlog in black housing. Most of the houses being built cost from 35,000 rands up. May were small but could be extended later.

'Encouraging' Export Figures

"Income from gold sales increased from R9,929 million in 1983 to R15,460 million last year the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday," another report on the same page says. Noting " 'encouraging' " export figures, he said that export through harbors increased from 73.7 million tons in 1984 to 83.1 million tons last year and coal exports rose from 40.2 million tons in 1984 to 43.6 million tons. "Agricultural exports netted R,358 million last year, R1,921 million the previous year and R1,773 million in 1983."

Information for Strike-Hit Businessmen

"Intimidation, strikes and boycotts are now a daily reality in the Northern Transvaal and, in view of the uneasy situation in Lebowa townships, white businessmen here have started to cooperate closely in solving staff problems," a report datelined Potgietersrus says. "A central information has been established to list people and organisations able to provide personnel for business concerns hit by strikes."

Lowvelders More Security Conscious

"Incidents on unrest in KaNgwane Townships in recent weeks have made Lowvelders more security-conscious. Fencing, burglar proofing and security-door dealers have been inundated with orders and the sale of dogs in the region is rocketing," *THE STAR* reports on page 5. "There had also been a number of enquiries for windscreen guards for buses and smaller vehicles."

Unicameral Parliament

In his "Political Commentary" on page 8, David Braun writes that "history was made this week" when the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi, made a speech in the House of Assembly. In terms of the rules of Parliament, cabinet ministers can address any house on matters which affect their portfolios or interests and Rajbansi spoke on the repeal of the law forbidding Indians from living or working in the Orange Free State and a part of northern Natal. His speech "highlighted an enormous deficiency in the tricameral system, and that is that the members of a House may not debate with those of the other Houses. This has meant a cumbersome process of Ministers trooping round all three Houses to listen and respond to separate debates on their portfolios." Members of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives object because this means almost no important announcements are made in their houses and so they get little media attention, which "reinforces their opponents' view that they are in no position to make any progress by working within the system." "There is a certain feeling in certain quarters of Parliament (not just in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates) that there should be just one Chamber. Members of all race groups, including blacks, should be able to debate directly with one another and the Government on legislation and issues." However, it is "highly unlikely" the National Party would accept such a system and it would "be naive to believe that while the National Party has any clout it is going to forfeit the right of minorities (well, especially whites) to manage their own affairs." One of the many constitutional options being mooted "involves strong individual units to be governed by a federal structure consisting of one Chamber elected by universal franchise and a 'chamber of minorities.' " The two would work together on legislation and the " 'chamber of minorities' " would have the right to veto any constituional changes. While there are many problems with this concept, "it does move closer to the idea of one debating Chamber for all," Braun says.

May Day Holiday Unlikely

Braun reports on page 22 that it is unlikely that the government will declare May Day a public holiday because it finds "the socialist connotations of May Day distasteful" and because it is "under pressure to reschedule the country's public holidays to accommodate anniversaries of importance to various population groups," while the cabinet feels that there are too many public holidays already. "It is felt that the issue should be held over for negotiations in a new political dispensation with black leaders" and so it is unlikely the issue will be resolved until "the country's political processes are stabilised."

Pretoria Consumer Boycott

In a report on the Pretoria black consumer boycott, Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 2-8 May says on page 2 that a "confidential" letter signed by the secretary of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce "has asked Pretoria businessmen to pass any information on the boycott to the chamber, which is constantly in contact with the police and Security Forces." A member of the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee has charged that " 'pro-apartheid forces' " are making " 'persistent efforts to break the boycott,' " through fake pamphlets, the detention of some leaders and attacks on others, the disruption by police of boycott meetings, and police attempts to block entry of supplies into the townships. The report also notes that the boycott was extended to Bophuthatswana, but "has lost momentum there since a youth was allegedly shot dead by police while enforcing it."

Athletes Kept Under Guard

Moira Levy reports on page 3 that athletes who will be participating in the Port Elizabeth marathon are being held "under guard and incommunicado in their hotel" to prevent their having any contact with sports boycotters. The South African Road Running Association fears that efforts will be made to have the black athletes withdraw from the event as happened at another sports meeting when " 'non-White athletes were harassed and intimidated by members of the United Democratic Front,' " according to a statement from the association.

AFRA Worker Released

Another report on page 3 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL* notes that detained Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) worker Patti Henderson has been released by the police. "Her release foloowed an announcement by her lawyers that they were bringing an urgent Supreme Court application, calling on the Security Police to give reasons for her detention."

Little Hope for EPG Talks

Patrick Laurence writes on page 4 that although hopes have been raised of government-ANC negotiations with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) acting as an intermediary, "there is a long way to go before that becomes a reality." Although one newspaper found it significant that President Botha distinguished between communists and nationalists in the ANC three times this week, Botha made the same speech three times because he was repeating it to the three chambers of Parliament. Moreover, this distinction is not new "and does not in itself herald a new attitude," while there is no evidence that Botha's position has changed. Furthermore, last week's disruption of a National Party meeting by AWB members "can hardly be an encouraging omen." On the ANC side, there is "no evidence that it has shifted in the slightest from its stance that the guerrilla war should continue during any potential talks with South Africa. Its public stance, at any rate, remains one of militancy." Moreover, Botha's attempts to drive a wedge between communists and nationalists in the ANC has little chance of success. "Even if the EPG does succeed in persuading the ANC to abandon its guerrilla war, its chances of either persuading the ANC to expel its communist members or of convincing Botha that he must deal with the ANC, communists and all, remain negligible."

Lawaaikamp Removal

"Despite government claims that forced removals are to end, the 5,000 strong community of Lawaaikamp, a shantytown outside George, has been ordered to move to a new settlement by the end of the year," Moira Levy reports on page 7. A representative of the National Committee Against Removals said " 'this is exactly what orderly urbanisation is all about. The government claims it is offering planning and development, but in fact it is offering only a site and service scheme. It is not government policy to build people's houses any more.' " Lawaaikamp residents claim that the government had promised to provide 770 brick houses in Sandkraal, where the residents are to move. Residents say that if the government builds the houses they will " 'move at any time,' " according to a community leader.

Delmas Treason Trial

In an article on page 8, Jo-Ann Bekker reports that the Van der Walt Commission into the September 1984 Vaal triangle unrest "shunned the government's favorite scapegoat, 'the agitators,' " and instead pointed to rent increases and corrupt black community councillors as factors behind the unrest. The commission's report was submitted to the government in March 1985 but was only recently introduced in Parliament. "The reason for the delay is a mystery; one wonders if the protected Delmas trial might have taken a different route had the findings been made available earlier." In a page 9 article on the Delmas treason trial, Bekker reports that a state withness "admitted she had invented" her testimony "to satisfy interrogators who had assaulted her in detention." "The trial is likely to drag on for months as the state changes the focus of its attention from the Vaal Triangle to unrest in 31 other areas around the country. At the same time, there appears to be little clarity as to what the hearing is about."

UWUSA's Conco Interviewed

Carmel Rickard reports on an interview with United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) General Secretary Simon Conco, noting that Conco said "it had become necessary to form UWUSA because the existing unions had not adequately consulted their membership on a number of sensitive issues." He believes the new union has not diluted workers' strength, but added that this strength had been diluted by " 'a small clique within the existing unions who have hi-jacked those organisations.' " He rejects any idea of a conflict of interests between his role as a union leader and as a Natal businessman, not on the basis of principles, "but on his own assessment of his abilities, in his words 'my versatility.' " He declined to comment on UWUSA's present strength, noting that most of the union's energies had been directed to setting up an infrastructure " 'so that we can cope with a landslide of new members.' " Conco said he is opposed to boycotts and strikes " 'except as a very last resort.' He says UWUSA will be committed to rigorous, and if necessary lengthy, negotiations to avoid strikes and settle disputes peacefully." His attitude toward the ANC is "not clear," Rickard says, noting that he says many Inkatha members decided to leave the Congress of South African Trade Unions because its tone " 'is the same tone as that of the ANC,' " but he added: " 'Not that we're against the ANC. We have always regarded ourselves in Inkatha as part of the ANC.' "

AZAPO President Interview

On page 11, *THE WEEKLY MAIL* carries an interview by

Shaun Johnson with Azanian People's Organization President And National Forum Convenor Saths Cooper, who says "we are actually the only alliance of the Left in this country. There are other groupings, but they are not necessarily socialist or necessarily alliances of the Left." However, Cooper said "the revolutionary movement is strengthened when different opinions on the road forward are seen as differences within the liberation movement," and condemned the view that these differences must be dealt with "in a very antagonistic fashion, and in some cases even in a physical fashion." Those who allow differences to be settled in this way permit "infiltration by agents of the state." Cooper said that "affiliates of larger groupings and individuals within those groups have displayed a tremendous amount of interest and enthusiasm" for his " 'unity of the Left' initiative." "If all the forces in the liberation struggle" don't accept the need for this unity, "we are going to continue acting largely as pressure factors in the struggle, responding to whatever the ruling class puts into the social arena." On his rejection of a national convention, he says that at the moment this would be "a bourgeois sell-out," "intended to dilute the revolutionary forces and reproduce them in the image of capital," adding that before any negotiation can take place, "there must be a commitment to disband the present repressive status quo as it exists in all its forms. We do not reject a negotiated political settlement that considers realistic distribution of wealth and realignment of power. We are talking about the transference of power to the working people." With regard to white participation in the National Forum, he says that the only criterion for participation "is that the group should not represent ruling class interests, and that it should represent the itnerests of the oppressed and exploited people."

Failure of Press

In an article marking the first anniversary of the closure of the *RAND DAILY MAIL* on pages 14 and 15, Steven Friedman writes "reports of unrest, foreign pressure, and social ferment often dominate our newspapers. The views of militant apartheid opponents are given greater coverage than ever before." In addition to the appearance of an " 'alternative' press," "the turmoil has even filtered through to the pro-government papers, some of whom have begun to criticise the government's handling of township unrest and its refusal to talk to the ANC." However, although the newspapers may tell more than they did a year ago, they tell less than they did 5 or 10 years ago, "and the fault lies as much with those who own and manage the press as with the government which has sought to emasculate it." The press pays little attention to the underlying changes or debates that are taking place within South African society, preferring to concentrate on the dramatic in reports that are "either sketchy and trite or coloured by the reporter's commitment to a particular organisation or interest group." "Factual reporting itself is often grossly inadequate," offering "a daily diet of melodrama without the slightest inkling of who is doing what to whom, let alone why." The problem is even worse when events happen outside a newspaper's own area, and the Johannesburg press has ignored things like the banning of Port Elizabeth boycott leaders and squatter resistance in the western Cape. The papers are equally bad on analysis: "Not a single paper" has a political commentator capable of explaining the complexities lying behind the rhetoric. "We are either served platitudes by 'political'commentators ill-equipped to understand the more complex world around them or 'analysis' which is a thinly-disguised apologia for particular groups." One reason for this is that newspaper owners "drove the best and brightest of our journalistic talent out of the local profession," by refusing "to encourage or reward talented journalists — still less those who rocked the political boat." This has meant that "with a few honourable exceptions, only the mediocrities — or the committed ideologues are left." This has been particularly true for black journalists and so "the press has only a handful of reporters left who actually live in the areas where the battle is being waged." Since editors are "residents of white suburbia, the decisions about which news is important is being taken by people who have often never visited the areas they are making decisions about, let alone met their residents or leaders." As for the "white-owned black press," it does provide "raw information which isn't available in the white-oriented dailies," "but years of neglect mean these papers are so crippled by a lack of expertise that they are often unable to give a coherent account of a court case, let alone analyse complex currents in black politics or that the most articulate reporters are often those most committed to promoting a particular organisation." The " 'alternative press' " also offers more information than the white press, but most of these papers are "firmly committed to one or other political group" and suffer from a "chronic lack of resources which mean they they are unable to offer their readers a full service even if they wanted to." The press is failing "in its most basic task:" "to challenge its readers' perceptions and make them aware of views, issues, people and organisations from which they are cut off." This failure not only reflects and at times reinforces the polarization "which apartheid has created," but "may well have ensured that the idea of a free critical, independent and challenging press has failed to take root and that a post-apartheid government will have as little respect for a free press as the present one."

Government May Unban ANC

"The Government may soon unban the African National Congress — but still forbid membership of the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the ANC's military wing," Max du Preez and John Battersby report on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 4 May. The move, which is in keeping with President P.W. Botha's statements distinguishing between communists and nationalists in the ANC, is believed to be part of the government's response to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG). "It is understood that while there are some strong reservations within the EPG about aspects of President Botha's response it was considered positive enough to move the initiative into a final and crucial phase. The British Government has clearly been encouraged by President Botha's cooperation but still wants him to go further in dismantling apartheid — particularly the Group Areas Act — before further progress can be made towards dialogue." It is believed that if President Botha agrees to the Commonwealth demands, "he will be received by Western European leaders — probably of Britain, West Germany and France later this year." The government is believed to want to cooperate with the EPG because "this could be the slow beginning of peace negotiations" and "might suspend the growing sanctions moves in Europe and the United States." As for the ANC, it is thought it is willing to cooperate with the EPG because "the external mission of the organisation is getting more and more isolated from the black masses inside the country; the fear is that especially young blacks are getting so radicalised in the townships that even the ANC could find them 'ungovernable' later" and because of pressure from Frontline States, the Commonwealth, and Western governments. However, the ANC is not going "to allow itself to be easily divided."

Crack in Worker Solidarity

In an article on page 2, Brian Pottinger writes that "only employer responsibility, union discipline and police restraint" prevented the May Day stayaways from "turning into a fullscale catastrophe." However, the emergence of the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) on the same day "revealed yet another fissure in the never very stable wall of worker solidarity." UWUSA's entry into "the fragile industrial relations sphere is likely to set off another round of bitter and perhaps brutal manoeuverings between competing unions; with management in the middle" and the union's appearance "is yet one step further towards the total politicisation of the black trade union movement."

High Price for Labor Party

"Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has told President Botha that his party is paying a high price for attempting to arbitrate between blacks and whites," Norman West and Ticks Chetty report on the same page. Hendrickse's statement was prompted by a hand grenade attack on the house of a Durban teacher and police reservist who was once the Labor Party's election agent in the city. This attack followed the murder of an Alberton Labor Party member, the petrol bombing of two Labor Party MP's houses, an attempt by youths to "'necklace'" another MP, and handgrenade attacks on the houses of the deputy minister of population and a Labor Party MP.

Law and Order in Alexandra

"The appointment of a Government-mominated administrator to oversee the troubled Alexandra township is imminent," David Jackson and Samkelo Kumalo report on the same page. However, after the collapse of the Alexandra Town Council "a group of township activists claim they have established their own authority, cleaned up crime and established 'self-protection' groups against vigilantes, whom they insist are supported by the police." Moses Mayekiso, chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC), insists his group controls the township and said "it would not serve on government-created institutions." He said the "'Comrades Defence Unit'" had restored law and order to the township.

Right-Wing Hit List

"Security police have been instructed by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, to investigate PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP Mrs Helen Suzman's claim in Parliament this week that a white organisation intended eliminating black radicals," Stephen Terblanche reports on the same page. However, "informed sources speculate that Mrs Suzman could have fallen prey to a disinformation campaign by left-wing radicals," a suspicion fueled by Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) President Saths Cooper's claim that the United Democratic Front (UDF) 'had planted the hit-list as a cover for their own attack on AZAPO members." According to some "security sources," however, a group of "ex-Rhodesians with military backgrounds" is behind the list, which contains military terms used by former Rhodesian security forces and expresses sentiments in line "with those of known rightwing ex-Rhodesians."

Exodus From 'Overpoliticized' Churches

The *SUNDAY TIMES* reports on page 13 that some churchgoers "hurt and bewildered" by calls for sanctions and disinvestment they regard "as damaging to fellow South Africans, are leaving Christian denominations they consider over-politicised to join other churches." "Others are forming small home churches as an interim measure; and still others are continuing to worship in their church and donating their assistance in kind but no longer in cash that could be used for causes they find distasteful. Worst hit are two of South Africa's traditional mainline churches, the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA) — the Anglicans — where congregations have been split on Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu's sanctions call, and the Roman Catholic Church, whose bishops met in Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal, this week to thrash out their stance on disinvestment. The Catholic Traditional Family Bureau for Southern Africa presented an anti-sanctions petition bearing 10,000 signatures to the conference, with a message to the bishops that the campaign would continue should the decision be for sanctions." As for Anglicans, "former CPSA parishioners in small towns have asked the Church of England in South Africa (CESA) if a church could be established in their area." A CESA church will soon be established in Klerksdorp, while others are planned for Vereeniging, Potchefstroom, and Bloemfontein.

Katlehong Expansion

"A black urban township has asked Government to approve a major expansion plan — which will include incorporation of white-owned land earmarked for a massive new housing drive," David Jackson reports on page 15. "The sprawling Katlehong township near Germiston is seeking an immediate grant of 1,500 hectares of land on which it is planned to build 22,000 priority black homes — with more to follow." If approved, the plan would entail the inclusion of three white-owned farms. "The embryo project has already received support from white property developers and entrepreneurs, who have applied for stands and have indicated they are prepared to put up capital to help finance the town's infrastructure." A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning "said this week the application was in the pipeline and that the necessary consultations and investigations would begin." It was "likely to be given 'a very high priority.'" The application, the first since the government's white paper on urbanization, "could be the forerunner of further land claims by black townships seeking to alleviate chronic conditions of overcrowding."

SUNDAY TIMES on May Day

In an editorial on May Day on page 22, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says that the 1-day strike proved beyond a doubt that "the people of this country are inextricably bound together by history, the economy and the pursuit of power." The strike was also, however, "a triumph of restraint" and the fact that "in the midst of soaring national tensions the largest general strike in the country's history was carried off without bloodshed" is "a tribute to the discipline of the unions, the understanding of employers and the coolness of the security forces." On the implications of this year's commemoration of May Day, the paper says that in the short term, the government should make the day a paid public holiday, for "who needs a built-in point of annual contention." On the longer-term implications, the paper says that May Day revealed worker strength, but not worker unity. While "responsible South Africans will unreservedly welcome the massive show of support for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's anti-disinvestment stand" and while Buthelezi has once again "proved himeslf a major player on the South African stage," the launching of UWUSA "could spark bitter shopfloor battles for membership and supremacy. The consequences may be more politicisation of the unions and greater polarisation of blacks."

No Political Freedom for All

On the same page, the paper carries an "extract" from a speech delivered by Justice G.P.C. Kotze, a former appeals court judge, at a symposium on a bill of rights for South Africa at the University of Pretoria. Kotze says that "if we want to be honest," South Africans must admit "that political freedom does not exist 'for all our people.' Because our population is not homogeneous, because our political system is based on racial discrimination and because it is difficult to create protection for minorities, the problem is enormous. But that does not mean, of course, that we must not search urgently for a solution." "You and I, other members of the Bench, the advocates' profession and the lawyers' corps should become the voice of our country's conscience and search for answers one after the other and present to the Government considered proposals on how the denial of voting rights to a big portion of population can be meaningfully abolished." Kotze also says that "our security legislation and the way in which it is applied has already done this country incalculable harm" and has given "minister, boards, the police and officials" virtually unfettered powers "to tamper with human rights," which undermines the powers of the courts. The solution "lies in the granting of power to our highest courts to test the denial of human rights against a constitutional charter."

Eglin on Postapartheid Society

On page 23, the *SUNDAY TIMES* inaugurates a new series entitled "When Apartheid Goes ..." with a column by PFP leader Colin Eglin, who writes that South Africa has the potential to become a "prosperous, nonracial, democratic" country. In the new South Africa, once apartheid has gone, there will be "an open society where compulsion by the state is replaced by freedom of individual choice." "The dignity of the individual and not the race or group to which the State says he belongs" will be "the touchstone of value." Race classification will have disappeared, as will have restrictions on movement. In this open society, minority rights will be protected, and the "diverse cultural, linguistic and religious heritages of our people" will not only be secure but will flourish. In this society, "the racially-based State-directed economic system which has restricted our country's economic growth" will disappear, to be replaced by an economy in which "the productive thrust" would come "from individual and private sector entrepreneurial initiative, with the State playing a positive complementary role" and "a major socio-economic reconstruction of our society," including programs to deal with urbanization, will take place. There will also be complete political freedom and a "decentralized nonracial" constitutional system, in which participation would be open to all with no restraints caused by "race classification or population registration or compulsory group membership." There would also be "considerable devolution of power to provincial/regional governments, and from those further devolution to strengthen the say of the people at local government level."

Change in Behavior Needed

In another column on the same page, Jonathan Harries writes "you can't have coffee with anyone or go to a dinner party without the state of the nation being the main topic of conversation. But who among us — apart from a determined few — are doing anything about it?" Those who are doing something are those who believe "they have everything to lose and those who believe they have nothing to lose," while others sit in the middle. But if "we are to survive, we have to support active change and the people with the power to bring it about." There are several ways to do this, ranging from "getting involved in politics — something which is open to a few of the really dedicated — to the most simple of all: change your behaviour and, in so doing , change your attitude." "You can change your behaviour to your black staff. You can get to know them a little better. Their fears. Their aspirations. Their needs," because "like it or not, they're here and they've got as much right to be here as you may feel you have."

Mrs Sisulu Speaks at Funeral

In a report on the funeral of UDF leader Peter Nchabeleng on the front page of the "Extra" section, Sydney Moses writes that UDF Transvaal President Albertina Sisulu told the thousands of mourners that "people were not interested in the Government's reform. 'What we want is power sharing, scrapping of apartheid, unbanning of political organisations and the release of all political prisoners without strings attached. Nelson Mandela should be in the South African parliament to form a non-racial constitution for South Afcica.' Mrs Sisulu said government negotiations with homeland leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were an exercise in futility."

AAC Restores Order

Samkelo Kumalo reports on page 3 that AAC Chairman Moses Mayekiso claims that "crime has died down" since the AAC took over administering law and order in the township. Mayekiso said the committee organized the youths in the township and continuously reminded them " 'that they should respect a human being.' " " 'People who disregard law and order are called to our place and we talk with them in an amicable and encouraging manner to have respect for the community. We also remind them that they should not cause hardships for other residents, as we are already made to suffer by the Government.' " Self-defense units for each block have been started and the township is patrolled night and day. The AAC has also claimed that 18 people have died in the township since violence erupted last week and that it was the police who were responsible for attacks on residents.

Money for Lebowa

Thomas Lekgothoane reports on the same page that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly has elected a committee to draft a request asking the South African Government for more money. Lebowa's present grant is 550 million rands.

'People's Education'

In another report on page 3 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* "Extra" section, Ezra Mantini notes that the National Education Crisis

Committee (NECC) wants " 'People's Education' " introduced as an extra subject in the schools. NECC spokesman Molefe Tsele said " 'our "People's Education" is the only alternative to the students' demand of "freedom now and education later." ' " The program would call for "a greater introduction to the lessons of black politics and politicians like Nelson Mandela" and the rewriting of history books "to a standard acceptable to blacks." Although the Department of Education and Training has said that it will not allow teachers to teach subjects that are not included in the syllabus, Tsele believes "the new education concept could be introduced as early as July, depending on the findings of a five-man commission whose duties will be to find a better and more acceptable type of education for black children." He added that the new system would promote "the correct values of democracy, nonracialism, collective work and active participation," while the present system "was promoting 'middle-class and individualism concepts.' "

Controversy Over Local Content

Don Robertson reports on the front page of the "Business Times" Supplement that "motor parts producers and motor manufacturers are heading for a battle royal over the Government's intention to increase the local content of trucks." Motor parts manufacturers have urged the government to raise the local content in trucks to 50 or 60 percent, but vehicle manufacturers believe the higher local content will increase prices.

Beneficiaries of Recession

"A feature of SA's worst post-war recession is that a few sectors of the economy are performing better than they did at the peak of the last boom (1978-81)," David Southey writes on page 4. "SA's steel industry has taken off since the rand's demise" and paper and paper products firms are also doing well. In both areas, the improvement is mostly due to exports. "Mining is another sector which has experienced windfalls thanks to the rand" and there are indications that "spending by this sector is beginning to pick up again and will have beneficial results for companies supplying the mines and a longer-term ripple effect on the rest of the economy." Food production is also "showing a relatively strong recovery." However, textiles, clothing, and footwear "remain among the more depressed sectors," furniture production has declined by 40 percent, "beverages are also down and growth is still minimal," "the chemical sector is notably weak," and the rubber industry reflects the depressed motor industry.

Call for Economic Stimulation

David Southey reports on page 7 that top economists are "unanimous" in urging the government to stimulate the economy. The director of Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research warned, however, that " 'there is such a lack of confidence that I'm not sure either monetary or fiscal measures will get things going. We need urgent measures to ease the degree of uncertainty on the political from — the Government must clearly spell out its reform intentions.' "

Whites-Only Cinema 'Uproar'

"A whites-only drive-in cinema in the small mining town of Nigel on the East Rand is causing an uproar in the town council," Deanna Galbraith reports on the front page of the "Metro" section. "Nigel's conservative council is one of the few in the Transvaal that have failed to follow the Government's call to integrate drive-in cinemas in the interests of reform." The council has approved " 'in principle' " a multiracial status for the drive-in, but this would only include coloreds and Indians, not blacks. Ster-Kinekor's marketing director said the company may be forced to close the drive-in because " 'their conservative stand could stop South Africa getting movies.' "

Wave of 'Organized Terror'

"Who is behind the wave of organised terror which started in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, in March and spread to Alexandra and is now in Diepkloof, Soweto?" Jon Qwelane asks on the front page of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 4 May. "Residents of the affected communities are adamant the police, or the police acting with right-wing sympathisers, are responsible for the trouble." A police spokesman said, however, that most of the trouble was the result of faction fighting.

Botha Offer to ANC 'Public Relations'

Political correspondent David Breier reports on page 2 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that Tom Lodge, an "authority on the ANC," believes that President Botha's offer to negotiate with nationalist, rather than communist, members of the ANC who reject violence was "nothing more than a public relations exercise aimed at impressing" the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and Western audiences. Lodge "said he believed the Government was not so naive as to believe it would split the ANC by distinguishing between its nationalist and communist elements" and noted that "the ANC did not yet have the firepower or the organisation to match the Government."

Solution to Political 'Logjam'

John D'Oliveira reports on page 4 that former Information Secrtetary Dr Eschel Rhoodie believes that the answer to "the logjam of South African politics" is an interim constitution which would be underwritten by the United States and other Western countries and would guarantee "freedom of mother tongue education, freedom of speech, of political association, of religion, of the Press, of the judiciary, of movement, of labour, of the marketplace and freedom against discrimination." These guarantees would be included in a final constitution and would be enforced by a constitutional court "consisting of three South Africans (of different races) and two judges nominated by the Western powers. Should any future South African government attempt to negate an entrenched clause, the Western powers would intervene." Rhoodie added that the lack of sovereignty in the court is " 'a small price to pay to avoid further bloodshed and economic misery and to safeguard the fundamental rights of black and white, without which there is no future for South Africa in any case.' "

No Benefits From Fuel Price Cut

"Petrol may be cheaper but the consumer has received no benefits from it at all, a Housewives League survey has found," another report on the same page says. In a national survey of 13 stores, the league found that prices had increased between 1 and 4.4 percent and only one store showed a decrease of 1.73 percent during the 6-week survey period.

Farming 'Crisis'

"City slickers who bought farms as tax shelters were partially responsible for the farming crisis, according to a Pretoria agricultural economist, Mr Hannes Ferguson," Tim Fitzgerald reports on the same page. The farming crisis has also been aggravated by the drought and according to the managing director of the National Meat Board, " 'there were 8.8 million cattle before the drought, now there are less than 7.8 million. Some farmers were so badly hit they have sold off all but their breeding stock.' " Even farmers who want to sell their land have problems because the land they bought at inflated prices has been devalued so much by the drought that " 'they can't make enough of their original investment back to make the sale worthwhile,' " according to Ferguson.

Health Services Privatization

"Privatisation of health services was one way to counter the rising cost of health care to the State, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr G. de Villiers Morrison, said yesterday," another page 4 report says. Morrison said " 'unless we are prepared to increase taxes, alternative approaches to health care should be identified and implemented.' "

Violence in Diepkloof

Jon Qwelane reports on page 6 that men dressed in police uniforms and driving police vans entered a Diepkloof house to arrest a 19-year-old youth and told his family that " 'because he was a "comrade" who burnt other people's houses, they would return to burn down his house,' " according to the youth's mother. The following night, bricks and stones were thrown at the house, gasoline was poured inside and set alight, the youth's grandmother was hit on the head with an iron bar when she went to the door, and his sister was kicked and punched. Bricks and stones were also thrown at a neighbor's house and it too was set alight. "A short while after the attackers left, a group of men travelling in three cars arrived and introduced themselves as policemen. They had not been called and they wanted to know what happened." A woman in the house "said she told them 'policemen' had just attacked her house, and wanted to know why because they could not even latch on to the excuse of 'comrades' as there were no children staying in the house." The men left shortly thereafter. A third Diepkloof family's house was burned after policemen had arrested their son and threatened to return and burn the house down.

Policemen Responsible for Attacks

In a related report on page 5 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Jon Qwelane says that residents whose houses were burned down are convinced that the men responsible for the attacks are policemen because "they wore regulation riot togs of light-blue shirts and dark-grey trousers, and drove police vans with wire mesh on the windows, had a list from which they read names and addresses," hid their faces, and "said they were 'arresting' the boys for being 'comrades' who burned other people's homes." The 13 detained youths claim the men who arrested them were black policemen who took them to the Orlando police station "where they beat and taunted them in full view of other policemen." In another page 5 report, Qwelane says that 1 of the 13 youths claimed he and the others were assaulted by police who later " 'walked all over our heads and bodies with their heavy boots. We were then taken to the cells where we were held for five days, made to write statements and then released without charge.' "

National Party Wants To Keep Power

David Breier writes on the same page that "the 38 years under the present Nat Government have seen South Africa deteriorate from being a respected member of the international community" to "the greatest pariah in the world." "The Government has been at pains to lay the blame on all and sundry — except the party that has ruled for the past 38 years," but all of its reform moves have been directed at dismantling the party's dream of apartheid. "The Nats are prepared to sacrifice all apartheid, with the possible exception of separate schools and group areas, privided it does not threaten their power." "Constitutional reforms so far have been aimed at co-opting coloured people and Indians into the Government." Although it is planned "to bring blacks into the central government," "by no stretch of the imagination do the Nats intend to relinquish real power yet. They constantly seek formulas to co-opt more peoples of colour without actually giving up real power." However, "the odds against them both inside and outside the country are too great."

Rajbansi Speech

Reporting on the speech in the House of Assembly by the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi, on the repeal of the law preventing Indians from living and working in the Orange Free State and parts of northern Natal, the first speech in that house by a nonwhite, John MacLennan writes on page 13 that "Mr Rajbansi and others have been called stooges but it was electrifying to watch an Indian MP talking to white MPs about Indians." However, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said Rajbansi's presence was " 'provocative. The fact that the NP [National Party] welcomes him shows an acceptance of the application of the principle of power sharing.' "

Fabius' Record Fact-Finding Tour

In a column on page 15 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Arnold Benjamin writes that "ex-Premier Laurent Fabius of France easily broke the world speed record for Eminent Persons' fact-finding tours of South Africa. As far as I can make out, he did the whole circuit — Crossroads, Soweto, Colin Eglin, Allan Boesak, Desmond Tutu, Old Uncle Beyers [Inaude] and all — in about 33 hours." By contrast, the recent visit of ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt, lasted from 15 April through 21 April, though admittedly 2 or 3 days were spent in Botswana for a Socialist International Conference. "Willy Brandt is about double the age of Laurent Fabius and no doubt a slower mover. The Frenchman, was able to demostrate an important fact about fact-finding tours. Don't confuse yourself with too many acts."

SABC Journalism Condemned

"The brand of 'journalism' practised by the SABC (South African Brainwashing Corporation) is disgusting, to say nothing about being shocking," Jon Qwelane writes in another page 15 column. "One well understands the corporation is — despite its constant denials to the contrary — an integral organ of the National Party and must, therefore, tell it as the masters would like it to be." He notes that the majority of SABC coverage on the May Day trade union rallies was devoted to that of the United Workers' Union of South Africa though "at the same time and at a nearby venue, COSATU, [Congress of South African Trade Unions] arguably, the biggest labour movement in the country, was holding a May Day rally." But where the SABC surpassed "even its shoddy self" was in its coverage of the Alexandra troubles. Only the police version was given, "which, to the gullible, may have been nothing less than the gospel truth." "But many white South Africans allow themselves to be deliberately duped and brainwashed, otherwise why don't they put up a sustained protest at the practices of the State media which they (and blacks, too, I'm afraid) keep alive with their license fees? Or do they feel better in this dangerous and false sense of security?"

State President Product of History

"So Mr P.W. Botha, the State President, has completed half a century as a professional politician." "If nothing else, Mr Botha's career illustrates just how deep go the roots of the South African tragedy," John d'Olivera writes on page 15 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*. "I can remember former Prime Minister B.J. Voerster telling me how, as a small boy, evenings were spent reading from a book about the Afrikaners who had been executed by the British during the South African War. Each night, one of the Vorster brothers would read from the book until he was overcome with emotion. Then another would take over until he, too, could read no further. And so on...When he told me this, I realised there was no way rational argument could bridge the political gap between Mr Vorster and myself." Mr Botha is of Mr Vorster's generation, "men who became interested in politics when Afrikaner nationalists were in the political wilderness, men who believed everything would come right when the Afrikaner got his precious republic." "Whatever his other faults, at least Mr Botha was prepared to break the bonds of Afrikaner nationalism and, in effect, break a National Party to which he had devoted almost a lifetime." "The man has made a dramatic political switch during his lifetime," and "he has managed to take with him the bulk of what remains an essentially conservative political party and, no matter what his critics may say, he has set in train considerable change in South African society. Again, that change may be too little too late but then it is South African history as much as Mr Botha that we should blame for this."

STAR on Police Actions

THE SUNDAY STAR says in an editorial on page 18 that the May Day stayaways and rallies passed off without significant incident, in part due to the police keeping a sensibly low profile. "It throws into sharp contrast recent occasions when they did not — and the questions which still linger on, unanswered, about those cases." "The government has given repeated assurances that illegal police action is not tolerated, but how many policemen have been disciplined or discharged for it? To complaints about its seeming reluctance to control the police, Pretoria replies with defensive knee-jerk denials, with smears against the accusers, or with bluster." The law and order minister seems to have learned nothing. "This week he promised tougher police action against funerals which turned into political meetings." "There would be less cause for alarm if he undertook to ensure there were fewer funerals."

Allegations Against Law Minister

In an article on the editorial page, David Breier writes that questions have been raised about the commitment to reform of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, known as one of the three most verkrampte [conservative] cabinet ministers. "In public he has stood firm against the white demands for tougher action in unrest areas," but "in spite of his words of restraint, allegations have been levelled at police activities in townships." "As allegations against the police boil over, it is difficult to know how much blame to lay at the door of Mr Le Grange personally and how much at police or the Government in general." Certainly "far more accusations of excesses have been levelled against the police than against the SADF, which forms part of the security forces deployed in the unrest. There have been suggestions that the SADF exercised greater discipline on its forces in the townships than does the police. One of the major tactics of revolutionaries is said to be to provoke the security forces into over-reaction, which in turn antagonises and politicises people. The police appear to have fallen into this trap."

White Residential Areas To Remain

Another article by David Breier, on page 19, says "chronic unrest has made the Government more determined than ever not to scrap residential apartheid in the vast majority of areas for fear of importing unrest into white suburbs. The Government plans only minor adjustments to residential apartheid, while the bulk of suburbs will remain segregated." "According to sources, the only practical reforms which the Nationalists are prepared to accept at this stage are the opening up of some newly-proclaimed areas to all races. In addition some form of recognition might be given to areas where extensive mixing has already taken place illegally, such as Johannesburg's Hillbrow and Berea and Cape Town's Woodstock." "They are opposed to any 'local option' formula which would allow local authorities or residents to open their areas piecemeal." They argue local option would cause chaos if whites changed their minds after blacks moved in, "meaning the newcomers would be forced out again."

Pressure for Portfolios

Another article by David Breier on page 19 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* says that after nearly 2 years coloured and Indian parties are "adamant that the Nationalist Government must show it really means to share power" by giving the two colored and Indian ministers "general affairs" portfolios. Colored and Indian MP's point out the chairman of the white "own affairs" ministers' council, F.W. de Klerk, has a general affairs portfolio — that of education minister. But his counterparts in the colored and Indian ministers' councils, Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi respectively, have none though they sit on the Cabinet.

Small Business Growth

"The Small Business Development Corporation is setting new records in the financing of entrepreneurs to launch their own business ventures," Michael Chester reports on page 5 of the "Finance" section. "The 1986 annual review, now in preparation, will reveal that loan approvals have more than doubled in the past 12 months, boosting the total to well above 6,000 worth more than R150 million, since its formation five years ago." "Moreover, managing director Dr Ben Vosloo forecasts an even greater surge in new business projects inside the next few months, as the informal sector is unshackled from outdated regulations and optimism grows that huge new sources of funds may be tapped."

Security Outlets Chain

"A countrywide chain of franchised security outlets begins business this month," a report on page 9 says. "The shops, which will operate in all main centres under the name 'Mr Security,' will concentrate on products such as security locks and doors, burglar proofing and alarm systems."

'Era of Afrikaner Upliftment' Over

In his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 18 of the "Review" section, Peter Sullivan writes that President Botha "wants to see coloured people, experially those who share Afrikaans as their mother tongue, rise to political prominence and economic prosperity. He also , in spite of contrary claims from his opponents, wants to see blacks rise to political prominence and material wealth," much in the way the "Afrikaner Volk" raised "itself by its own bootstraps to achieve both political power and material wealth." "Mr Botha is trying to help the very people (blacks) who threaten to destroy his Government. Why do they rail against him? For the sins of the past. For the sins of the present. But most of all, Mr Botha, because they want to do it themselves. As the Afrikaner did." President Botha "can help" blacks, but he "cannot do it for them." "The era of Afrikaner upliftment is over. Now the Afrikaner, like the English before him, is seen as the oppressor. The era of black South Africa has begun."

Economic Conference

In his "Talking Cents" column on the same page, Harry Schwarz says there is a need for another economic conference similar to the Carlton and Good Hope conference because "we have within living memory never been in a situation as serious as in the last year, and certainly we have never had a level of the kind we are now experiencing. The contribution from the private sector is vital for any solution to the country's economic problems and the linkage between these problems and politics is now accepted by virtually all. So the nature and pace of reform of a constitutional nature would obviously not be absent from such a conference." In addition to businessmen, industrialists and financiers, labor and consumer representatives, professionals, public servants, and government officials should attend the conference which may be able to find some solutions to the country's problems "and create a bit more optimism about our future."

DIE TRANSVALER on May Day

In its editorial on page 26, Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 30 April says as though the country does not have enough tensions, 1 May now serves up new clashes every year. "Indeed, the real issue around May Day in this country is that it is often used by hostile persons for political purposes. However, one may argue the matter, May Day has a strong communist flavor. What is accepted worldwide as a holiday for workers can no longer be ignored in South Africa." The logical solution, the paper says, would be to learn to live with it, but the problem is how to accommodate it in our situation as soon as possible. The employers as well as the largely black trade unions will have to play a decisive role in this.

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB030828 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 2-8 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions** (official figures):
From January 1 1985 to April 3 this year, detentions in terms of Section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act numbered 55. Of that number, 466 were black, 50 coloured, 22 Asian and 16 white. As at April 3, 471 males and 83 females were being held in terms of this section.

Political Prisoners (according to the latest DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] report):
The following statistics were released in Parliament by the minister of justice regarding persons serving sentences for "crimes against the security of the State".
As at March/April 1985 the total was 337, of whom 39 were serving life sentences. Of these, 21 were Namibians and 17 of them were serving life.

As at 13 February 1986 the total was 314 of whom 12 are whites, five are coloureds, 296 are blacks and one is Asian.

Treason Trials (according to DPSC):
There are 32 people facing charges of treason in four trials as follows:
Ongoing in Johannesburg: Dubasi, Jakes; Sisulu, Jongumsi; Mkhefa, Happy Lumkile; Matose, David; Maja, Joseph.

From April 14 in Johannesburg: Passtoors, Helene Therese.

Restrictions:
According to a recent statement by the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, a total of 20 people were restricted under the Internal Security Act as at February 26 this year.

Prisons and Prisoners:
South African prisons are designed to accommodate 81,783 people. In December last year the daily average prison population was 113,792. These figures were released by Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee in answer to David Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton). In reply to a question from Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said a total of 1,385 complaints of alleged assault by prison warders against prisoners were received and registered in 1985.

Police Discharged:
In a written reply to Peter Gastrow, (PFP Durban) Le Grange said only 62 of the 221 policemen convicted of common assault last year had been discharged. Another 43 were convicted of assault to do grievous bodily harms, 14 of culpable homicide and four of murder. Forty-four of the 221 had previous convictions, including drunken driving, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, theft, negligent driving, crimen injuria, housebreaking and theft and assault.

Unrest Statistics:
According to the yearly report of the commissioner of police which was released in parliament for the year ended June 1985, there were 86 "acts of terrorism". Public violence increased from 164 cases the previous year to 4,408 for this year. The report lists the following figures as an indication of the proportions of the unrest: 617 petrol-bomb incidents; 1,156 arson incidents; 574 cases of fire damage; 343 incidents of looting; 29 hand-grenade incidents; 160 people killed; 661 people injured by others; 264 people killed by security forces; 1,004 people wounded by security forces; 15 people killed by development board officials; 23 injured

by development board officials; seven members of security forces killed, with 256 injured and 21,280 arrests. Total damage to property was estimated at R59 million. A total of 169 schools were either burnt down or damaged by fire and another 127 schools were damaged by stone-throwing or other means.

In a report on the effects of violence, Women for Peace stated that "one of the ravaging effects of violence is that thousands of people will have emerged seriously disabled. It has been estimated that for every serious injury there are 10 minor injuries. In the light of this 1:10 ratio, it can be estimated that at least 9,400 people have been seriously injured through violence in South Africa during the last two years."

Teachers' Statistics:
A total of 126 blacks, coloureds, Indians and Chinese applied for admission to Teacher Training Colleges under the control of the white "Own Affairs" administration this year, but none were admitted, according to Minister of Education and Culture Piet Clase. In a recent reply to a question in Parliament, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, said there was a shortage of 6,579 teachers in black schools last month. He said the worst shortage was in the Orange Vaal area, where 1,468 teachers were needed. Just over 21 percent of teachers in the northern Transvaal and 18.68 percent on the highveld were inadequately trained.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (April 11-May 1):
In terms of Section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, the undermentioned publications have been declared not undesirable: *Descom Bulletin*, Vol 8, May 1985 (issued by Durban Detainees Support Committee); *For My People — Black Theology and the Black Church* (by James H. Cone); *Black Experience in Black Theology* (by Gobi Clement Mokoka); *What Is Dialectical Materialism* (by V Krapivin); Ingxoxo Nekomanisi (by SACP) [South African Communist Party]

Prisoner of Conscience — Dr Vejay Ramlakan:
Vejay Ramlakan, 29, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on December 24 last year. He is a past president of Natal University Medical Students Council and at the time of his detention he was a surgery registrar and member of NAMDA [National Medical and Dental Association]. He is currently being held incommunicado in a prison in the Natal area and has had no access to lawyers or members of his family since his detention. His wife, Sandra Afrika, was detained with him but was released six weeks later because the couple have a young baby which needed caring for.

Police Merge:
In reply to a question from John Malcomess (PFP, PE [Port Elizabeth]) the Minister of Transport Affairs, Hendrik Schoeman, said that no date had been set for the proposed amalgamation of the Railway Police and the South African Police. Conditions and particulars of the move are still being investigated.

SATS Patrol Townships:
The investigation into the use of a South African Transport Services vehicle by Security Forces for patrolling townships had been completed, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in reply to a question by Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout). Post mortem reports on those killed in a clash with members of the Security forces had been submitted to the Attorney General for his decision.

Shortage of Homes:
There was an estimated shortage of more than 134,270 homes for blacks in the "national states" at the end of 1985, said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a written reply a question by the leader of the PFP, Colin Eglin. An additional 14, 948 homes were needed on other South African development trust land. The shortage ranges from 2,000 homes in Gazankulu to between 80,000 and 100,000 in KwaZulu.

ZIMBABWE

Mozambican Officers Trained by British Team

MB040105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0702 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 4, SAPA — The first group of Mozambican army officers to be trained in Zimbabwe by British Military Advisory and Training Team [BMATT] graduated at the weekend, according to reports in Harare. Very little has been disclosed about the training programme, which is designed to upgrade Mozambican President Samora Machel's forces in the eight-year-old civil war against Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels. According to the SUNDAY MAIL there were "at least 48" officers in the first group of trainees which graduated at a ceremony yesterday at the Zimbabwe National Army's battalion battle school at Nyanga.

A spokesman for BMATT told the SUNDAY MAIL the 12-week training programme had been a success. Subjects included basic troop command up to platoon and company level, map-reading, communications, and fieldcraft. During training the Mozambican officers worked at six-day week and were confined to the battle camp, which is about 30km from the village of Nyanga and 100 km north of Mutare.

Zimbabwe, which has had up to 11,000 troops deployed in Mozambique, has been gravely concerned by lack of discipline and organisation shown by President Machel's forces during a rainy season counter-offensive by the rebels. Numerous rebel bases captured by the Zimbabweans last year were surrendered to RENAMO by their Mozambican defenders.

Amnesty International Called 'Dirty Organization'

HK060348 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 6 (AFP) — The human rights body Amnesty International is "a very dirty organisation", Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala asserted here Monday, the state news agency ZIANA reported. It said he told local journalists that dissident leaders arrested by the government were on Amnesty's payroll, and he asked: "How can you recruit a murderer to give you information about human rights in Zimbabwe?" The minister cited a leading figure of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Makhatini Guduza, who was expelled from his exile in Botswana in March. "I am inviting the whole gang (Amnesty) to Zimbabwe and we will put Guduza before them. He will tell them when he was recruited, how it was done and how much he gets from them", Mr. Nkala vowed.

At the end of last year, Amnesty accused the government of torturing several hundred opponents held without trial at stops Prison near Bulawayo, the capital of ZAPU's stronghold of Matabeleland Province. It also said, in common with reports from local religious bodies, that there had been several thousand victims of government repression of the province's civilians.

Mr. Nkala commented: "I want to warn that those churches being used by Amnesty International should stop forthwith before I deal with them. I would not care how much wrath Amnesty would impose — I would not care a damn." The minister said that nearly every day he got letters from Amnesty seeking assurances about respect for human rights in specific cases. The latest had voiced concern about ZAPU leaders Joseph Ncube and Elias Hananda, but they were not even under arrest, Mr. Nkala said.

Last month the government reacted sharply to an Amnesty accusation that a former deputy minister, Jane Ngwenya, had been arrested and tortured. She had not, and was currently director of the country's cooperatives, the government replied.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided southern Tehran 7 May, IRNA announced, noting that the city's oil refinery is located in the bombed area.

In other action, Iranian military camps in Musak, Marivan, Kalaleh, and Sardasht were subjected to Iraqi air raids 6 May, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, which asserted that the Iranians sustained "massive" personnel and materiel losses. The communique also reported an Iraqi attack on a "very large maritime target" off the Iranian coast. On the other hand, a military spokesman cited by IRNA claimed that Iraq bombed "civilian areas" in Marivan twice, causing 15 casualties and much structural damage, and warned that Iran will respond to the Iraqi action. Iraqi planes also raided Baneh and Marivan 7 May, the agency reported.

Syrian President's Visit to Jordan

Reporting on President Hafiz al-Asad's departure from Jordan 6 May, Amman radio said the Syrian leader's talks with King Husayn covered ways to obtain a unified Arab stand to confront "all dangers facing the Arab nation," focusing on the need to adopt a coordinated Arab stand to hold a "successful and effective Arab summit" that will tackle all issues of interest to the Arab nation. The two leaders also reviewed ways to promote bilateral relations. The Jordanian information minister likewise told Radio Monte Carlo that Al-Asad and Husayn held "very important" discussions that dealt with "better coordination to convene an Arab summit." Earlier, the Amman daily *SAWT AL-SHA'B* viewed the talks as an attempt to "break the ice" in bilateral relations, stressing that the meeting should not be viewed as signalling any change in Jordanian and Syrian policies.

For Syria's part, a 7 May *TISHRIN* editorial cited by Damascus radio stressed the need for joint Arab action to confront Israel and the United States, adding that Syria will support "any joint Arab effort" in this regard. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres commented on the Al-Asad-Husayn talks in remarks cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST*, saying he does not expect Jordan to turn its back on Iraq or allow Syrian missiles on its soil.

Libya

JANA linked the explosions in Tokyo's subway system with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's earlier "incitement" of the Japanese people to disrupt the "conspiratorial" summit there. In further reaction to the summit's declaration on terrorism, a Foreign Liaison Bureau communique broadcast by Tripoli television condemned that statement's "hypocrisy" in calling Libya a "supporter" of U.S.-defined "terrorism," and maintained that the statement's reference to the Jamahiriyah was a "deliberate" attempt to "justify" the U.S.-UK attack on Libya and to "pass it off." In a message to the Arab League secretary general reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, the Foreign Liaison Bureau secretary viewed the Tokyo summit statement on terrorism as a "grave escalation" of the U.S.-European-Japanese position, and implored the secretary general to take the "suitable measures," as defined in the Arab League Charter, to "combat" that "fierce attack." In other developments, Tripoli television aired what it alleged was the corpse of a U.S. airman shot down during the attack on Libya, washed up on the Libyan coast. JANA's political editor linked President Reagan's call for a boycott of Libyan oil with the Arab rulers' failure to act on the Jamahiriyah's call to use Arab oil as a "weapon in their war against imperialism and Zionism," and asserted that those rulers failed to understand the importance of oil as a "strategic weapon."

Sudan

Al-Ummah National Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was elected prime minister during the 6 May Constituent Assembly session, SUNA reported, noting that Al-Mahdi defeated rivals from the Islamic National Front and the Communist Party by a large margin. The Assembly chose its speaker from Al-Mahdi's party and also elected a 5-member State Council headed by Ahmad al-Mirghani, brother of Democratic Unionist Party leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. The State Council includes only one southerner, according to the agency, which noted earlier that the southern political parties walked out of the session for undisclosed reasons.

Lebanese President in Tunisia

President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Tunisia where he was greeted by President Habib Bourguiba and other officials, Beirut Radio reported. Earlier, in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, former President Camille Sham'un blamed the Syrians for a rocket attack which hit Halat Airport while Al-Jumayyil was boarding the plane there to fly to Tunisia. The recent opening of Halat Airport, in the Christian sector, has been criticized by Muslim leaders.

Palestinian Terrorism

Palestine Liberation Front leader Mahmud 'Abbas told NBC television 5 May that he is planning to carry out operations in the United States, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

In Israel, *THE JERUSALEM POST* revealed that police are holding 20 suspects in connection with a number of terrorist offenses including recent attacks on tourists in Jerusalem. The detainees are thought to be members of Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's organization.

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Khalaf Hopes Tokyo Statement Applies to Israel

NC061429 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tunis, May 6 (AFP) — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) security branch, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, expressed hope here Tuesday that the "firm" anti-terrorist statement of the Tokyo summit "also included Israeli terrorism." Interviewed by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said that the PLO is "against terrorism on principle, despite what Israel and the United States say." He also expressed hope that the Tokyo statement "will not be the prelude to further aggression against another Arab country, because it is not the best way to fight terrorism."

PLO Official To Finns: Jordan Cooperation 'Ending'

LD060252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] A high-ranking leader of PLO, 'Abd al-Aziz Hijlah, who is at the moment visiting Finland, says cooperation between the PLO and Jordan for peace in the Middle East is ending unless something or someone revives it. Abu Hijlah met this afternoon representatives of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since the minister of foreign affairs, Paavo Vaeyrynen, by accident perhaps, is at the moment visiting the Middle East. The position of Abu Hijlah corresponds an under secretary of state at the Foreign Office and he spoke at the Paasikivi Society where also the Israeli Foreign Ministry official David Kimche spoke when visiting Finland earlier this spring. At the press conference given by Abu Hijlah, he praised the statement made by Vaeyrynen when he said that the PLO is the most important representative of the Palestinians. The PLO representative also said that the differences inside the PLO have been exaggerated abroad.

Biannual OAPEC Meeting Opens in Kuwait

LD061042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 06 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — The ordinary biannual meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council began here today with the participation of five ministers from the 10 members [as received] while the other countries have sent representatives to discuss many issues, including Tunisia's request to withdraw from the organization. The current Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Qatari Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani was absent from the meeting, and Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Athbi was elected as chairman of the meeting after having been proposed by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki al-Yamani, and seconded by Iraqi Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi.

Saudi Arabia's Yamani Arrives

LD051817 Kuwait KUNA in English 1752 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here Monday to participate in the 37th meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ministerial conference scheduled to open here tomorrow. A number of Arab oil ministers started to arrive here since yesterday to attend the meeting.

Tunisia's Request To Withdraw Defered

LD061050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 06 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that the OAPEC Ministerial Council has decided to defer indefinitely the discussion of Tunisia's request for withdrawal from OAPEC. Oil sources close to the OAPEC Ministerial Council told KUNA that the postponement was made at Tunisia's initiative.

The sources said that intensive consultations took place this morning between the Tunisian delegation and the ministers attending the conference before the meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council as well as between the OAPEC member countries and Tunisia during the past 2 days to persuade it to change its attitude. The sources added that Tunisia finally succumbed to the calls for postponement of the discussion of its request made by the other member countries provided that the matter would be discussed at another future meeting.

They pointed out that the reason for the postponement was to give Tunisia time to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the OAPEC, which it officially requested on the grounds that "it does not possess much oil." Tunisia's oil production, it is noteworthy, has risen from 111,000 barrels per day in 1982, the year Tunisia joined the OAPEC, to 125,000 barrels per day last year.

Meeting Concludes; Statement Issued

LD061503 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — The OAPEC Ministerial Council has ended its 3-hour meeting which began here today. A press statement published after the meeting of the Ministerial Council said that the Council was informed of the Tunisian Government's decision to withdraw from the organization. After deliberation with Tunisia, it was decided to postpone discussing the issue until the next meeting. It added that the Council looked into the circumstances of the Arab Company for Engineering Investment and decided to urge the concerned authorities in members investing in the company to provide the minimum level of work needed for the company to continue and develop. the statement said that the Council looked into the progress of relations between the Organization and the GCC and directed the General Secretariat to continue to support and strengthen these relations to the interest of the two sides.

It said that the Council studied the General Secretariat's memorandum on relations with the Latin American Energy Organization, and decided in principle to hold a symposium of cooperation between Arab and Latin American countries and left it to the General Secretariat to follow up this issue. It added that the Council has decided to hold a symposium on cooperation between the organization members and countries of Southeast Asia, to be held during the next year.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions

JN061901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

The Martyr Mahmud Haydar Salah group shelled a number of Zionist and agent positions in the (Tallat al-Suwayd') and Marj 'Uyun camps in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, in which 107-mm rockets were used, scored direct hits on the positions and either killed or wounded many Zionist and agent soldiers.

The same group also launched a two-fold attack in the Al-Tiri area. It shelled Tallat al-Tiri with 107-mm rockets which hit their targets accurately. Upon the arrival of Zionist reinforcements from the (Sha'bun) area, an explosive charge went off, damaging or destroying two vehicles and either killing or wounding their occupants.

The Martyr Khalil 'Odah group shelled with rockets a position jointly held by the occupation forces and their agent militias in (Tallat Yatabah). The rockets hit their targets, either killing or wounding many of the enemy and agent soldiers.

Study Sees Daily Production Up 600,000 Barrels

AU061418 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 7 (AFP) — Production by the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could rise 600,000 barrels a day in 1986 to 16.5 million barrels per day, the International Energy Agency predicted here in its monthly review of the oil market. The report shows that low-cost oil from major OPEC producers seems to be grabbing back market share from countries with expensive fields, although there are no immediate signs of a strengthening in prices, analysts here say.

The Paris-based agency, grouping 21 Western industrialized nations, said its latest projection surpassed an earlier forecast five months ago by one million barrels a day. The IEA's earlier projections, made before oil prices began a tailspin in December, foresaw a decline in production this year that would have amounted to 50 per cent since 1980.

At an OPEC ministerial meeting on April 21, 10 of the 13 members confirmed their support for a strategy to defend the organization's share of the world oil market and said they expected average demand for OPEC oil to be 16.7 million barrels a day this year, taking account of a 200,000 barrel a day drop in stocks.

The agency, explaining its revised forecast, cited an increase in world oil consumption and a stagnation in the production of non-OPEC members. Some producers outside OPEC, such as Mexico and Egypt, have been particularly hard hit by sales of cheaper oil from members of the organization over the first four months of the year. Within OPEC, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Nigeria were last month the principal beneficiaries of the competition.

The IEA said that world consumption of oil, which dropped by more than one per cent in 1985, should rise 600,000 barrels a day in 1986, up from a December projection of 200,000 barrels per day. In industrialized countries, consumption is expected to increase two per cent in the second quarter and three per cent in the third and fourth quarters. Lower crude prices should stimulate consumption of gasoline and encourage the industrial sector and producers of electricity to increase their use of heavy fuel oil.

Production among non-OPEC members, which the IEA last December said would rise by 600,000 barrels a day this year, is now expected to stagnate at 28.3 million barrels a day, without taking account of domestic consumption by socialist countries. The revision applies to major non-OPEC industrialized producers, where production is likely to be down 200,000 barrels a day, as well as developing countries, down an expected 300,000 barrels, and communist-bloc nations, down 100,000 barrels a day.

In Mexico output was down to 2.5 million barrels in April from the normal level over the last three years of three million barrels, while production in Egypt dropped from the usual level of 900,000 barrels a day to 600,000. In Canada production last month came to 1.5 million barrels a day, against 1985 monthly levels of 1.7 million.

But only a few OPEC members have been able to take advantage of such a trend, according to the IEA. Kuwait, for example, boosted extraction to 1.4 billion barrels a day in April, after holding monthly output to below a million barrels over the last few years. Saudi Arabia was estimated to have produced an average of 4.2 million barrles a day in April, sharply higher than its 2.7 million barrels a day in the second quarter of 1985 and 2.4 million in the third. Iraqi maintained its production at 1.7 million barrels a day, reached last autumn with the opening of a new export pipeline. Average output in Iraq last year was 1.4 million barrels a day. Nigeria has likewise boosted production to 1.7 million barrels a day, against an average of 1.5 million in 1985.

Nigerian crude oil, the IEA pointed out, competes principally with crude from the North Sea, where output dropped 20 per cent in April because of strikes on Norwegian off-shore platforms.

The report said Iranian exports, under Iraqi air attacks, came to only 1.9 million barrels a day in April, against two million in the first quarter of the year and 2.2 million in 1985.

KUWAIT

Official Says Kuwait Unaffected by Oil Crisis

GF061712 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (WAKH) — Chairman of Board of Directors of Kuwait Oil Tankers Company (KOTC) 'Abd al-Fattah al-Badr Tuesday denied reports that Kuwait is experiencing difficulties in selling its oil product due to the global oil crisis. Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN* quoted Al-Badr as saying that the oil market has improved as far as shipment orders are concerned and that a number of companies have repaired their tankers in preparation for starting services.

The improvement in prices will lead to stability in prices of shipment. He added, and noted that KOTC provides the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) with competitive prices in loading the crude and oil by-products. He pointed out that although KOTC has expansion plans, we have decided not to rush in building new tankers due to instability of the market and global economy.

Al-Badr called for the need to establish a unified policy to transport hydrocarbonic materials among the GCC member states, and noted that Kuwait was the first to do so in the Gulf as KOTC is one of the biggest international companies and owns about 26 tankers in addition to small ships.

Ministry Employees Replaced, Not Dismissed

GF061802 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[Nabil Ghazzawi report]

[Text] An official government source told *AL-SIYASAH* that Kuwait has layed out in its next 5-year plan its need for 700,000 jobs.

The government source, commenting on news reports which indicate that the government is dismissing a number of employees working at the ministries and government establishments, stated that the dismissal process is not as it has been described, but is, in fact, a process of exchange and replacement. The source noted that when the government believes that it can not make use of an employee, it dispenses with his services and replaces him. A new employee carries out the duties assigned to him and for which he has been appointed. The source stated that the process of replacement applies to both Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti employees.

Referring to those who have currently submitted their resignations, the source stated that the resignations were due to various reasons. Some employees reached a certain age, some are not satisfied with their current jobs, and some have found better job opportunities in their own countries.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes 6 May

GF061323 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden this morning from Fes, Morocco, after leading our country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meeting.

Deputy Chief of Staff Tours Eastern Bloc Countries

GF061330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, left this morning on a visit of several days to a number of socialist countries, which include the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Muhammad Haytham Qasim noted that during his visit to these countries he would discuss a number of issues dealing with developing relations between our Armed Forces and the armed forces of the socialist countries. He stated that during the visit, protocols would be signed with these countries (?for 1986), which include exchanging cadres and providing support and assistance to our country following the incidents the country encountered as result of the aborted 13 January coupist conspiracy. He was seen off at the airport by commanders of the Armed Forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister, UK Military Officials Hold Talks

GF061247 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Saudi-British talks began today. They are being held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; and His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense.

Saudi Arabia was represented at thet talks by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister and deputy inspector general; His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, assistant defense and aviation minister for aviation affairs; Staff general Muhammad al-Hammad chief of staff; the commander of the ground forces; the commander of the Air Force; the commander of the naval forces; and the chief of the board of foreign purchases at the Defense and Aviation Ministry.

The United Kingdom was represented at the talks by his excellency the British ambassador to the Kingdom and the delegation accompanying his excellency the British secretary of state for defense. During the talks, the two sides discussed the means of cooperation and development of relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom in military fields.

Defense Minister on Tornado Deal

GF061345 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has described the visit to the Kingdom by the British secretary of state for defense as a friendly visit; before it was a working visit. He stated that the visit provided an opportunity to discuss issues relating to the military cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement following the session of talks, his highness stated that the visit by His Excellency George Younger follows the signing of a Tornado aircraft sale package with the British Government, with the sale of other aircraft to follow. The whole package has been named the "Al-Yamamah Project". Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: Currently we are working on completing other protocols of the project concerning its development and conclusion. He noted that the aircraft would be displayed at the King Faysal Air College ceremony tomorrow.

His highness asserted that the five billion pounds sterling aircraft package is complete. He stated that the Tornado aircraft would arrive within 2 years or less as planned. Responding to a question about further sales deals with Britain, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: Contacts are going on with many friendly countries for the purchase of other types of arms for the Navy, which I will announce in due time. He noted that Britain is one of the countries.

Asked whether the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would turn to other countries if the U.S. Congress refuses to pass the missile sale package to the Kingdom, his highness said: Our hope is high for concluding the package because it is a normal package, not an advanced one. It is also a requirement of the Kingdom. Anyway, any event will be responded to in the appropriate time.

Libyan Petroleum Secretary Arrives 6 May

GF062025 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the [Libyan] General People's Committee for Petroleum and Planning, arrived in Jeddah this evening on a visit to the Kingdom.

Minister Discusses Petrochemicals Sales to EEC

GF061545 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 6 May (WAKH) — Saudi Minister of Industry and Electricity Eng. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil said the EEC is still imposing protective tariffs against Saudi petrochemicals.

In a statement published today by the UAE daily *AL-KHALIJ* Eng. al-Zamil said the EEC and the GCC have been holding talks for several months following the EEC decision to reimpose duties, but so far no agreement to shelve the protective tariffs has been worked out. He added that despite protective tariffs the Saudi-produced petrochemicals have competed successfully against similar products in the European markets noting that Saudi petrochemical exports this year will double those of last year.

UAE

FNC Session Expresses Concern Over Iran-Iraq War

GF061656 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 6 (WAKH) — The United Arab Emirates Federal National Council (FNC) praised the constructive efforts made within the six-nation Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC) to expand political coordination and achieve economic integration among the states and people of the region, considering the Arab Gulf as part and parcel of the greater Arab homeland.

The council stressed that the AGCC constituted the right flank of the Arab nation, underlining the importance of continued cooperation between the AGCC states and all Arab countries to preserve peace and security in the Arab world and spare it from foreign intervention. This came in the FNC's, reply to Shaykh Zayid's speech inaugurating the council's new session in its sixth legislative chapter.

It also expressed grave concern over the dangerous escalation of military operations against Iraq and described the occupation of parts of Iraqi territory by Iran as an attempt on the independence and territorial integrity of that Arab country. The council said such an action posed a serious threat to the neighboring Gulf Arab states and warned of dangers of foreign intervention.

The FNC pointed out that the Iraq-Iran war was a futile conflict that brought destruction to both Moslem neighbors and only benefited the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. The council appealed to Iran to stop its aggression and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and also respond to various calls for peace.

The council reaffirmed its absolute support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who are struggling for a just cause to return to their homeland and set up their independent states. In this respect, the council urged all Palestinian factions to discard their minor differences and unite their ranks to confront the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian homeland.

The FNC also appealed to all peace-loving nations to work in support of Lebanon's efforts to extricate that war-torn country from its present crisis. It expressed profound sadness over the sufferings of the Lebanese people and said Lebanon should be restored to the Arab fold as a free and independent nation.

In this respect. the council blessed the president's efforts to put an end to inter-Arab differences. It also praised the government's balanced policy of the international scene, which is endeavouring to work in cooperation with all peace-loving nations for balanced international relations.

The council lauded the efforts of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in clearing inter Arab differences towards the aspired aim of achieving Arab solidarity.

The council also urged the government to intervene to help overcome the current state of economic recession as a result of the serious deterioration in oil prices.

It urged the UAE to establish balanced and just relations with the industrialised and developing nations that would ensure the stability of the world economic order.

The council said the government should also have balanced relations with the East and West without aligning itself with either camp.

YAR

Deputy Prime Minister Returns From Ethiopia

GF061242 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attas, deputy prime minister and development minister returned to Sanaa yesterday from Addis Ababa after paying a visit to Ethiopia. During the visit he conveyed a message from the secretary general of the General People's Congress and brother leader ['Ali 'Abdallah Salih] to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In a statement to SABA', Al-'Attas pointed out that the message pertains to bilateral relations and current issues of mutual interest. He added that he conveyed, during the visit, an invitation from Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of General People's Congress, to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to visit our country. He added that the Ethiopian leader accepted the invitation and that a date for the visit would be set.

Further on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit

Mubarak Receives Orzechowski

NC060904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the Al-‘Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Tadeusz Zareba, Polish ambassador to Cairo. The Polish foreign minister arrived in Cairo Saturday evening on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Orzechowski Conveys Message

NC061432 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has conveyed a message from his prime minister to President Mubarak. He noted that the Polish foreign minister received a reply from President Mubarak during their meeting earlier today. Dr ‘Abd al-Majid described the Polish minister's talks in Cairo as both useful and fruitful, and added that they would strengthen bilateral relations.

Orzechowski Comments on Meeting

NC061044 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Polish foreign minister [Marian Orzechowski] this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Polish ambassador to Cairo. The Polish foreign minister described his meeting with President Mubarak as very important. Poland, he added, greatly appreciates President Mubarak's efforts and his wise handling of Egyptian affairs at this difficult stage in time. Poland also appreciates the efforts which President Mubarak has made on an international level. He added that he had conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from the Polish People's Republic, as well as its wishes of prosperity and progress for the Egyptian people. During the meeting, President Mubarak emphasized Egypt's sincere desire to promote and strengthen bilateral relations.

Meets With Assembly Speaker

NC061506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — People's Assembly speaker Dr Rif‘at al-Mahjub met today with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who is currently on a trip to Egypt. The two men discussed ways of strengthening bilateral ties, with special emphasis on parliamentary relations. The Polish foreign minister invited Dr al-Mahjub to visit the Polish parliament.

Statement Issued on Visit

NC062148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Egypt and Poland have expressed deep concern at the escalation of the arms race and the emergence of new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. They stressed that the international community must keep the peace and save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. Egypt and Poland called for effective efforts to stop the arms race in order to create suitable conditions for the development and progress of all peoples. In addition, they said that the principle of resolving international disputes through peaceful means must be respected.

This was contained in a joint statement issued tonight on the Polish foreign minister's visit to Egypt. Both countries expressed their readiness to support initiatives with the goal of achieving world peace and security. They noted their backing for measures to bring security and accord to Europe, and highlighted the direct link between the security of the Mediterranean and that of Europe. Egypt and Poland came out in favor of an international conference on the Middle East crisis. This gathering, which would be under UN auspices, was supported in the belief that is one way to guarantee a just and permanent peace in the region and ensure that the Palestinian people enjoy their rights.

Egypt and Poland also voiced their support for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and a peaceful settlement of the conflict. They condemned the racist regime in South Africa and emphasized their backing of the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence. They noted their anxiety at the spread of international terrorism, and expressed their full readiness to cooperate within the United Nations to eliminate this phenomenon and deal with its causes.

The statement pointed out that several international issues and bilateral questions were discussed at the Polish Foreign Minister's meetings with President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid. The statement said that President Mubarak and Foreign Minister ‘Abd al-Majid were completely satisfied with the growth in cooperation between the two countries, which has a long history and is based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, nonintervention in internal affairs, and the close friendship between the Egyptian and Polish peoples.

The Polish foreign minister has asked Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid to visit Poland, and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC060522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and his delegation left Cairo for home tonight following a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. They were seen off at the airport by Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah, assistant foreign minister, and Polish Embassy officials.

Reportage on Visit of Iraqi Assembly Speaker

Arrives for Talks

NC061137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly arrived here this morning on a 4-day visit at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, who received him at Cairo International Airport.

In an arrival statement, Speaker Hammadi said he is bringing greetings to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from President Saddam Husayn. He emphasized that the situation on the Iraqi front is very promising and that Iraqi Forces have been achieving consecutive victories ever since the aggression on the Al-Faw area. He added that bilateral relations may need to be further promoted and will be discussed in his meeting with President Mubarak. He also said that he will brief President Mubarak on the situation on the battlefront.

In response to a question on an Iraqi plan for parliamentary cooperation between Egypt and Iraq to adopt a unified stand in international parliamentary communities, Speaker Hammadi said there is an intention to achieve this objective. He added: This is one of the topics that we will discuss in our meetings and we are certain that the response of our brothers in the Egyptian People's Assembly will be positive.

Meets With Counterpart

NC061409 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — People's Assembly speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub met with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, and the members of his delegation at noon today. The Iraqis arrived in Cairo this morning.

In the course of the meeting, Dr Hammadi highlighted Iraq's eagerness to strengthen bilateral relations and to have the Iraqi National Assembly and the Egyptian People's Assembly share their expertise. He noted that the Iraqi delegation's visit to Cairo caps the development of bilateral ties in light of Egypt's Arab and international influence. He declared that Egypt never hesitates to support the fraternal people of Iraq in defense of their land and independence.

The conferees reached agreement on a working program involving both assemblies with the goal of bolstering and advancing the bonds between them. In addition, an Egyptian-Iraqi parliamentary friendship society has been formed. Muhammad Hamid Mahmud has been named chairman for the Egyptian side, while Dr Nizar al-Hadithi will discharge these duties for Iraq. A board of directors has also been created for the society, and is composed of five members from each country. The board will examine ways of promoting the activities of the society, which will meet in Iraq in the near future.

Foreign Minister on Tokyo Summit Terrorism Statement

NC061624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated that Egypt condemns and fights all forms of terrorism. Commenting today on the Tokyo summit statement regarding terrorism, 'Abd al-Majid said that although Egypt has not yet received any details of this declaration from its embassies abroad, its position on terrorism is well known, and coordination with other countries hit by this phenomenon remains a possibility. He added that Egypt is waiting for more information on the statement following the official conclusion of the conference.

Mubarak Receives UN Fact-Finding Delegation

NC060935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received the members of a delegation sent on a fact-finding mission with regard to the Palestinian issue. The mission has been sent by the United Nations in a bid to ascertain the facts related to the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, and Egypt's policy and efforts to seek peace in the region. Following the meeting, the head of the delegation reported that President Mubarak had answered questions on developments in the peace process, as well on Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian issue. The president also answered queries on the push for development in Egypt.

Spokesman Denies Shelling of Civilian Targets

JN070640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied that the Iraqi forces struck any civilian Iranian areas. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iraqi Air Force raids targeted only military camps in Iran, stressing that this is a right Iraq exercises so long as Iran continues to insist on war and to adopt a policy of aggression. The military spokesman added that the Iranian claims are lies intended to provide protection for the Iranian military facilities on the pretext that they are civilian targets. The spokesman explained that Iran is the party which daily shells Iraqi residential areas with long-range artillery and raids civilian areas. The spokesman warned the Iranian rulers that they must very well realize that Iraq is capable of carrying out a crushing retaliation if they persist in striking at civilians.

Tariq 'Aziz Interview Focuses on Syrian War Role

PM060900 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
25 Apr 86 p 35, 37

[Interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by 'Afaf Zayn in Baghdad; date not given]]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Observers believe that the causes of estrangement and the current dispute between Damascus and Baghdad should be seen in the wider context of the birth of the Ba'th party as an Arab liberation movement when colonialism was receding. This has established the leadership of geographical Syria on the level of the Arab nation, making Damascus and Baghdad compete for assuming the burden of defending the idea of Arabism.

In the present time of estrangement which has been deepened by the Iraq-Iran war, Damascus' complaints that its attitude toward this war is misunderstood is countered by Baghdad's complaints or by blaming the Arabs for Syria's alliance with Iran. Meanwhile both capitals boast that the they defend the Arabs; Baghdad is fighting and offering martyrs while Damascus is trying to contain the fire.

'Aziz: To describe the present dispute between Syria and Iraq, and particularly at this phase, as an ideological dispute is wrong. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was united until 1966; up to that date a number of the present Syrian leaders were members of the united organization. On 23 February 1966 the Syrian leaders, through recourse to armed force, chose to dictate their views and stances to the party. A split occurred. Since then the two organizations have taken different paths. The organization led by the legitimate national command was on one side and the other organization that was led by those who staged the military coup stood on the opposite side, politically, organizationally, and ideologically.

We spent 19 years together in one organization and have spent 20 years as two separate parties. An attempt was made in 1979 to unite the two organizations but it failed. We have seen that the extent of the gap separating us on many essential issues prevents unity. Therefore portraying the present situation as being a party dispute is incorrect. There are two Arab sides each of which has its own views, thoughts, and policies. The apparent similarity sometimes in the proclaimed slogans does not obliterate this fact. Differences between these two sides involve many essential issues and not just the question of the Iraq-Iran. This is not due to the party differences between Damascus and Baghdad but rather to the Syrian leadership's political options in dealing with the national issues as a whole. With regard to the war, relations with Iran, and Syria's claim to be making efforts to contain the conflagration, these issues were recently discussed publicly. Statements were recently made by the Syrian leadership, particularly by my colleague, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. I replied to the Syrian official in a long article I wrote, discussing the factors that have prevented the expansion of the war so far.

We believe that the Syrian regime did not play any serious role to prevent the expansion of war. Its claims in this regard are groundless. Iran launched its attack on Iraq as first stage after which it is bound to expand toward the Gulf. Iran cannot begin with Qatar, Bahrain, or Kuwait as long as Iraq exists. We as an Arab Gulf state are committed to the Arab League Charter and the Joint Defense Pact. Iraq is also committed by virtue of its own policy to defend the Gulf states. Iran knows this. When Iran threatened Bahrain before the outbreak of war between us and Iran, the Iraqi leadership instructed Defense Minister Lieutenant General 'Adnan Khayrallah to visit Bahrain and to inform its leadership that we are on its side in the event that it is exposed to any danger. The fact that the Iranian forces have been in al-Faw for 2 months is an indication that Iran is desperately seeking to penetrate Iraq from the south and occupy part of it, if only a small part, to reach the Gulf and get closer to it through Iraq. This Iranian persistence has technical military reasons. Iran's strength primarily depends on land forces and not on the Navy or Air Force. Iran must occupy a land from which it can reach the Peninsula and the Gulf.

What has prevented Iran from widening the area of its direct aggression to reach its principal targets is Iraq's steadfastness. As for Iran's attempts at indirect aggression, they have been going on ever since 1979. It is threatening and striking at Gulf interests wherever it can, either by striking at ships and tankers or by attempting to overthrow regimes. It finances and encourages sabotage activities in these countries. This is the maximum that Iran can do. What has Syria done to prevent this from happening? I do not understand why the war becomes Arab-Persian when Iran attacks Kuwait and it is not Persian-Arab when it attacks Iraq. That is unless Syria considers Iraq a non-Arab Country.

AL-HAWADITH: Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' told *AL-HAWADITH* at the Fes Islamic summit that Syria has a written pledge from Iran that it has no desire to seize one single grain of Arab soil, neither in Iraq nor in the Gulf. Do you believe that the continued Iranian occupation of the Iraqi town of al-Faw will negatively affect Syrian-Iranian relations and does the continued occupation of al-Faw imply the Arabization of the Iraq-Iran war?

'Aziz: We have often heard this before. My colleauge, the Syrian foreign minister, said it recently before the Arab foreign ministers but it was not taken seriously because there are the facts. Ever since 1982 the facts indicate that Iran has occupied parts of the Iraqi territory. At the Arab League Council meeting in 1984 the Syrian minister repeated the same thing. I told him in reply that there are statements by the Iranian foreign ministers and by every Iranian official saying that they have occupied the Islands of Majnun. There was also a statement by the Iranian president saying that these islands are rich in oil and if they are exploited they would bring Iran large revenues. Al-Faw is an Arab town on the left bank of Shatt al-'Arab. Iran has been occupying it for 2 months. If there was anybody who wanted to change his mind and his stand he would have done so from the first day of the occupation. The recent Arab League Council meeting was not taken in by such claims. I had a direct meeting with my colleague, the Syrian foreign minister, as well as with the Arab ministers concerned with the Iranian threat and the danger of the continuing occupation of Al-Faw town. When Minister al-Shar' was asked if he could confirm the Iranian pledge not to occupy further Arab lands, he said: "I cannot confirm this pledge but this was what we heard from the Iranians." I would say frankly and explicitly that the Syrian stand is not founded on any objective basis. The claim that the Iranians have made a pledge to them is merely a justification of a strange attitude toward a national cause on which the Arabs decided to adopt a unified stand. They [the Syrians] are dissenting from this stand and therefore they are looking for excuses and justifications. Maybe these excuses and justifications fooled some people in the past but now after the Iranian occupation of an Arab town they can fool nobody. In fact, there is a Syrian-Iranian alliance at a time when Iran is implementing a serious colonialist policy to occupy Iraq and the Arab Gulf. This is the feeling and the belief in Iraq and among the majority of the Arabs. The Syrian pledges are supposed to convince those who are concerned, but if those concerned are not convinced then it is their stand that matters.

AL-HAWADITH: Will the chances of rapprochement and reconciliation between Damascus and Baghdad become be the first victim of the Iranian occupation of Al-Faw following the reports 2 months ago about reconciliation endeavors and a border meeting between the two countries at which Iraq was offered an immediate unity?
'Aziz: A border meeting did take place between security officials from both countries at Syria's request. There was a decision by the Casablanca summit to form a reconciliation committee under the chairmanship of Amir 'Abdallah. The committee came to Baghdad and proposed the idea, which we accepted. I was chosen to represent the Iraqi leadership to negotiate with the Syrian side under the auspices of the Arab reconciliation committee. We told the Syrian side that there was no justification for holding a military meeting since our problem with Syria is primarily political. After several exchanges a security meeting was held at which only political matters were discussed but the two sides reached no results. We do not want at this stage any military or financial assistance from Syria. We want it to stop its alliance with Iran and to adopt in words and in deeds an attitude of solidarity with Iraq on the basis of its commitments as an Arab state in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defense Pact. We said this to them in New York and in Moscow and reiterated it in Tunis when I met with the Syrian foreign minister in the presence of the Arab foreign ministers.

After the relations reach this natural level then we can discuss the question of developing bilateral relations. When the Syrian minister broached with me the question of the party I told him that at present we are not thinking of bilateral relations between our party and your party for the reason I have already explained, but I will not close the door as regards the future.

AL-HAWADITH: Since the Oman summit it has been observed that some of the GCC countries have begun dealing with the Iraq-Iran war by speaking a similar language. This impression has been strengthened by the visits exchanged and by the talk about the GCC countries's desire to put an end to the war.

What is your opinion on the negative effect that the stay of the Iranian occupation forces in Al-Faw town is having on the Iranian-Gulf relations? Will delaying a military decision by you make these relations yet another victim of Al-Faw?
'Aziz: Our brothers in the Gulf were hoping that if they take an initiative toward Iran that would make Tehran feel that they are concerned for its welfare, then Tehran might accept a peaceful settlement for the conflict. We spoke to our brothers in the Gulf and told them that such a hope is a mere illusion. We told them that we have no doubts about their stand and appreciate the sincere motives behind their stand. Events have proved our view. Following Iran's occupation of Al-Faw, our brothers realized without any doubt that Iran would continue the war whether they talk to it in tough or mild terms because Iran's expansionist policy is an indivisible part of this regime that can live and breathe only through expansion toward Iraq and the Gulf states. The GCC countries issued a statement at the beginning of March that had nothing to do with the statement issued by the Muscat summit, a statement that is befitting the new developments and containing a clear condemnation of the Iranian threats to the Gulf states themselves and of Iran's invasion of Iraq. The statement strongly and clearly demanded that Iran withdraw its forces and seek a peaceful settlement.

AL-HAWADITH: In the light of the new situation that is different from that which the Oman statement dealt with and of the pressures and fears that the occupation of Al-Faw would generate in the GCC, will there be some kind of military coordination between the Iraqi Armed Forces and the Peninsula Shield [GCC joint] forces?
'Aziz: Generally and without divulging details that should not be divulged, there is coordination in the matter of war and the Iranian threats to Iraq and the Gulf states, particularly between Iraq and its two neighboring countries Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. I will not reveal the specifics of this coordination. As to how any Gulf state exposed to aggression will be protected, I am not authorized to talk about this.

What we agree upon is that our security is one and that Iranian aggression against Iraq is a threat to to the Gulf states' security and that Iranian threats to the Gulf states are threats to Iraq's security. As to how we will deal in practice with a situation like this, it is of no benefit to discuss this at present.

AL-HAWADITH: Following President Saddam Husayn's recent visit to the Soviet Union and in the light of the Kremlin's new openness, will the Soviet Union play a more active role in the Iraq-Iran war and what is meant by "pressures that would force

Iran to sit down at the negotiating table"?
'Aziz: The Soviet Union always stresses the need to end the war and to settle the conflict peacefully. It stresssed this on several occasions at the Security Council and in the various statements in the Soviet media.

Is this attitude enough? We say that this attitude and other similar attitudes are not enough. This is not a criticism of the Soviet Union which is our friend and which is a country with whom we have normal relations. We respect what it tells us about its limited capabilities. But we ask the major powers to take further political action and and further practical steps that would lead to stopping the war. But there is no unified program to seek to stop the war; there is an agreement in stands between Moscow and Washington on the need to end the war, but such agreement has not been translated into a program of action because the nature of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the conflicting views over various issues has so far prevented their discussing together the question of war in depth and agree on a program of action to stop it. We hope that this will take place among all the countries that are capable of doing so, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council. By presssures we mean a clear and practical program and not mere wishes and expressions of concern.

Transport Minister Meets U.S. Trade Delegation

JN061326 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, transport and communications minister, met here today with (Marcel Wiley), head of the U.S. side on the Iraqi-U.S. working commission for trade, and a delegation from U.S. companies which are members of the commission. During the meeting they reviewed cooperation in transportation and communications, as well as ways to promote bilateral relations.

Lloyds Cited on Two Tankers Hit by 'Brave' Navy

JN061837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1808 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] London, 6 May (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company said that two oil tankers, one Cypriot and the other Liberian, were hit near Khark Island early today. It seems that the two tankers were hit simultaneously when the brave Iraqi Navy fighters launched a successful raid against a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast at dawn today. Lloyds says one of the ships is the 124,011-ton Cypriot tanker *Superior* and the other is the 103,162-ton Liberian tanker *Mobility*. The company said that the two tankers were in flames.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Iranian Camps

JN061533 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Those who insist on war and ignore peace calls must bear the brunt of their actions with destruction to their vital installations and economic and military centers and with death to their remnant forces.

To continue depriving the enemy of the means of aggression, our heroic Air Force today flew a number of missions against enemy military camps, inflicting massive losses on the aggressors, whether on camp buildings, command and control centers, ammunition dumps, weaponry, or enemy personnel. The raids were carried out as follows:

1. At 1155 [0755 GMT] our planes launched a destructive raid against the Musak military camp, destroying their targets.
2. At 1158 our planes carried out a destructive raid against the Marivan military camp.
3. At 1450 our planes launched a second raid against the Musak military camp to further destroy their targets.
4. At 1502 our planes dealt a violent blow to the Kalaleh military camp, setting their targets ablaze. Our planes destroyed 20 military vehicles in the camp.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant, praise be to God. May God preserve you for great deeds, O great Iraqi sons.
[Dated] 6 May 1986

Communique No 2,215

JN061653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Communique No 2,215 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continue their combat operations, imposing absolute domination over all operational theaters. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Those who insist on war and ignore peace calls must bear the brunt of their actions with destruction to their vital installations and economic and military centers and with death to their remnant forces. To continue depriving the enemy of the means of aggression, our heroic Air Force today flew a number of missions against enemy military camps, inflicting massive losses on the aggressors, whether on camp buildings, command and control centers, ammunition dumps, weaponry, or enemy personnel. The raids were carried out as follows:

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C. At 1450 our planes launched a second raid against theMusak military camp to further destroy their targets.
D. At 1502 our planes launched a second raid against the Kalalehmilitary camp, setting their targets ablaze. Our planes destroyed 20military vehicles in the camp.
E. At 1446 our planes launched a violent raid against the Sardasht military camp.

F. Today, our Air Force flew 95 combat missions against enemy troopconcentrations, positions, weaponry, equipment, and supply lines,inflicting massive losses.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned to the homeland safe and triumphant, praise be to God. May God preserve you for great deeds, O great Iraqi sons.
2. To continue depriving the despotic Iranian rulers of their resources which they employ for aggressive purposes, the brave Navy men launched a successful raid against a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0505 [0105 GMT] today. Our men scored an accurate, effective hit and returned to their bases with their naval units safe and triumphant in God's care.
3. The brave men of our helicopter gunships continued combat missions over enemy units at the front. They flew 20 combat missions, inflicting further losses on the enemy in men and equipment and returned safely to base.
4. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps sector continued their bold operations against enemy units, attacking enemy engineering efforts. They killed four enemy solidiers and destroyed three vehicles of various types, one shovel, one bulldozer, two machineguns, and one ammunition dump. They also destroyed one observation post and two positions, killing their occupants.
5. One of our patrols in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army corps destroyed an enemy raft, killing all those on board.
6. Three enemy men were killed, one vehicle was destroyed, and one vehicle was damaged in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.
7. One machinegun and one infantry position were destroyed in the East Al-Basrah oprational sector under the III Army Corps.
8. One heavy-caliber machinegun and two gun emplacements were destroyed and one GC rifle was seized in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.
9. At 1041 today two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the northern oeprational sector with the aim of bombing residential areas in Balikiyan village in the Al-Siddiq District. Our ground resistance opened fire on the planes and forced them to flee without carrying out their objectives.
10. The criminal enemy shelled Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 May 1986

Communique No 2,216

JN071149 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No. 2,216 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 May 1986]

[Excerpt] Proud Iraqis, your Air Force, Iraq's arm that forcefully strikes with the strength of justice, and is the Arab nation's reserve, and which proved to you and to the world at large that it is efficient and that its men are courageous recorded today another feat in the annals of the glorious Al-Qadisiyah battle, has taught the enemies a lesson they will never forget about Iraq's ability, and has reaffirmed to them that wherever they may be they cannot escape God's punishment and the Iraqi hammers.

At 1140 [0740 GMT] today, groups of our planes carried out a surprise, lightning, devastating raid on Iranian oil refineries in southern Tehran to deprive the enemy from using this vital facility in its aggressive war efforts against our country. Our planes, with the famous efficiency and courage of our brave eagles, fired their missiles on the refineries facilities, transforming them into a pile of junk from which flames spiralled and columns of smoke were seen billowing. After carrying out their duty with accuracy, efficiency, and courage the brave eagles returned safely to the homeland bringing good tidings of victory to the leader of victory and to the great people.

This is the punishment we mete to every rancorous covetor. This is our reply to the suspect Iranian rulers, they who promote sedition. God's hand will continue to be raised above their heads and Iraq's fire will continue to be poured on them. This is the reward of the evildoers.

May God bless you, O courageous and loyal men of our Air Force — commanders, eagles officers and other ranks. God, we thank you for all your blessings. God is the best succorer. We did them no wrong but they were used to doing wrong to themselves. Long live the people, the leader, and the Army. God is great and ignominy to the charlatan evildoers.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 May 1986

Information Minister on Al-Asad-Husayn Talks
JN061321 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad left Amman today after a 2-day visit during which he held three closed meetings with King Husayn and two expanded meetings which were attended by the members of the official Jordanian and Syrian delegations. Al-Asad was seen off at the airport by King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and senior Jordanian ministers and officials.

Nothing much is known about the results of the visit. However, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' asserted that the talks were very useful and positive and were conducted in a brotherly atmosphere. Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib asserted the same thing to our correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Na'im.

[Begin recording] [Na'im] President Hafiz al-Asad left Amman this afternoon concluding a 2-day official visit, the first since February 1977. On the aims and results of the visit, Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said:

[Al-Khatib] President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and his meeting with his brother His Majesty King Husayn have been important. There is no doubt about that. The visit has important dimensions especially since it comes during a critical phase in which the Arab nation is facing many threats. During this 2-day visit, from the moment the president arrived in Amman until he left Amman airport, talks were held in the form of three closed sessions between the two leaders. Very important talks were held. There were also two sessions in which senior officials of both sides took part — from the Jordanian side the prime minister, the chief of the royal court, and the foreign minister and from the Syrian side the prime minister and the foreign minister.

During all these meetings the basic aim was to seek a unified Arab position in confronting all the threats facing the Arab nation at this stage. It is necessary to discuss preparatory work for this purpose. Discussions dealt with the creation of a more effective Arab position with better coordination in order to convene an Arab summit [words indistinct] so that this summit will be successful and effective in dealing with Arab problems. Arab issues must be discussed and they must be solved because this will serve supreme Arab interests.

Leaving the Arab position fragmented and weak will harm Arab interests and will never achieve any success for the Arab nation. [End recording]

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Visit
JN060900 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
6 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Dialogue Is the Beginning of Accord"]

[Text] Jordan's insistence on the need for Arab solidarity and for opening the road to all Arab capitals and removing all obstacles that exist among them is based on firm principles in the Jordanian strategy. These principles are those of the great Arab revolution. Jordan's insistence is also based on the conviction that the pan-Arab cause and interests constitute a comprehensive Arab affair. Despite coolness and fragmentation in inter-Arab relations, which are perhaps due to misinterpretations and differences in evaluating the Arab situation and its priorities, dialogue and meetings are the most important factors and the most effective elements, at least at this stage, and in the absence of the constituents of a comprehensive Arab meeting to formulate the nation's strategy to confront the current challenges.

While Al-Asad is in Amman to break the ice which existed in relations between the two countries for some time, then no other interpretation should be given to this meeting. In no way should this meeting be viewed as polarization or as signalling a change in the Jordanian and Syrian policies, their constants, and strategies. However, it is a meeting on a long road toward moving the entire Arab situation from its present state of weakness to one of strength and unity. The serious threats to the Arab nation require all the confrontation states, the states of true and actual confrontation, to move from a state of fragmentation to one of strength, solidarity, and unity.

The two leaders' meetings are a true investment and an actual translation, in form and essence, of a positive approach that, if expanded to include all the brothers, would restore the required situation to the Arab nation and give us hope for a new Arab future. The Arabs are all delighted with the meeting between King Husayn and Al-Asad. They will be even more delighted when contacts continue and when we restore the pan-Arab glory which was the result of the determination of Amman and Damascus — determination that worried the enemy and pleased all the Arabs, not only the Syrians and Jordanians.

Prince Hasan Returns From Stockholm Meeting
JN061209 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman early this morning after chairing the meetings of the Independent International Committee on Humanitarian Issues which were held in Stockholm 2 May and which lasted 3 days.

Syrian, Soviet Officers Inspect Al-Baruk

NC061957 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] According to reports from diplomatic sources, three Soviet intelligence officers, accompanied by their Syrian counterparts, entered the area of Al-Baruk to examine the region from a military and strategic point of view.

RFL Refutes Socialist Claims on Mass Grave

NC061249 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Certain leftist and socialist radios today claimed that a mass grave containing the bodies of Muslims has been discovered in the township of Al-Burjayn in Al-Kharrub region. Christian citizens in Al-Burjayn contacted us today, emphasizing that the socialist claims are nothing but an attempt to conceal the demolition being conducted by the so-called the civilian administration. The citizens of Al-Burjayn affirmed that the mass grave mentioned by the socialist media is, in fact, a graveyard containing bodies of Christian citizens. This graveyard has been razed by socialist bulldozers to construct a new road.

Attacks on Israeli-Lahd Positions Continue

Resistance Hits Several Positions

NC061203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A National Resistance group fired three katyushas at a position held by the Israeli enemy and his agents in Tallat 'Alman in the central sector at 0700 today. Columns of smoke were seen rising from the position. The enemy cordoned off the area and combed the Al-Qa'qa'iyah bridge area.

Another group attacked the same position with rockets and machineguns at 2100 last night. The group clashed with the enemy for 30 minutes, causing several enemy casualties. The enemy forces then combed the Al-Qa'qa'iyah bridge and fired flares over it.

Another resistance group fired rockets at a position held by agent Lahd militiamen in Jabal 'Ali al-Tahir at dawn today. The number of casualties could not be determined.

The National Resistance Front has announced that the Martyr Farid Bu'aybis group of the Martyr Kamal Junblatt Battalion carried out a daring rocket and machinegun attack on occupation forces in Tallat 'Ayn Qinya in the eastern sector, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers. The enemy forces and their agents then brought in reinforcements and combed the area. They clashed with resistance fighters for 30 minutes. Yusuf Najib Barakat, leader of the resistance group, and Walid Barakat were martyred. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Lahd Patrol Attacked

NC061638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Lebanese resistance has stepped up its heroic operations against the Israeli occupation forces and their agents. Resistance fighters launched a daring attack at 1500 today. They detonated an explosive charge at the eastern entrance to the Bayt Yahun crossing point as a patrol from agent Lahd's militia passed by. Immediately after the device went off, the resistance forces opened fire on the patrol in order to inflict the greatest possible losses. Three members of Lahd's militia, including a girl, were wounded and taken to a hospital in Marj 'Uyun.

ASL Soldier Wounded by Rocket Explosion

JN061536 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In the woodland of the township of Barti, a patrol of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] discovered a rocket ready to be launched toward the Rimat roadblock. During attempts to defuse it this afternoon, the rocket exploded, slightly wounding an ASL soldier.

Amal Intensifies Aggression Against Camps

JN061825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] News reports from southern Lebanon say that the agent Amal movement militias have intensified their military concentrations around the Palestinian camp of Al-Rashidiyah near the city of Tyre. These concentrations began 2 days ago. The latest news reports also say that Israeli gunboats were seen near the shores of Tyre. The boats fire flares during the night and bursts of light and medium-caliber machinegun fire are also heard around the Al-Rashidiyah camp.

In West Beirut, agent Amal movement militias resumed sniper fire against the Shatila camp. News reports also say that the resumption of sniper fire has increased tension in the Palestinian camps area. They add that preparations are underway in the camps to confront any new developmnet in the agent Amal's aggression against them.

Artillery Hits Army Positions on Upper Al-Matn

NC062041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Fighting has been going on along the Shrin-'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat line in Upper al-Matn since 2115. Army positions there have come under artillery and rocket fire from emplacements in Shrin.

'Islamic Group' Official Assassinated in Tripoli

NC061455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali Kraydiyah, an official in the Islamic Group [Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah], was assassinated while leaving his home in the Port Sa'id section of Tripoli today.

Four Families Reportedly Occupy Turkish Embassy

NC061313 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Yunus Gucel, the Turkish ambassador to Lebanon, has informed Fu'ad 'Awn, director of the International Relations Department at the Foreign Ministry, that four families have occupied the Turkish Embassy in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area.

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Jordan Talks

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN060935 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to fraternal Jordan and his talks with His Majesty King Husayn. The papers carry the following banner headlines: President al-Asad Arrives in Amman and Accorded Official Reception; His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad Holds Two Closed Meetings and Expanded Session of Talks With King Husayn; Developments in the Region, The Arabs Central Cause, and Bilateral Relations Discussed; Emphasis on Importance of Enhancing Joint Arab Action; The Visit Reaffirms Syria's Unwavering Stand in Unifying Arab Efforts for Mobilizing the Potentialities of Struggle Against the Enemy. Jordanian media highlight leader Al-Asad's visit by saying that the visit will contribute to giving momentum to joint efforts, mobilizing the two countries potentialities, and establishing a unified Arab stand.

Commenting on this visit, *AL-BA'TH* correspondent in Amman says: Leader Al-Asad's visit to Amman is within the framework of the firm, principled pan-Arab trend Syria has adopted since the establishment of the corrective movement. Under President al-Asad's leadership, Syria has done a lot to entrench joint Arab action and establish a solid Arab stand that will be capable of confronting the state of continuous aggression Israel seeks to impose on the Arab nation with complete U.S. support. Syria, which is patiently and quietly working to establish a strategic balance with the enemy despite the pressures it faces, has proved through its principled stands that it supports any Arab effort which unites potentialities and uses them in the battle. Syria has always called for an Arab solidarity that is hostile to all liquidatory and capitulatory schemes, reaffirming that this solidarity must be used for the confrontation of Israel and those backing it, and that it must be for the regaining of usurped rights and occupied territories.

Everyone knows that Syria agrees with those who agree to these pan-Arab stands, stands which stress that Israel is the Arab nation's primary enemy and that the confrontation of this enemy is a pan-Arab matter which cannot be preceded by any other matter because the Zionist threat does not spare any Arab country, wherever its location may be from the confrontation line. Arab Syria, which is now facing the most ferocious imperialist-Zionist onslaught seeking to harm its steadfastness and pan-Arab stands, believes that it has become necessary to work for checking the state of Arab deterioration. This will certainly be attained through the crystallization of a unified Arab stand for mobilizing all Arab potentialities and exploiting them in service of the Arabs' principal cause.

Syria is convinced that only a united and clear Arab stand which has specific objectives can completely regain Arab rights and confront the imperialist Zionist scheme to impose hegemony on this region, a scheme which poses a threat to all Arab countries, irrespective of their regimes.

We in Syria are well aware of the attempts by imperialist and Zionist quarters and by the parties to the Camp David accords to dissipate Arab efforts and make them deviate from their course. Syria has repeatedly warned that the Camp David parties are exerting efforts to impose a fait accompli on the Arab nation. Syria has also warned that the policies of concessions and relinquishment of rights the Egyptian regime has adopted cannot but serve Israel and the Arabs enemies in general. From this premise, we say that the efforts Syria is exerting within the pan-Arab context under Al-Asad's leadership are for the sake of the confrontation of these conspiratorial attempts and to advance joint Arab action to positions which the Arab nation's enemies will find impossible to penetrate or harm.

President al-Asad's current visit to Amman is based on the dialogue that started between Jordan and Syria in Jeddah on 17 September 1985 in accordance with Saudi-Tunisian initiative. In this dialogue, we in Syria are in complete harmony with our constant and principled course consisting of our pan-Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy. Leader Al-Asad's talks with King Husayn, besides focusing on the need to entrench joint Arab action and confront enemy schemes, also deal with relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of coordinating them.

Damascus: 'Sincere Moves'

JN061447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: Consolidating joint Arab action, creating a solid Arab stand based on effective Arab solidarity, and pooling Arab resources in the existing confrontation with the U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arab nation calls for concerted Arab efforts in view of the challenges posed by Zionism and imperialism. The Arab nation is being exposed to an onslaught by the United States and Israel who want to dominate this nation and expand at the expense of its territory and existence. Recently this onslaught has intensified and kaken a serious from through direct U.S. participation in aggressiona gainst Arabs.

The U.S. military buildup in the Mediterranean is a continuous threat to the Arab nation and an impertinent attempt to force Arab surrender by brutal armed force after all attempts have failed to achieve this imperialist-Zionist objective through the Camp David accords. It is in light of this reality that we must view Syria's current earnest and sincere moves under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. These moves stemming from a firm and principled pan-Arab policy aim at consolidating joint Arab action and building a solid Arab stand which can cope with the continuous state of aggression which Israel is trying to impose on the Arab nation with the United States' absolute support and direct participation. Syria has always proved that it stands for every Arab effort seeking to pool Arab resources for this battle.

Syria will spare no effort in establishing an effective Arab solidarity hostile to imperialism and Zionism and which seeks to ensure all means which will decide the conflict with the Zionist enemy and its supporters in favor of the Arab nation and its struggle for the triumph of the central Arab issue — the Palestine question — in a manner liberating the land and regaining rights.

The recent developments in the region and the intensified U.S.-Israeli campaign of threats and aggression against the Arabs call for urgent action to stop further deterioration of the Arab situation and to work intensively for a unified Arab stand to pool Arab resources, which are many and diversified. These resources must be used in the service of the main Arab issue — the Palestine question — and in the confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist danger, which has been proven to be a direct threat to all Arabs. Therefore, confronting this danger is a general Arab responsibility. There msut not be any hesitation or reluctance in assuming this responsibility. Effective Arab solidarity, joint Arab action, and pooling all Arab resources in the battle against the Zionist enemy and its supporters is the way to thwart this danger, repulse aggression, and achieve victory in the battle of pan-Arab destiny.

Al-Asad Returns

JN061148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. President Hafiz al-Asad left the Jordanian capital following the completion of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

Irrigation Minister Meets Iranian Energy Minister

LD061232 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 6, IRNA — The Syrian minister of irrigation, 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, said here Monday [5 May] that imperialism and Zionism tried to halt progress of the Islamic revolution of Iran by imposing a war through the "insane" Saddam Husayn of Iraq. The Syrian minister, speaking in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Energy Minister Mohammad Taki Banki and the accompanying delegation, expressed interest of his country in further expanding bilateral ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meanwhile, Banki stressed that strengthening of economic relations between the two countries would further consolidate their progressive stance against imperialism and Zionism. He added that Iran was ready to render its technical know-how in the field of dam building and irrigation to Syria.

In a meeting with the Syrian minister of electricity, Kamil al-Baba, Banki noted that the main factor in flourishment of economy in Iran in the post-revolution era has been supplying villages with electricity. He added that since the 1979 Islamic revolution, 20,000 villages have been provided with electricity while the figure in prerevolution period stood at 4,000.

Banki and his accompanying delegation are scheduled to hold talks with the Syrian ministers of economy and foreign trade, and higher education. The Iranian delegation, visiting Syria at the invitation of the Syrian irrigation minister, upon the conclusion of its official visit will meet and talk with Syrian president and prime minsiter Wednesday [8 May]. The delegation is comprised of officials from Ministries of Plan and Budget, Energy, Construction Jihad, and Mostazafin (Oppressed) Foundation.

Report of U.S. Cruise Missiles in Region Noted

JN070547 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Washington — It was announced in Washington yesterday that the U.S. naval forces have received an order to send new vessels, equipped with cruise missiles, to the Mediterranean, including the submarine *Atlanta* and that this is part of the emergency plan and in case of a new aggression against Libya. CBS television network says that it seems that the U.S. Administration has decided to use cruise missiles instead of planes in any attack it may carry out in the Mediterranean in order not to endanger the lives of U.S. pilots. CBS affirms that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz supports a new military operation against Libya. The Pentagon declined to comment on the report that new vessels equipped with cruise missiles are being sent to the Mediterranean.

Damascus Press on 'Star Wars,' Arab Solidarity

JN070637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 May 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "A Serious Development in the U.S.-Israeli Alliance" *AL-THAWRAH* says: What the Reagan administration has undertaken by concluding an agreement that enables Israel to participate in the Star Wars program is a serious step in the U.S. support for the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. This becomes more clear through this agreement that was signed by Weinberger for the United States and by Rabin for Israel. This means that the Untied States deals with Israel on the basis of giving it priority even over its NATO allies. This also shows that the United States has incorporated the region into its aggressive strategic plans and that it will not hesitate to bring dreadful catastrophes to the region after having planted Israel in it as the major source of terrorism, aggression, and expansion.

Under the headline "Joint Arab Action" *TISHRIN* says: The general state of affairs in the Arab reigon is serious and calls for caution and alertness, and for pooling potentialities and efforts, and uniting stands to secure the necessary requisites for the protracted struggle with the Arab nation's enemies represented by Israel and the United States. Syria's political moves on the Arab level aim to encourage joint Arab action to achieve an effective Arab solidarity to direct all guns toward these enemies, reveal the perils of capitulation, and define the practicable courses that may lead to the aspired just peace which will restore rights and safeguard the homeland and dignity. Syria will continue to support any joint Arab effort and any Arab move that will attain the Arabs objectives and foil enemy conspiracies.

Rabin Comments on ‘Star Wars,’ Syria, Bermuda Affair

TA070636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Israel yesterday became the third foreign country, after the United Kingdom and West Germany, to officially join the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] program. In addition, Israel asked to be permitted to enjoy the status of NATO countries in terms of receiving U.S. development and research funds. This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last night after his meetings with U.S. Administration leaders in Washington. Razi Barqay heard from the defense minister about Israel's expectations from the star wars project, the change in the U.S. stance on Arab terror, and the Bermuda affair.

[Begin recording][Barqay] U.S. budget cuts compel Israel to look for additional sources of aid, the defense minister said, explaining that this prompted his request that the Americans make Israel's status equal to that of NATO countries. NATO countries benefit from special funds which funnel monies for research and development, and there is no reason why Israel should not be added to the list of beneficiaries. Another channel for aid is of course the SDI program. The agreement signed yesterday enables us to compete with U.S. companies on equal terms, and we will do so only in those spheres which will promote our technology, Rabin said.

[Rabin] Taking into consideration the budgetary limitations with regard to the Israeli military and civilian research and development bodies, we thought it best to participate in the star wars project and to hope and expect that the United States will assign us research work in our fields of expertise, thereby ensuring that the research would also be applicable to Israel's security problems. I have no doubt that the Americans will not invite us to participate in matters related to space itself. However, work has been done in Israel in spheres such as modern communications, computers, laser beams, and electromagnetic cannons. We have the beginnings of an infrastructure in these spheres, but its development is limited by lack of resources.

[Barqay] Rabin's Washington visit follows the U.S. anti-Libyan attack and the firm declaration by the Western countries in Tokyo. He has no argument with the Americans about the need to use force against countries which give cover to terror, but he admits that the emphases of Jerusalem and Washington are different. We put the emphasis on Damascus, he said, while Washington puts the emphasis on Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Rabin] From the U.S. point of view, the target is Libya. I think Libya is a leading country in the sphere of terror, and its activity has direct implications for us, too. Concretely speaking, Israel sees Syria as both a military and a terrorist threat. Therefore, our primary problem is Syria.

[Barqay] There is no doubt that the U.S. anti-Libyan action is also a signal to Damascus, Rabin said, but he added that he neither proposed nor asked the U.S. Administration whether it intends to use force against Syria.

The Bermuda issue did not arise in the talks. It is clear to the Americans that Israel is not involved. The Americans discovered rogues on both sides of the deal: The buyers never really intended to buy the arms, while the dealers only intended to take the money and run. If the Americans had asked me — and they did not, the defense minister emphasizes — I would have told them that selling Israeli planes to Iran would be like trying to sell the New York Empire State Building to a third party. [end recording]

‘Dangerous’ Terror Cell Uncovered in Jerusalem Area

TA060956 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amuyal]

[Text] An intensive police and security service investigation into two murders and two attempted murders commited in East Jerusalem over the past two months has uncovered what police have called one of the most dangerous and well-organized terror cells in recent memory.

Twenty young men from East Jerusalem and surrounding villages — thought to be members of Abu Musa's [Sa‘id Musa Muragha's] terrorist group — were arrested last week. Ten of the suspects were previously convicted of being members of a terror organization, planting explosive devices and murdering a German tourist in Jerusalem in 1981.

Information concerning the arrested suspects, including the men involved in the Ahmad Jibril prisoner exchange last year, was released yesterday after a court rescinded a week-old ban on news relating to the case.

Police say three of the suspects — ‘Ali Bazayan, Ibrahim Al-‘Awdah and ‘Ali Muslimani, convicted terrorists released in the Jibril prisoner exchange — travelled to Jordan to receive money and instructions for terrorist acts. Bazayan, who returned to Israel over eight months ago, is suspected of being the gang's leader.

Bazayan, a 29-year-old Old City resident, was blinded when a bomb he planted in the car of East Jerusalem night club owner ‘Abdallah Sus blew up in his face. Bazayan reportedly suspected Sus of collaborating with the General Security Services.

Police expect to charge the 20 suspects with membership in a terror organization, illegal possession of handguns, and involvement in a series of terrorist acts, including the March 7 shooting of American tourist David Blumenfeld in the Old City, the April 13 murder of Israeli businesswoman Zehave Ben-‘Ovadya, the April 16 shooting of 42-year-old German tourist Issoud Reight on the Via Dolorosa, and the April 25 murder of 25-year-old British tourist Paul Appelby near the Garden Tomb in East Jerusalem.

THE JERUSALEM POST has learned that Muslimani, 30, of Al-Ram, is suspected of firing the shot that killed Ben-‘Ovadya in her third-floor office. *THE POST* has also learned that 32-year-old ‘Isam Jandal, of Ra‘s al-Amud, is suspected of killing Appelby.

Police uncovered six handguns during their investigation, including the 22-calibre pistol thought to be the murder weapon in the Ben-'Ovadya and Appelby slayings. All the confiscated weapons were stolen from private homes, according to police sources. Three handguns were stolen from an apartment in Jerusalem's Bet Hakerem neighbourhood, and the remaining three guns were reportedly stolen from flats in Ma'oz Ziyyon, Zefat and Jerusalem's Talpiyyot neighbourhood.

Police are now investigating whether Jewish criminals carried out the break-ins and sold the weapons to terrorists. But no Jewish suspects have been arrested in connection with the terror gang.

A police representative told the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court judge, 'Ezra Kama that the two murders, as well as the murder attempts, were conducted in a similar manner, with one man firing a single shot at close range while accomplices were posted in nearby alleyways to watch out for passersby and block all access routes. The 20 were remanded for 15 days by the court.

Gen Levi Calls For Action Against Gaza Terrorists

TA061635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that if the IDF fails to meet the challenge of the increased number of terrorist attacks in the Gaza Strip, hostile actions in that area will increase even more. The chief of staff said that the Army must view the reduction in the number of attacks as a challenge which must be met with all possible measures. Lt Gen Levi visited the Gaza Strip and the Tall al-Sultan area today. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Dor] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi concluded a tour to the Gaza Strip and a series of meetings with officers and soldiers with a call to the armed forces, the security services, and the Civilian Administration to do everything possible to combat the increase in the number of terrorist attacks in the Gaza Strip recently. Let us recall that last Saturday an Israeli Arab was stabbed in Gaza and a hand grenade was discovered when children were playing football. In the Shatti refugee camp there were six incidents of Molotov cocktail attacks recently:

[Levi] This increase can be checked. But from my experience this will not happen by itself. It will not stop unless we combat it. It can even continue to increase, because it is like a flood: One person commits an attack and spreads the story, another hears about it and wants to do the same. Unfortunately there are many people here who want to attack us. There is no lack of motivation here.

[Ben-Dor] After every terrorist attack, the military force must react quickly in order to catch the terrorists in the act, not even 5 or 10 minutes after the act. When there is a Molotov cocktail attack which ends in the capture of the assailant, this has an influence not only in the sense that you have solved the case, but only in terms of influencing all those who have such ideas or who are likely to be influenced to carry out attacks. [end recording]

Chief of Staff on IDF Readiness for Changes on Borders

TA070852 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0820 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says that the situation along the borders with Syria, Jordan, and Egypt may change, and although this may include changes which are inconceivable to us now, the IDF should prepare for this. The IDF does not want to launch a war if there is no real danger to the existence of the state, the chief of staff emphasized, but added that upheavals do occur.

The chief of staff also said that the past year was marked by the adaption of IDF activity to the scope of resources. The IDF is currently set up in a manner which enables it to fight terror in Lebanon without a military deployment there. Lt Gen Levi spoke at a toast with officers of an armored corp division on the occasion of Independence Day.

Security Forces Roadblocks Halt Studies at Al-Najah

TA070926 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 May 86 p 3

[Report by the correspondent in the territories]

[Text] Studies at Al-Najah University in Nabulus were not held over the past 2 days because of roadblocks placed on the access roads to the university by security forces.

Security forces have reported that the roadblocks were erected following reports that the students were planning to hold rallies on the campus. The sources claimed that only people who did not hold student cards were banned from entering the premises.

Envoy to Austria Urges Reserve in Waldheim Affair

TA070641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Mikah'el Elitzur, Israel's ambassador to Austria, has proposed that Israel not rush to determine a firm position on the Waldheim affair before a comprehensive study of the matter has been made. In a message Elitzur sent to the Foreign Ministry, he expresses reservations about the sharp attacks leveled against Waldheim. Elitzur believes Israel should not disrupt its correct relations with Austria at this time. In his opinion, the all-out attack on Waldheim only enhances his popularity.

Arab Lawyers Petition To Establish Bar Association

TA060959 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
6 May 86 p 2

[Report by Ron Jourard]

[Text] Six Arab lawyers on the West Bank petitioned the High Court yesterday for permission to establish a local bar association. The petitioners are among the 180 lawyers who practise despite a ban declared by the Jordanian Bar Association in 1967.

When the boycott was declared, 150 lawyers were practising in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Of these, 70 resumed work in 1970, for which they were disbarred by Amman. Another 110 lawyers have been licensed to work in the West Bank since 1967.

The lawyers say the association is needed to regulate lawyer-client relations, to fix the rights and duties of lawyers, and to deal with such matters as their pensions. A bar association was set up in Gaza in 1979 for the 48 lawyers working there at the time, the petition noted.

In 1984, the lawyers said in their petition, they sought permission from the military commander of the West Bank to set up a bar association in accordance with Jordanian law, which is still in force in the territories. The military commander rejected the request, prompting the petitioners to file an application in the High Court, last November.

In response to that petition, the military government set up a lawyers' council for them in February. But the council, established under Military Order 1164, is not an independent body — all its members are appointed by the head of the Civil Administration.

The petitioners yesterday asked the court to order the defence minister, the commander of the West Bank, and the head of the Civil Administration to show cause why the lawyers should not be able to set up an independent association under Jordanian law.

They argue that under international law they have a right of association and claim that the respondents' main motive for rejecting their request to establish an association was to prevent free elections.

MA'ARIV Examines Syrian Overtures to Jordan

TA061207 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 May 86 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Stopover in Amman"]

[Text] The Israeli Government currently has irrefutable proof that holders of Syrian diplomatic passports had briefed the terrorist who was planning to plant a bomb aboard the El Al aircraft in London, and that they aided him and transported him from the airport to the Syrian Embassy in London.

Nonetheless, Israel is in no rush to issue warnings to the Syrian Government, just as it has refrained from reacting to the information it has that the Syrian Army has set up new antiaircraft defense ditches in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon.

Syria has, nonetheless, been showing signs of nervousness following President Reagan's announcement that if Damascus' involvement in terrorist activity is proved, an operation against it would not be ruled out. It is true that Secretary of State George Shultz tried to soften that announcement with the assurance that the United States has no such plan, but Damascus has, nevertheless, not calmed down and remains quite panicked. Israel is not interested in increasing tension in the region by issuing a public warning to Damascus.

The Bonn government, which had evidence of Syrian involvement in terrorist acts on German soil, opted to transmit quiet advice to Damascus. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in Belgrade with the Syrian president and recommended that he cease aiding terrorism, lest the Western countries be forced to support the active steps President Reagan has suggested.

President al-Asad does not need the political fallout from the Chernobyl explosion to notice that the Soviet Union is in economic and political distress. Syria has seen that Moscow failed to come to the assistance of an Arab country under attack — namely Libya when it was attacked by the United States. Syria drew the proper inferences regarding itself, too, and may have even drawn the conclusion that it must not cross the "red line" in provoking the United States and its allies in the region.

It therefore does not stand to reason that President al-Asad will, at this stage, ask Jordan's King Husayn to deploy Syrian missiles on Jordanian soil. This would be a provocation, and one may safely guess that the Syrian president is not prepared to assume such responsibility.

Al-Asad's visit to Amman follows Shim'on Peres' announcement of the tacit diplomacy he has been maintaining with Husayn, and could perhaps even be the result of this statement. Each time the word is out about Israeli contacts with Husayn, Jordan tries to balance these clandestine talks by ceremonious exchanges of visits between its leaders and Egyptian, Syrian and Saudi statesmen. The secret of Husayn's survival lies in maintaining the delicate balance in his contacts with all his neighbors.

Syria's readiness to participate in this Jordanian charade stems from Damascus' desire to sabotage any Israeli-Jordanian agreement, even if it is reached through U.S. mediation. Furthermore, the Syrians believe that U.S. mediation carries greater potential for securing an agreement which would isolate Syria from the confrontation states. Therefore, whenever the Syrians sense that such mediation is about to yield fruit, they try to create tension along the border and deter Jordan from taking additional steps. Peres' calming statements that the understandings with Jordan were achieved through U.S. mediation are not making things any easier for Syria; on the contrary, they feed its suspicions. Syria would normally try to heat up tension along the border, but since its ally the Soviet Union is currently suffering from the Chernobyl shock while Syria itself is still puzzled about the Soviet placidity in the face of the U.S. bombing of Libya, Al-Asad preferred to choose another path: He wants to prevent U.S. mediation from scoring successes in Israeli-Jordanian contacts by growing closer to Jordan.

This is not merely intended to procure Jordanian electricity for southern Syria, which suffers from a serious shortage, but mainly to kill time in the interim period during which the Soviet Union is incapable of providing Syria with the assistance it needs.

The explosion at Chernobyl exposed many weaknesses in the Soviet regime, but Al-Asad did not have to wait that long to feel them.

Syria, struggling in the midst of a grave economic crisis, received multitudes of Soviet tanks and aircraft but far less economic assistance than Israel and Egypt were given by the United States. Al-Asad will not be able to complain to Moscow, because the Soviet Union itself is in a serious economic predicament. Oil and gas exports would have provided the Soviet Union with 60 percent of its hard currency income, but the slump in oil prices has weakened the Soviet economy.

Moscow is presently forced to conduct its political negotiations with Washington from a position of economic weakness, and this did not go undetected by its allies in the Middle East — Al Asad included. The United States, encouraged by the Soviet weakness, was able to launch an offensive against international terrorism, which had previously been nurtured by the Soviet Union as part of its support of "liberation movements." And now, with the iron of the war against terrorism still hot, the Chernobyl affair happened, uniting the Western nations in their criticism of Soviet wrongdoing.

This is the backdrop for the Tokyo summit, aimed at fortifying Western unity as the Soviet Union is emersed in the Chernobyl aftermath.

Under these circumstances, Al-Asad cannot expect any help from Moscow. He has thus been forced to await a Soviet counter-offensive that would restore its position in the balance between the superpowers.

Meanwhile, the Middle East can enjoy a time-out from the struggle between the superpowers during which the United States and its allies have the upper hand.

Yet there is no room for illusions. Its economic and social woes notwithstanding, the Soviet Union will sooner or later try to recapture the reins of political initiative in the region. Toward this end it may use the fear it has sown through the Chernobyl fallout to launch a campaign against the presence of the 6th Fleet (which includes submarines and nuclear ships) in the Mediterranean. Such a demand could serve as a sign to the Soviet clients in the Middle East that they should resume their subversive activity.

Al-Asad's stopover in Amman yesterday marked a milestone that offered him salvation from the kind of condemnation his ally, Al-Qadhdhafi, received in the communique issued in Tokyo.

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Libya's Al-Bishari 5 May
LD061644 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 06/05/86 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received yesterday here Libyan secretary to trade and economy, Muhammad al-Bishari. The talks ranged over bilateral cooperation and actions already initiated and new prospects in this field.

Bendjedid Receives Officials From Burkina Faso, Chad
LD051311 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 05/05/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid received Sunday [4 May] the Minister of Justice in Burkina Faso Captain Blaise Compaore. Captain Compaore is bearing a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, President of Burkina Faso to President Bendjedid. President Bendjedid also received envoy of Chad president. The Chadian State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Korom was bearing a message from Hissein Habre to the head of State.

Burkinabe Official Comments, Departs
LD061355 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 06/05/86 (APS) — Burkina Faso Justice Minister Blaise Compaore left Algiers yesterday following a several day visit to Algeria. Compaore conferred with Justice Minister Mohamed Kharroubi and the People's National Army Chief of Staff Major General Mostefa Benloucif. Mr Compaore told the press shortly before his departure that his visit to Algeria enabled him to see the Algerian people's endeavours to strengthen their freedom and increase production to live up to challenges generated by the economic international situation. "We could see during our visit to the Algiers International Fair the progress achieved by the Algerian economy. We have also been impressed by the iron and steel works of El Hadjar, which is reflective of the development of the Algerian industry."

Commenting on his talks with Major General Benloucif, the Burkinabe minister declared, "We did not talk of war but peace. We discussed how air armies [as received] could contribute toward the economic and social development of our countries."

On his encounter with the head of state, Mr Compaore said: "My meeting with President Chadli, Algerian people and its leaders [was used to express] the gratefulness of our people for the multifaceted support lent by Algeria to the Burkinabe revolution.

"Our talks also took up bilateral cooperation and major international issues, namely Middle East problems." He added this visit was an occasion to know Algeria better and especially the principles the Algerian society is built on. "I leave Algiers confident as to the future of cooperation between our two countries," the Burkinabe minister concluded.

Communique on Benin Party Visit Released
PM021417 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Text of joint FLN-Benin People's Revolutionary Party communique issued in Algiers]

[Text] At the FLN Party's invitation and in the framework of the close relations which unite Algeria and Benin, a delegation from the Benin's People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] headed by Vincent Guezodje, member of the PRPB central committee politburo and minister of secondary and higher education, made a friendly working visit to Algeria 8 through 15 April 1986.

During its visit the Benin delegation was granted an audience by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Central Committee permanent secretariat.

The political talks, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and militant solidarity between the PRPB delegation and the FLN Party delegation headed by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee permanent secretariat in charge of the foreign relations sector, enabled the two parties to carry out a broad review of the international situation and to inform each other about the tasks being accomplished in the two countries to fulfil the objectives laid down by the two revolutions' respective platforms.

As part of the broad similarity of views which characterized talks between the PRPB and the FLN Party in the international sphere, the two delegations stressed that the critical economic situation prevailing particularly in Africa has deteriorated dangerously in the past decade as a result of the systematic plundering of the African continent's resources by the international capitalist system striving to prevent the establishment of a new world economic order.

The two delegations stressed that the strengthening of responsible, dynamic South-South cooperation free from any control, based on a national "self-reliance" policy remains the main way of safeguarding national independence and social progress for the African peoples.

The two parties highlighted the preeminent role which the OAU should play, by its smooth running, in strengthening the cohesion of African countries in support of the OAU's political, economic, social, and cultural ideals and objectives.

At the same time as action to take up the economic challenge, the completion of decolonization remains the major concern of the African peoples and their continental organization.

The FLN Party and the PRPB consider that peace and security in Africa and the Arab world are still seriously threatened by the hegemonistic policy of imperialist circles and their agents who are stepping up aggressions against the African and Arab peoples.

The two delegations strongly condemned the cowardly and criminal attack perpetrated by the United States against the Libyan Socialist Arab Jamahiriyah. This unspeakable attack not only amounts to state terrorism but constitutes a veritable unilateral act of war.

It clearly exposes the Reagan administration's designs in its attempts to tame the Third World peoples and impose by force American solutions to the problems facing the world.

The FLN Party and the PRPB expressed their full support for the Libyan people in the defense of their homeland.

The two parties strongly condemn the active and multifaceted support given by the United States to the Zionist entity, to the racist Pretoria regime, and to the gangs of armed mercenaries fighting the African and Arab peoples.

The two parties reaffirm their full and complete solidarity with the South Africa, Namibian, West Saharan, and Palestinian peoples who, under the leadership of the ANC, SWAPO, the Polisario, and the PLO respectively are fighting to safeguard their right to self-determination and independence.

The two delegations support all initiatives which correspond to the fundamental right of peoples to determine their own future.

To this end the two parties welcomed the efforts made by the Frontline countries to step up the combination of their means of struggling against the Pretoria racist regime, encouraging efforts aimed at securing full implementation of OAU Resolution 104 to speed up the process of decolonizing the West Sahara, especially the efforts made by the OAU and the United Nations to achieve this.

The PRPB supports President Chadli Bendjedid's recent proposal for holding a Palestine National Council meeting to strengthen unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance in face of Zionism and imperialism.

In this sharply deteriorated international political context, the FLN Party and the PRPB think that the Nonaligned Movement holds a crucial position for the establishment of international peace and security and provides a suitable framework for fulfilling the aspirations of the Third World peoples to freedom, independence, and progress.

The FLN Party and the PRPB express their profound attachment to positive nonalignment and remain convinced that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare will consolidate the Third World peoples' front in their struggle against the forces of exploitation and domination.

The two parties welcome the complete identity of views which prevailed during their talks; they note with satisfaction that relations of cooperation between the two countries are undergoing a positive development; the two parties pledge to further strengthen this cooperation for the two peoples' benefit.

The PRPB delegation expressed its sincere thanks to the FLN Party for the warm and fraternal welcome it was given during its visit to Algeria.

LIBYA

U.S. Serviceman's Body Said Found Near Al-Zawiyah

LD062217 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1953 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] [Announcer] As our victories rapidly follow one upon the other, as our abilities rapidly expand, as our civilized achievements grow, the evidence of U.S.-NATO terrorism under the administration of the child-murderer Reagan and his vile allies continues to grow. Further evidence has come forward on the steadfastness of the proud Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyah, the people who rejected capitulation and humiliation, who rejected subservience and kneeling to the aggressors who tried to violate their freedom, who confronted their fleets and their destructive war machine — these people faced them with the firmness of heros and the fortitude of real men, and the aggressors were burned in the skies over the Jamahiriyah, and they were drown in its waters.

Today, on the shores of the brave city of Al-Zawiyah, the corpse of one of Reagan's dogs was found, the corpse of one who participated in the barbaric aggression against our secure people, one who came to kill children and women to terrorize a people who do not fear their terrorism. These people have sworn to make sacrifices, believing that victory is for the free revolutionaries and that Al-Fatih will remain for ever, baptized by the fire of struggle and nourished by the people's hearts and souls.

[Unidentified reporter] Brother viewer strugglers, sons of pride and dignity, the evidence concerning the U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression, under the leadership of the coward child-murderer Reagan and his allies, at the forefront of whom is the criminal Thatcher, continues to come in, just as our victories follow one upon the other, and as the evidence on the steadfastness and heroism of the proud Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyah continues to grow — a proud people who were able to deter and stop the aggressors, who were able to destroy their arrogance.

Brothers, on previous days we presented the world with much evidence of the wreckage of the aircraft that were destroyed in our burning skies by our air defenses. Today, on the shores of the municipality of Al-Zawiyah, on the shores of the city of Al-Zawiyah, the sea throws back the corpse of a rabid dog who participated in the sinful aggression against peaceful people — the body was burned in the sky, and drowned in the water. This corpse might be the person called (Lawrence) whose helmet you have already seen; it might also be the body of someone else, as the number of dogs is large.

[Video shows a body, about 6-feet tall, on the beach in a gray suit with red patches on the shoulders. The head, hands and feet are of an unnatural white color and the body is distended inside the suit. No shoes or boots cover the feet; the feet are partly covered with socks. Camera focuses on the hand of someone putting money on a paper tissue on the corpse's stomach. A water bottle can be seen on the thigh of the body and nine pistol bullets are placed next to the money. An open pocket knife can also be seen on the shoulder of the body. The camera then moves to crowds in civilian clothes surrounding the body and chanting.] This corpse, however, is accompanied by evidence linking it to the United States and Zionism. The evidence includes: a wedding ring engraved with the name of (?Blanca Linda); 14 U.S.-made pistol bullets; $59.00; 10.00 pounds; a U.S.-made water bottle and lighter. Tomorrow, the sea will throw back more remnants of the aggressors. This is a lesson they will never forget. Let them know that they will drown in our seas, that they will burn in our skies, that the will of the free revolutionaries is indestructable. God's will is that the faithful be free. The revolutionary struggle is continuing, and Al-Fatih will remain forever. Al-Fatih will remain victorious forever. God is great, God is greater than the schemes of the aggressors, and God is the best supporter for the wronged. [chanting: "God is great, God is like a storm, God will destroy the reactionaries God is great, God is like a storm, God will destroy the United States."]

This is the end of the unjust. This is the end of those who commit aggression against the proud Arab people. This is the end of anyone who tries to violate the dignity of this people. Let the world witness that the Jamahiriyah is able to defend itself, to defend its principles, to defend the whole Arab nation.

Brothers everywhere, masses of the Arab nation, This is a vile and dirty example of the crusading United States which tried to violate the dignity of this people and the dignity of the whole Arab nation. The dignity of the Arab nation will be greater than all the vile and dirty attempts of the dirty Zionist dog Reagan and his base old bitch Thatcher.

[Chants] (Raspberry) to you Reagan and to your fleet.

[Second unidentified reporter] Brothers, we have seen more evidence on the downfall of arrogance and terrorism, the downfall of child-murderers. The Libyan Arab people have proven that its skies are burning and its waters are drowning U.S. arrogance and U.S. terroriam — the child-murderers where drowned, they became food for the whales.

The Libyan Arab people are difficult to challenge and their defiance is strong. The Libyan Arab people will never keep quiet about injustice and terrorism. This is the end of the child-murderers — it will be death on the shores of this great Arab people. This is the end of the murderers and terrorists who came to terrorize peaceful children, to terrorize the Libyan arab people who believe in their freedom, dignity and pride. Here our shores have thrown back the corpses of the dogs, the rotten corpses, to prove that this is a great people who are steadfast.

Brothers, as a result of the evidence which emerges every day from the waters of this great people to prove that its skies are burning and that its waters are drowning, that the people are full of defiance and steadfastness and are able to challenge and destroy the murderers of children, and are able to turn them into corpses to be thrown back by the water on the beaches of this great people. [sentence as heard] Here is great historic evidence that proves the greatness of this great people.

We are broadcasting to you from the municipality of Al-Zawiyah. Brothers viewers, until we meet again in another despatch, we greet you from the municipality of Al-Zawiyah. Peace be on you and God's mercy and blessings. [Chanting: "God is great, God is a storm upon the reactionaries, God will destroy them."

Additional Reaction to Tokyo Economic Summit

Tokyo Explosions at Al-Qadhdhafi Bidding

LD061244 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 6 May (JANA) — In response to the brother leader of the revolution's instigation to the Japanese people to escalate their wrath and indignation at the convocation of the 7th conspiratorial summit conference in Japan, the Japanese capital this morning witnessed a long series of explosions against the subway stations in the heart of the capital.

U.S. Said Planning Attacks

LD061535 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On the failure of Tokyo summit and the fall of child-murderers Thatcher and Reagan, in a dark abyss, JANA's Political Affairs editor says that following the conspiratorial resolutions passed by the failed Tokyo summit according to all criteria and aimd the increase in the consciousness of the Japanese people and the stepping up of its vigorous indignation to face this summit used by the child-murderers to back their Nazi propensities, nothing has been left unused in the hands of Reagan, the new Hitler, except the continuation in intensifying the situation and moving his aircraft carriers towards the Sea of Japan. He will then make the necessary preparation to launch raids on them, these people to kill its children in the light of the unanimous decision taken by this people to use the weapon of violence to foil this summit besides the other decision on wrecking U.S. military forces being amassed on the Japanese Archipelago.

(?Nothing) is left now before the new Hitler save ordering his aircraft carriers to besiege Napoli in preparation to strike at it, murdering its innocent children in the wake of the revenge of the Italian people in this city for its pride by stabbing two U.S. Marines who molested the people of Napoli in one of its streets.

The revolving wheel of the roulette now goes on and on and with it goes more wild and mad the new Hitler to give his orders to his warplanes to fly towards Sri Lanka to kill Tamil children after its youth have made him frightened to death.

Even West Germany. Reagan has decided to bombard it and kill its innocent children transforming its cities into burnt-off shells and ashes following the violent blast that wrecked his military vehicles and oil tanks.

JANA's Political Editor has concluded by stressing that the scenario of failure and defeat brought in by the new Nazi will make him end up in a dark abyss closing a black and bloody leaf in the history of mankind. Future, the editor continues, will be alongside the peoples and their ever-illuminating will. Most importantly, the Palestinian Arab people will return to its homeland stretching from the river to the sea.

'Conspiratorial' Summit Hit

LD061628 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In response to the incitement of the leader of the revolution to the Japanese people to step up its indignation against the holding of the conspiratorial Tokyo summit on its soil, the Japanese capital, Tokyo, has witnessed this morning a spate of explosions directed against underground stations in the midst of tokyo.

Japanese police sources have said that 18 bombs have gone off this morning simultaneously in the underground stations in Tokyo, pointing out that these bombs have been provided with timing equipments. Political observers in Tokyo have stressed that these blasts witnessed today indicate an organized work despite the massive security precautions being taken for the first time in Japan. Additionally, they point out, these explosions come as an escalation of the popular fury and indignation prevailing on the living forces in Japan towards the holding of the seven industrial countries summit attended by child-murderers, Reagan and Thatcher.

In the (?meantime), leaflets have been widely distributed down the streets of Tokyo vigorously condemning the holding of the conspiratorial summit and the receiving of child-murderers, terrorist Reagan and Thatcher. The leaflets and the posters stuck on the walls of the city buildings have stressed that the free and furious Japanese people, despite the precautions and the use of large number of police force and the army, have managed to wreck the barricades and obstacles and strike with rockets the place in which this conspiratorial summit was held. The leaflets have stressed that Reagan and Thatcher who gave their orders to murder children and innocent elderly men and women in Great al-Jamahiriyah should be executed, being terrorist criminals coming to Tokyo to wage a new world war.

Liaison Bureau Communique Issued

LD062325 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today issued a communique concerning the conference of the seven industrialized states in Tokyo. This is the text of the communique:

The United States and Britain have not found a cover for their failure to persuade the world that there is a justification for the crime they have committed against the people of the Jamahiriyah — children, women and old people — and against peace and security in the Mediterranean region, and for laying international security and peace open to danger, except by imposing a subject to the summit of the industrialized states held in Tokyo, under the title of so-called state terrorism.

Despite the failure of the United States and Britain to find a way of saying that the use of force, the threat of force, and the killing of children and women accord with international law, the other states have found a justification for their submission to U.S. official terrorism by saying that the measures of boycotting and discriminating against states and their citizens are matters that can be accepted or justified internationally.

The industrialized states have failed during their meeting in Tokyo to establish a definition for terrorism, and they have failed to define the causes of violence or ways of tackling it. They have also deliberately failed to touch upon the American-Atlanticist aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Their main concern was to justify the measures they have adopted for American terrorism under the umbrella of the Western and industrialized states. But the United States was the biggest loser since the delegates in Tokyo did not dare to say that the use of force, killing, and the threat to use force can be considered as a measure in accordance with the provisions of international law.

The nonaligned states, individually and in groups, have touched upon the issue of violence in the international community, and have asked that a definition be established for it, for its motivations, and ways and means for bringing it to an end be defined in an international framework that would agree on the measures to be taken. But the industrialized states have ignored this matter and prepared a plan of action that they have laid down individually or in groups without submitting it to any international organization or body.

The nonaligned states have also rejected and denounced aggression and killing as one of the means governing relations between states. They have condemned the American-British barbaric invasion. They have at the same time called for a conference to study the phenomenon of terrorism.

The trend taken by the Tokyo conference shows the extent of the contempt of the Western states for international legitimacy. They have defined measures that they believe must be adopted by the international community as a basis to tackle terrorism without holding consultations about them or submitting them a priori to international organizations.

The United States has imposed its domination on its partners in the Western world, and it is now using them for the purpose of imposing its hegemony on the international community.

The Jamahiriyah is annoyed by the hypocrisy characterizing the Tokyo communique in singling it out for being that the United States claims is a supporter for what it terms terrorism. This was in fact already prepared, since these states decided and prepared the aggression. The mentioning of the name of the Jamahirayah was based on a deliberate intention to justify this aggression and to pass it off. But what annoys the civilized world is the fact that the heads of major states and governments meet at this delicate time of international peace and security without daring to condemn the violation of a major principle of international law and a main objective of the United Nations, namely avoiding the use of force or threat to use force in international relations.

The Tokyo conference has presented a message to the world — the message of domination and the imposition of views without closing the door to the use of force and aggression against small peoples and peoples defending rights, justice, and freedom.

The United Nations and the other international organizations, whether regional, international, general, or specialized organizations, whose names the delegates have tried to implicate in the communique, are called upon to reject that on agenda be set for them by a minority, or a plan of action by a state or a group of states representing a minority in the international community, which have violated the UN Charter and international law.

Message to Arab League

LD060100 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison yesterday [6 May] sent a message to the Arab League secretary general about the U.S. Administration's escalation of its aggressive attack against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by adopting more terrorist measures, adopting policies of hegemony, and by inviting its allies, at the Tokyo meeting, to adopt measures aimed at a state of war against one of the Arab nation's countries.

The message pointed out that the countries participating in the conference responded to the U.S. demand by issuing a statement, about what they called international terrorism, in which they declared that they stand against the Jamahiriyah.

They also approved the measures, adopted previously which George Shultz has said amount to a political and economic siege and isolation. He even expressed in a press conference afterward the intention to use force against the Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in his message to the Arab League secretary general, pointed out that this grave escalation of the U.S.-European-Japanese position comes after the armed U.S.-British aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, the effects of which are still present, and which is condemned by all the peoples and governments of the world.

The message also said: The Tokyo conference, and the statements which followed it, proved that the United States and its partners are continuing to work isolating the Jamahiriyah, politically and economically, and to threaten launching a war against it on the pretext of destroying terrorism.

They issued a statement which included a plan of action against the Jamahiriyah, in particular, in an attempt to justify the U.S.-British aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to distract attention from its effects and to prepare for another attack, at all levels and by all means.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concluded his message to the Arab League secretary general by saying that this stand requires you to adopt the suitable measures, authorized to you by the Arab League charter in order to combat this fierce attack, including issuing a statement by the Arab League general secretariat and calling for statements from the member Arab countries and mobilizing all the available means to face up to this aggression.

Tripoli 'Reports' on Bush Sanaa Press Conference

NC070748 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush made a number of press statements during his recent visit to Arab Gulf countries, which included Saudi Arabia and the YAR. He held a press conference in Yemen at the conclusion of his visit. In view of the importance to the Arab citizen of his statements and to inform the Arab masses, we report the following:

REUTER: Reports from the White House speak of the executive's full agreement to fight — or attack — Libya after your return. What is the truth behind this?
Bush: The first step in the plan drawn from the beginning of Libyan terrorism is to destroy the antiaircraft missile bases on Libya's Mediterranean seashore and then to bomb three military airports in Tripoli: (Mu'ayshiyah), Al-'Adam, and Banghazi [as heard]. This is in addition to attacks on the country's basic installations, including oil installations.

REUTER: Won't the United States by this action lose its friendship with the Arab regimes?
Bush: U.S. relations with the Arabs are much stronger than all eventualities. When the United States acts, the entire world knows that the Arabs are with, not against it. My tour has involved a number of countries in the Arab Gulf, including the YAR. The main purpose of the visit was to see how far Arab reaction against the United States would go. The response we got from our friends, the Arab leaders, reassured us that events would not harm U.S. interests.

American television network [not further identified]: In case of war between Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States, how do you look on your relations with Yemen?
Bush: First, our relations with North Yemen are very strong. The latest U.S. achievement here is the extraction of Yemeni oil which will enable the new [as heard] Yemeni state to first of all step outside the circle of conflict and then outside the circle of military and media war. Libya is not part of the Arabs anymore, therefore everybody is with us.

Yemeni paper *AL-THAWRAH*: How do you describe Yemeni-U.S. relations? What is the effect of the war on relations between the two friendly countries?
Bush: U.S.-Yemeni relations are so strong that there can be absolutely no doubt about (?changes) regardless of the scale of a war between the United States and Libya. Our relations with Yemen are ages old. We in the United States are fully confident that Yemen is undergoing very stable phase thanks to the way President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has maintained its independence.

Yemeni paper *26 SEPTEMBER*: We have learned that imposing a policy of terrorism and force on people is doomed to utter failure. Lebanon and Vietnam are proof of this. How then can the United States interfere with the people's right to self-determination?
Bush: We do not impose our policy by force. But we will not allow anyone, Libya included, to threaten our interests or to try to infringe on the freedom of friendly and allied peoples in the Arab world or the rest of the globe.

Magazine *AL-MAJALLAH*: What have been the results of your visit to the Gulf states? Was athe purpose to get approval for the attack or are there other secrets?
Bush: U.S. relations with the Muslim Arab Gulf are strategic and known to the entire world. We discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to the oil and OPEC crisis. We do not deny that we did discuss the critical situation in the Mediterranean, including the right of the United States to defend itself and the interests of its Arab allies. They expressed sympathy with us — if not alliance — against the Green March, as they say in the Gulf states.

Bush gave his answers, and we and the Arab citizen ask in these bad times, times of inferiority and backsliding: How can Bush have the nerve to even discuss the U.S.-NATO attack on Libya with Arab countries and on top of it to proclaim aggression from an Arab territory and make these kinds of statements? We are airing these important questions and answers and leave it to the Arab citizen to draw the proper lessons, conclusions, and meanings.

UN Delegate Al-Turayki Traces U.S.-Libyan Relations

PM061038 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
26 Apr 86 p 17

[Article by Libyan UN Delegate Dr 'Ali al-Turayki entitled "The Libyan Noes"]

[Text] Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, the [former] Libyan foreign secretary, who a few days ago returned to his previous post as Libyan delegate to the United Nations, has exclusively written the following article for *AL-TADAMUN* following his arrival in New York and taking part in the Security Council debate of the U.S. aggression against Libya: The present problems between the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were not born today or in the recent past. They go back to several centuries when Libya was the first among the Arabs to confront the United States and to inflict upon it a defeat which history will never forget, that is, unless those who forge history decide to do so for their own ends.

The history of the Libyan-U.S. confrontation goes back to the time when the United States tried to attack Libya. The confrontation lasted 5 years, from 1800 to 1805. Its most prominent feature was the strike against the attacking U.S. fleet and the complete destruction of the ship *Philadelphia*, the fleet's most important ship. Later, in an attempt to seek revenge, the United States hired mercenaries from Egypt's western desert and invaded the Libyan district of Derna, but they were defeated. We must point here to the impact of that battle on the U.S. military forces, particularly the Marines whose song which they still sing today begins with the line: "From the Hills of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli." It is worth pointing out here that negotiations were held then between the American and the Libyan ambassadors in London. The former was Thomas Johnson [name as published], who a few years later became president, and the latter was 'Abd al-Rahman Bayt al-Mal.

One of the present problems between the United States and Libya is due to the Libyan revolution's expulsion of the U.S. troops who were stationed in five military bases in Libya and the closing down of these bases. Thus the United States lost one of its most important bases in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. It has used these bases in its aggression against the Arab nation as well as in the interest of the Zionist entity, Britain and France in 1956 and 1967.

In addition to ending the U.S military presence the Libyan revolution put an end to the U.S. polititical and economic presence represented in the oil monopoly companies.

What is the immediate problem between the United States and Libya? Some may find many answers to this question but it is clear and certain that there is no immediate problem between us. The fundamental problem between the Libyan revolution and the United States is the U.S. attitude toward the national Arab cause and the the Palestinian problem as well as the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation and its support for the Zionist entity. This is primarily the problem.

In this regard I would recall a meeting between former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and myself in 1980. The U.S. secretary told me then that there was no problem except that represented in what he called Libya's hindering of U.S. solutions in the Arab area.

There was also Libya's support for the Palestinian revolution and for resisting the U.S. occupation of Lebanon and of certain military bases in the Arab world. These are the causes of the problem between us. This is in addition to the Libyan revolution's stance on the questions of liberation in the world, such as in South Africa and Latin America as well as the Libyan revolution's serious efforts to achieve Arab unity because the United States' opportunity lies in the fragmentation and division which the Arab homeland is experiencing.

As a result of the Libyan revolution's attitudes the United States is pursuing a systematic policy of hostility toward Libya which reached its peak during President Reagan's era. This policy is evident in a vicious media campaign against the revolution's leadership and the Libyan people. It is also evident in a total economic blockade involving even the simplest things relating to health and agriculture. There is also the instigation of the European countries and the pressuring of them to boycott Libya in addition to the seizure of some of the Libyan assets in the United States.

The United States is well aware that Libya is a neutral [as published] state that decides its own policy, but the problem is that the United States, the Arab nation's principal enemy, wants agents and not friends; the United States has no friends in the Arab area. Many former and present officials in the U.S. Administration have told the Congress and the Senate that the United States has one friend, namely the Zionist enemy. This is a fact. If any Arab thinks that he is a friend of the United States he is mistaken because there is no difference between the United States and Israel. They are one and the same.

The main problem between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy is basically a problem between the United States and the

Arab nation because Israel is no more than a racist base for world imperialism.

I have already pointed to the fact that the United States sees in Libya the force of Arab rejection of its policy and the expression of the Arab nation's aspirations. For this reason it has sought, through several attempts, to eliminate the Libyan revolution, beginning with conspiracies and attempts to assassinate the revolution's leaders and graduating to direct military aggression, the most recent action of which was on Tuesday (15 April 1986) when the U.S. aircraft, with Britain's participation, carried out raids against civilian targets in the Jamahiriyah that resulted in the death of many women and children, including disabled children.

I would like here to point to the attitude of the Western countries, particularly Britain, toward this aggression and toward Arab causes. There has been a certain change in the European attitudes toward the national cause but essentially it still remains somewhat positive, particularly following the semi-united Arab stands during the period that followed the 1973 war. Europe is well aware that its interests are not linked to the U.S. interests and that the United States wants to exploit them to serve its own ends. Europe is linked to the Arab nation and had it not been for U.S. pressures the Arab-European dialogue would have succeeded.

Europe's refraining — with the exception of Margaret Thatcher — [in U.S. action against Libya] is an evidence of the fact that European interests are not tied to the U.S. interests and that Europe prefers to support the Arabs. We have condemned the British attitude although we were not surprised by it. Britain was the cause of the Arab problem for it has handed over Palestine to the Zionists and it is now refusing even to recognize the PLO or merely to meet some of the Palestinians.

I believe that Britain is the principal enemy of the Arabs; the United States is only its inheritor. But it appears that Britain has forgotten that the sun has set on its empire and it is finished and that it is time to do penance for its sins, for the Arab nation holds it responsible for the loss of Palestine.

There remain two important questions, the first of which being: What is the Arab nation's attitude toward this crusade against it which the Reagan administration is leading with direct aggression?

I believe that the time has come for the Arab nation to realize a fundamental fact, that its principal enemy is the United States and therefore it must mobilize all its capabilities and unify its ranks in the face of this danger. The claim that there are friendships with the United states is wrong. I challenge any friend to make it change its attitude, even if ostensibly, toward the national cause and the Palestinian problem. Of what use are such friendships — if they can be called friendships — if they are being used against the Arab nation's interests?

The second question is: What is the future of Arab-U.S. relations and, consequently, Libyan U.S. relations?

The answer to this question is simple and must basically depend on the U.S. attitude toward the national cause. If the United States continues to support the Zionist entity and if it continues its direct aggression, serious and firm stands must be adopted. The question of the continuation of the policy of economic blockade against the Libyan revolution must also be taken into consideration.

In the sphere of relations and mediations, it must be said that we for our part did not look for mediations between us and the United States. We did not discuss this with the Arab brothers whom I visited after the U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra. Our visit aimed at urging the Arab nation to pool its resources. We have no weakness or fear complex. We have no complex against meeting with the United States. We have already expressed our readiness to meet and hold a dialogue with the United States with the only condition that it should change its attitude and pursue a non-hostile policy toward the Arab nation. We are still prepared to meet with the Americans but we reject any conditions or change of our firm and principled stand on national issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem.

Finally, there is a fundamental and principal contradiction which, it appears, will continue. The United States is the leader of world imperialism while we are a revolution that it seeking liberation and working for the liberation of man everywhere. Our differences are basic, centering on issues of world liberation.

African Envoys Criticize Shultz' Statement

NC070814 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The dean of the African ambassadors in the Jamahiriyah and ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin issued the following statement last night:

I and the African ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah visited the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau to discuss the barbaric U.S. aggression on the Jamahriyah. We told the brother secretary of the committee the following:

1. We condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah.
2. We express support and backing for the Libyan Arab people.
3. We stress that the Libyan Arab people treats foreign residents well.

We were surprised by the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his description of the leader of the 1 September revolution as isolated and a terrorist. In the history of diplomacy, we had not heard a foreign minister of one state using such terms to talk about the president or leader of another. It is a discredited and rancorous language that also goes against the truth. Coilonel al-Qadhdhafi enjoys the support and respect of African people and governments in his capacity as the leader of a great revolution and a struggler for Africa's freedom and against racial discrimination. Shultz violated diplomatic tact just as the U.S. Administration violated international law through its criminal aggression on the Jamahiriyah. This calls for condemnation, particularly as it comes from a state claiming to be responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

We denounce the collaboration given to the U.S. Administration at the Tokyo meeting and the failed attempt of the participants to justify the U.S. attack by keeping silent on the subject and by involving the name of the Jamahiriyah in so-called terrorism. Shultz has exploited this collaboration and the Tokyo summit statement to continue his threats to use force. This poses a danger to international peace and security and demands more vigilance and caution among the peoples and countries of Africa and the Nonaligned Movement, so we can stand against this minority trying to impose its hegemony and domination on all nations.

Tripoli Cites Mugabe Denunciation of U.S. Attack

LD060245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, has denounced the barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He accused the government of the killer of children, Reagan, of practicing terrorism and the policy of force against the peoples aspiring to freedom, progress, and peace. He explained in a speech at the opening of the annual 22d meeting of the African Development Bank in Harare yesterday that the Washington administration was pursuing a hostile and decptive policy toward these peoples. It hit Libyan cities with bombs, killed children, and presented to the racist regime of South Africa every military and economic assistance.

Radio Ridicules Thatcher Call for More Tourism

LD060842 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration has found in the remnants of the United Kingdom — which used to be known as Great Britain — the support it was seeking. British Prime Minister Thatcher participated in the crime of savage aggression against the sons of the Libyan Arab people when she placed British territory at the disposal of the official state-sponsored terrorism practised by the Reagan Administration against the Jamahiriyah in the middle of April. Britain today is a mere propaganda trumpet and a watchdog of the U.S. Administration.

The old woman Thatcher — the child-killer — had her hands stained with the blood of Arab children, just as the hands of the old man Reagan — the child-killer — were stained. The fate being experienced by Americans today in various cities of the world is being experienced by the British too. The British and the Americans have been branded with shame. British soil is no longer safe even for foreign tourists who no longer have any confidence while visiting Britain as they fear for themselves when they set foot on the land of Thatcher, whose hands are stained with the blood of Libyan Arab children. Thatcher was not ashamed to beg tourists to visit Britain when, stopping in a U.S. state en route to Japan, she asked Americans and Europeans to resume their trips to London which they stopped making in the wake of her collusion in the crime of dual aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Thatcher tried to lure the tourists when she told them that Britain has the best police force in the world. True, Britain has a police force and police dogs which it used to intimidate Libyan Arab students who used to study in British establishments legally and according to legal conditions recognized by UNESCO, which condemned the expulsion of these students and their being prevented from completing their studies and regarded it as a flagrant violation of human rights and the UNESCO charter and a violation of UNESCO agreements on combating discrimination in the field of education and the monopoly of education.

This is the truth — the naked truth — behind Britain as seen by the whole world. Its police dogs, which it promised to use in protecting the tourists, will be of no benefit in removing the shame with which the entire British people have been branded as a result of the collusion with the leader of international terrorism — America — in killing children, the crime which made Reagan and Thatcher child-killers who should be tried before an international tribunal.

Sudanese Military Delegation Ends Visit

LD061635 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 6 MAY 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — Major General 8Umar Mohammad Farhat, commander of military operations of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli today after a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Benin Minister Makes Statement, Departs

LD070500 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. 'Tawfiq Ali Houdou' the minister of information and communications and the personal envoy of the president of the People's Republic of Benin and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today at the end of a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, Mr. Tawfiq renewed the condemnation of the Government and the people of the People's Republic of Benin of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He said that both the peoples of Libya and Benin work jointly against imperialism, for liberation and national sovereignty.

He added: "What we saw in Tripoli and Banghazi confirms the analysis of the Political Bureau of the Benin Party which described the U.S. aggression as 'state terrorism'. What we saw also proved the barbarism and terrorism of the U.S. government in its strike against civilian targets killing children, old people and women". He confirmed that what Benin witnessed recently in popular demonstrations denouncing this aggression, confirms the steady standing of the government and the people of Benin with the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He indicated that the many gains been achieved, thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution, in various fields were the reason behind the U.S. imperialist hatred towards the Libyan people and its great revolution.

SUDAN

Reportage on Elections in Constituent Assembly

Assembly Meets, Elects Speaker

JN061123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly opens session here today to complete its procedural sessions which began here last April 26. The agenda of this session started by taking oaths by those who did not swear-in last session. The session will then elect its speaker who will take oath before presiding over the parliament session.

In the second phase of today's session the president and members of the Supremacy Council will be elected. Entrusted Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab will then address the session who will be followed by the elected head of the state. Then the new prime minister be elected.

Khartoum secret balloting is currently underway to choose the speaker of the Constituent Assembly on which two candidates from the Al-Ummah National Party and the Islamic National Front are contesting to assume this post. The two candidates are Prof Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil from the Al-Ummah National Party and Muhammad Yusuf Muhammad from the Islamic National Front.

Khartoum leader of the Sudanese National Party Father Philip 'Abbas Ghobbush and the southern political parties have walked out of today's session of the Constituent Assembly. No reasons have been given to their withdrawal so far.

Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil of the Al-Ummah National Party was elected as speaker of the Constituent Assembly. The newly-elected speaker Prof Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil born in 1923. Graduated in the Faculty of Law University of Khartoum in 1954. He worked as a legal adviser in the attorney general chamber in 1957. He obtained a masters degree in law from the University of London in 1960. He was the first Sudanese to be appointed as a dean faculty of law. In 1966 he was minister of justice of local government and of foreign affairs. He was deputy chairman of the committee entrusted for the drafting of the Constitution in 1968. He was arrested after the May 1969 coup d'etat. He worked as a lecturer in the [words indistinct] in Nigeria. He also worked in the National Fund for Economic Development in Abu Dhabi and then in the Kuwaiti fund for Economic Development.

State Council Chairman Elected

JN061646 Khartoum SUNA in English 1628 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly (parliament) had elected, in its meeting held here Tuesday [7 May], the chairman and members of the State Council. Ahmad al-Mirgani who is a brother of Democratic Unionist Party patron Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirgani was elected as the State Council's chairman. The 4 other members are Mr Idris al-Banna, Mr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, both from Al-Ummah Party, Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin from the Democratic Unionist Party, in addition to Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik from the Southern Region.

The newly elected chairman of the State Council had been a member in the Central Committee of ousted President Numayri ruling Sudan Socialist Union. But he was relieved in 1979 to be appointed again in 1982 as a member in Nile Valley Parliament and preserved his membership till April 6 popular revolution.

The only southerner in the State Council is Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik who was born in Juba capital of Southern Region in 1938. He had been graduated at Khartoum University faculty of medicine. He served as regional minister of health, a regional advisor for political affairs and the speaker of Equatoria Regional People's Assembly during ousted President Numayri time.

Al-Mahdi Elected Prime Minister

JN061723 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, was elected prime minister during the Constituent Assembly session here today. Al-Mahdi got 165 votes, while his two rivals 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammadiyah of the Islamic National Front and Dr 'Izz al-Din 'Ali Amir of the Sudanese Communist Party got 49 and 3 votes respectively.

Council Chairman Interviewed

NC070709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's State Council, has stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting. They are based on the ties of blood, language, and religion, and transcend all personal interests. For this reason, he said, there are no circumstances in which Sudan's relations with its other neighbors could adversely affect its relations with Egypt.

In his first press interview since his nomination today to the chairmanship of the Sudanese State Council, Al-Mirghani said: We hope to bring about achievements which will benefit the people of both Sudan and Egypt. We should facilitate the movement both of people and capital. This is why air fares between the two countries should be reviewed and reduced to their former level. This is an absolute necessity and there is popular demand for it in both countries. Al-Mirghani also said that the Nile was and still is a basic bond between the two nations.

In response to a question about the joint defense agreement, the Sudanese State Council chairman said that the agreement still stands. He added that he does not think there is any need to tamper with it [an tumass]: this view is shared by the other parties in Sudan. Al-Mirghani stated: I repeat that there is no reason or motive to touch or alter this agreement, because it provides support to both countries.

Commenting on the Sudanese-Egyptian integration institutions, Al-Mirghani declared: I believe that if these institutions serve their purpose they should be retained. If they do not, then we have to look for other possibilities. In my opinion, the crux of the issue is how to cement the ties between Egypt and Sudan. The integration institutions merely provide a framework that can be reviewed or revived. They are not an end in themselves. There are ways of promoting bilateral ties, and I would like to point out that we will soon be looking into this.

Concerning the presence of former president Ja'far Numayri in Cairo, Al-Mirghani said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are greater than Numayri or anyone else. We are talking about lasting ties and a common history of struggle. I do not think anyone has the right to focus on this issue or think that it may endanger Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

Turning to the question of the Gunjli Canal, Al-Mirghani said that the decision to stop work on the canal was not governed by political considerations. It was made because of the unstable security conditions in the South. As soon as calm is restored in the South, he said, work on the canal will certainly be resumed. Commenting on the problem of the Sudanese South, Al-Mirghani pointed out that Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party, has in fact sent several messages and that there are ongoing contacts with John Garang to persuade him to lay down arms and enter into a dialogue. We are hoping for concrete results, he said. The Sudanese State Council chairman noted that there are two opinions on the situation in the South. According to the first, he said, the South should be treated as one region. The second view is that it should become three regions. Al-Mirghani said: We are trying to assess which of these views best serves the interests of the South. A referendum would be needed to ascertain the opinion of the majority.

Regarding the Arab situation, Al-Mirghani called on the Arabs to act as one and to solve their differences through dialogue. The Arab problems, he said, are superficial rather than deep-rooted.

It is well know that Ahmad al-Mirghani was born in 1941. He has a BSC in economics from a British university and has been active in politics since 1965, when he became a senior member of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Egyptian Delegation Arrives for Assembly

JN061033 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — A delegation from Egyptian parties arrived here last night to attend the first session of the Constituent Assembly and to congratulate the Sudanese people on this occasion. On the other hand secretary general of the Egyptian National Party and chairman of the delegation Dr Yusuf Wali said he was carrying a message of congratulations from President Husni Mubarak to the Sudanese people on the occasion of handing over power to its representatives emphasizing the necessity of cooperation between parties in the two countries. Moreover Ibrahim Shukri and Mustafa Kamil presidents of the Labour and of Al-Ahrar parties respectively made similar statements.

It is to be recalled that a delegation from the Wafd Party led by Yasin Siraj al-Din had arrived here ealier yesterday for the same purpose.

Ethiopian Official Hopes For Improved Relations

JN061812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Comrade (Mofi Habiti) Mariam, deputy minister of state for public security and head of the Ethiopian delegation currently visiting Sudan, has declared that the Ethiopian side to the Sudanese-Ethiopian committee, which General Siwar al-Dhahab and President Mengistu formed during the last African summit, is ready and awaiting formation of the Sudanese side. He said that the delay in starting committee work was because of Sudan's preoccupation with the formation of a new government.

In a press statement today, Comrade (Mofi) expressed hope that the new government will reactivate efforts to solve outstanding problems and improve bilateral relations. Comrade (Mofi) is heading an Ethiopian delegation to Sudan's celebrations of transferring authority to the representatives of the people. Comrade (Mofi) also said in his press statement that the Ethiopian delegation has expressed the wish to hold talks with some of the Sudanese parties and that some parties have also expressed a similar desire. He added that steps are underway to send an Ethiopian ambassador to Suddan and that there are no reasons opposing the arrival of an ambassador. He said that it is a question of selecting an ambassador. He also said that Ethiopia once had an ambassador in Khartoum while Sudan did not have one in Addis Ababa.

SPLA Forces Capture Nile Port of Adok Town

EA061853 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] The strategic town of Adok in western Upper Nile has fallen into SPLA hands. The capture of Adok was announced today in a military communique by the SPLM-SPLA political military high command which said that the twin army garrissons of Adok town and (Liap) were occupied on 4th May 1986 by SPLA forces of Wolf, Hadid, and units of (Kazuk), under the overall command of Major Dr (Yak Majer Deng). The communique said that the two garrisons were finally overrun by SPLA units following 10 days of successive attacks and heavy raids marking the culmination of a 3-month-long siege of Adok.

According to the communique, the final asault of the enemy's positions, led by the first company of (Kazuk) under the command of Captain (Dakrius) in the early hours of 4th May 1986, left 25 enemy soldiers dead and at least 48 seriously wounded. The enemy's surviving remnants were forced to make a hasty withdrawal to West Tunga via the Nile using rafts made out of reeds. Some of the fleeing enemy troops who were too exhausted to get away were apprehended and disarmed by the local population.

The communique said that the enemy left behind the following vehicles and materials: three APC's in good working condition; a Magirus truck and a Land Rover car, both slightly damaged; three generator sets in good condition; a large number of 60mm mortar shells, in addition to beds and chairs. The twin garrisons of Adok and (Liap), in addition to a former Chevron seismic crew base, are now firmly under SPLA control.

The twon of Adok, commonly referred to as Adok al-Bahr, is a strategic river port along the Nile route between Malakal and Juba, and had been serving as an important fuel depot and base for the operations of Chevron oil company. According to the communique, the fall of Adok town, over which the flag of the new Sudan has now been hoisted, came only a few days after the capture of Ler by the same SPLA force. The communique further declared that SPLA forces in western Upper Nile zonal command were now advancing on the remaining army agrrison in Bentiu.

Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander-in-chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM provisional executive committee, has warmly congratulated Major (Paul Dor Lampuor), Major Dr (Yak Majer Deng), all SPLA officers, noncommissioned officers and men who participated in the capture of the two garrisons of Adok and (Liap).

TUNISIA

Al-Jumayyil Greeted in Tunisia by Bourguiba

NC061236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived at Carthage Airport in Tunisia from Beirut at 1230 Beirut time. He was greeted by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, ministers, members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corp, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. A 21-gun salute was fired and both the Tunisian and Lebanese national anthems were played. The two presidents inspected the honor guards, including units representing the Army's various forces. President al-Jumayyil then shook hands with waiting senior officials.

In a statement, President al-Jumayyil said: This is not an idle compliment, but whenever we come to Tunisia we feel at home. In the presence of the great struggler Habib Bourguiba, we feel we are among dear brothers. He went on to say: We always remember the Tunisian example for liberation and independence, as well as the battle for development led by the great struggler Habib Bourguiba. He added that he is very pleased about this meeting. At that point President Bourguiba said: Tunisia is the only Arab country that has liberated women.

President al-Jumayyil went on to say: The glorious acts of Tunisia are many. We hope our talks with the president and prime minister will be fruitful and to the benefit of Arab interests and their destiny. At this stage, he added, we desperately need to foil the conspiracy to destroy our heritage and struggle. Following the statement, they all left for the Carthage Palace.

Mazli, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Ties

LD070433 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mr Mohammed Mzali, last evening at El-Saada Palace in El-Marsa conferred with the Lebanese President, Amin Al-Jumayyil. the talks, which continued for 1 and 1/2 hours, included the existing fraternal and strong relations between Tunisia and Lebanon, and the Arab, regional and international issues which attract the attention of the leadership of both countries. The meeting was attended by Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs and the ambassadors of both countries.

CAMEROON

Reportage on Visit of French Cooperation Minister

Aurillac Arrival Statement

AB061000 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] What we are interested in above all is a cooperation that takes into consideration the opinion of our partners, and France has no intention whatsoever of imposing on Cameroon a form of cooperation that this country does not want. Such were the first observations made by Michel Aurillac on setting foot in Cameroon. The French minister of cooperation arrived in Yaounde last night at 2215 [2115 GMT]. Present at the airport to receive him on arrival were the French ambassador to Cameroon and our minister of planning and territorial development.

The first interview granted in Cameroon by Mr Aurillac was an exclusive one to Radio Cameroon at Yaounde Airport. The first question put to the minister by our correspondent, Michel Ndjock Abanda, was the following: Mr Minister, what are your feelings on arrival in the Cameroonian capital? And this was Mr Aurillac's answer:

[Begin recording][Aurillac] The warm reception and the pleasant coolness of the air. You will contend that this is a rather limited feeling. But I just arrived a few minutes ago. However, I am naturally becoming reaquainted with Cameroon officials that I knew before, because we met in Paris. You know why I have come to Cameroon. I have come to convey to President Paul Biya the greetings of the French Government — the new French Government — and naturally the greetings from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Meanwhile, I have also come to Cameroon, after assuming my functions less than a month ago, to examine with the Cameroonian president and the government matters of cooperation between France and Cameroon. I will be very open in the discussions and listen to Cameroon because cooperation can only exist between two partners, two sovereign states. We have come to know each other, to appreciate each other, and also to understand that each partner has its own clearly stated intentions and desires. During the discussions I would like us to draw the outlines of an expanded cooperation between France and Cameroon.

[Abanda] Mr Minister, you have spoken of increased cooperation and this has prompted a question in my mind about the change in France. What changes are expected in the field of French-Cameroonian cooperation in particular, and in general in France's African policy?

[Aurillac] I know that the Cameroonian press has (?perceived some differences) in the new policy that the French Government will pursue in the field of cooperation. I would like to point out that we are inspired above all by a form of cooperation whereby we take into account the opinion of our partners. France has no intention whatsoever of imposing on Cameroon a form of cooperation that Cameroon does not want. That is well in consonnance with my line of action.

The characteristic of the present government's policy is what I call [words indistinct], that is, an attempt not to overdissipate our efforts. The imperative of the North-South dialogue, that is the need for cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries, is an obligation for the entirety of the developed countries toward the entirety of the developing countries. But in a way, there is an international sharing of (?responsibilities). You are aware of the historical and geographical bonds existing between France and Cameroon. It is therefore more logical for us to strengthen our cooperation with Cameroon than with more distant countries sharing no such traditional bonds with us. The strengthening of our bonds are also (?necessary) for (?greater) efficiency. If we scatter our resources which are not unlimited, there will not be many tangible results. If we concentrate our efforts and streamline bilateral and multilateral efforts either at the European or world level, we can succeed in making the cooperation more efficient and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

You have just heard the French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, who will be received today by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya.

Received by Biya

AB061630 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning at the Unity Palace received in audience Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation. Mr Aurillac, who arrived in Yaounde last night from Libreville, Gabon, at the head of a 12-man delegation, is expected to give a press conference today at 1800 at the French Embassy. Our correspondent, John Belafontaine, has returned from the Unity Palace and has the details:

[Begin Belafontaine recording] As for the audience by the head of state, President Paul Biya, the French cooperation minister, Michel Aurillac, revealed that France is playing an important role in Cameroon's development. He hailed the good cooperation in relations between Cameroon and France, adding that discussions with government officials this evening will be centered on bilateral development issues. During the press conference at the French ambassador's residence this evening, Mr Aurillac will answer a number of questions on bilateral issues on current affairs in France. His visit to Cameroon ends today. [end recording]

CONGO

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat

Received by Sassou-Nguesso

JN061818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in Brazzaville last night. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question, as well as relations between the PLO and Congo and ways to promote them. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Brazzaville from the CAR last night as part of his tour of a number of African countries.

Sassou-Nguesso: No Ties With Israel

AB061515 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 May (AFP) — The head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, reaffirmed on Monday during a banquet given in honor of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat that Congo will not reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. After saying that his country will remain committed by the side of the Palestinian people in their "struggle against Zionism" to recover their "usurped fatherland," the Congolese president condemned "any system based on state terrorism, territorial expansionism, and the enslavement of other peoples."

For his part, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who has been on an official visit to Congo since Monday, expressed his gratitude to the Congolese head of state for his country's role in supporting liberation movements in the world. Meanwhile, Palestinian and Congolese experts on Tuesday morning resumed their discussions about bilateral cooperation which began on Monday evening, it was learned in the Congolese press circles.

GABON

Interview With French Cooperation Minister Aurillac

AB052232 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Today's "Magazine Program" will be devoted to French-African cooperation, as seen by the Jacques Chirac government which, as you know, was formed following the legislative election of 16 March this year. To discuss this matter, our Paris correspondent Adama Gueye, interviewed the French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, who arrived in Libreville yesterday and will later visit Yaounde. Here, the French minister was asked why, in its policy of cooperation with Africa, Jacques Chirac's government, contrary to the previous government, wants to establish special cooperation with French-speaking Africa:

[Begin recording] [Aurillac] In fact the reorganization of the Cooperation Ministry, which has now become a full-fledged ministry, has had as a first result — at least according to the wishes expressed by the African heads of state and in particular by President Omar Bongo — the objective of focusing our cooperation on French-speaking countries with which we have special relations. This does not exclude our relations with other countries, such as Equatorial Guinea.

[Gueye] Well, when one is freshly appointed to a ministry, he first takes stock of the department. Did you do this at the level of the Cooperation Ministry and if so, how do you find the ministry you are taking charge of today?

[Aurillac] Well, I found a ministry that is quite different from the preconceptions I had about the Cooperation Ministry. This is because since 1982, the entire Cooperation Ministry had been abolished and this ministry became a ministry delegate to the Ministry of External Relations, for Cooperation and Development. As a result, part of the essential tools for cooperation, namely cultural cooperation, was no longer under the jurisdiction of this ministry itself, and elsewhere the functions of this ministry were extended to very many countries with which France wants to maintain good relations, but due to our limited budget, could not maintain special relations. If you may allow me to make an observation, I will say that cooperation between the developed countries and developing countries is a necessity. But all the developed countries cannot cooperate with all the developing countries because, in North-South cooperation, everybody has his target. And France has a target which history and geography bestowed upon it; that target is mainly French-speaking Africa.

[Gueye] This is what is typically called here in this ministry the [words indistinct] and if I understand it well, you are going to center your efforts of those countries which are tradition allies of France.

[Aurillac] That is right. We have a number of countries with which we maintain privileged relations. I am thinking in particular of the relations we have with the Republic of Haiti which is the oldest of the world's independent black states. It is because this country is French-speaking and has old and good ties with France. Another objective of this new ministry is to take part in international and multilateral cooperation. Thus, 2 weeks ago I was in Luxembourg for the meeting of the Council of European Ministers of Development. I was later in Barbados for the grand meeting of the African, Caribean, Pacific-European Economic Community countries. I am going to represent France at the United Nations at the end of May, at the special session of the UN General Assembly.

[Gueye] So, this new cooperation is following the footsteps of General de Gaulle? How do you intend to manage this heritage for the benefit of this cooperation between Africa and France?

[Aurillac] It is true that the great image of General de Gaulle can easily be perceived through this new policy of cooperation, but we must remember that De Gaulle was somebody whose ideas were geared toward the future. He was a man who was able to adapt himself very remarkably to reality. This is why he was able to understand so well the problem of decolonization, because his military education did not pedispose him to do so. I want us to meditate on the great lesson given by General de Gaulle. He was a man who loved France very much and because he loved his country deeply, he understood the need for the emergence of patriotism and the nationalism of the would-be nations. He respected these would-be nations, even in the name of the love he had for his own country. When I speak of equal cooperation between free and independent states, I am thinking in the same direction of General de Gaulle's inspirations.

[Gueye] If I understand you correctly, there has been some moralization of cooperation. Will this moralization be reflected in the crusade which you seem to be waging, considering the scandal involving the Carrefour de Developpement [words indistinct].

[Aurillac] No, but I would simply like to make this point. In fact I discovered in this ministry something which is close to a scandal and even if there isn't any scandal, the court of law must first hand down a final judgment. But I was very deeply shocked to discover this here. To maintain clarity in the relations between France and Africa, what happens in this ministry must be clear to everyone and believe me, I will do everything to achieve this.

[Gueye] Can you tell us quickly how this affair got started?

[Aurillac) Broadly speaking, the matter is quite simple. It concerns an association, Carrefour de Developpement, whose main objective was to identify development problems and perhaps to ensure an effective coordination of our contribution to solving these problems of the developing countries. This association received a significant sum of money — about Fr 81 million in 2 and 1/2 years — and we discovered the matter following the investigations of the Audit Office and following some difficulties that came up in the operations of the association. Finally, a major part of the association's funds was used for some other things and we now want to know for what these funds were used and who benefited from them. The investigations are currently under way.

[Gueye] Can you tell us on exactly what areas your activities will center on?

[Aurillac] Cooperation problems, I will say, must be examined country by country and problem by problem. For the Sahel countries, the major problem is that of water and the creation, at the rural level, of water irrigation projects. As for the forest countries, their priority is not that of water irrigation. I would rather say that they lack human resources. There are the great contrasts. So what I would like is for our cooperation to be adapted to the needs of the countries with which we are cooperating. Of course, we cannot satisfy all their needs, but we can adapt our cooperation to the demands of the governments that are trying themselves to be responsive to the needs of the people.

[Gueye] Mr Minister, if I understand you correctly, this cooperation will rather assume a bilateral form, a type of cooperation which, as one can remember, is similar to that established by the United States since President Ronald Reagan assumed office. Is it not risky to tie French assistance to the political orientation of the receiving countries?

[Aurillac] I do not think so. First, because I never said that our assistance will be entirely bilateral. This would be contrary to the reality because a major part of the resources which France devotes to the development of African countries, in particular, passes through multilateral assistance, through the international organizations, like the World Bank for example or the Yaounde Agreement, or through European organizations like the FED [European Development Fund]. What is required in reality, is to ensure an efficient coordination between the bilateral assistance and the multinational assistance, in order to avoid any duplication. On the contrary, this assistance must be complementary. And, if the bilateral aid of other countries can be complementary to the French bilateral assistance or any multilateral assistance, I do not see, as far as I am concerned, any inconvenience in that. I will simply recall that it is the duty of beneficiary countries that must know [words indistinct].

[Gueye] You are aware that the political group to which you belong [words indistinct] was offended by the restrictions imposed on the French by the Socialists when they came to power in 1981, and today you seem to be adopting a liberal policy. Does this mean that you are opposed to interference in the internal affairs of the countries with which you are going to cooperate, or do you support more or less the new theory on cooperation backed by nongovernmental organizations which maintains that in order to counter certain difficulties, one has to intervene directly. Is this not a contradiction in your opinion?

[Aurillac] In my opinion, I must say that I do not agree with any of the theories that you have just presented. The Ministry of Cooperation, I believe, is more of a ministry of social justice and international solidarity. That is to say that it maintains some balance between the richest, the less rich, and sometimes the very poor countries.

On noninterference, I obviously consider that we have no business interferring in the internal affairs of a country if we have not been asked to do so, but we can use our expertise to help countries which are looking for the right solutions, and we can indeed help them to do what they ask us to do. For the nongovernmental organizations, they are useful because they correspond to a need for generosity, especially with the youth, and I think that they have contributed a lot. Their main achievement in my opinion is that they helped alter public opinion which used to call it the [name indistinct] district, that is to say, the Correze more than the [name indistinct].

Nowadays, they play a very important role since young Frenchmen and women are sent to villages in the bush to get in touch with the realities of Africa. This helps to reduce prejudices and draws people together. But the scale of the aid of nongovernmental organizations is not the same as that of international or governmental aid. I think that each one must play its own role.

[Gueye] It is a fact that your country has decided to cooperate mainly with countries following the traditional form of development, that is the French-speaking African countries. Will this not lead to criticism by those who are excluded from this cooperation and who are likely to say that France wants to practice a new form of neocolonialism?

[Aurillac] You may remember what I said in Libreville 2 years ago when I was invited by the university authorities to talk about cooperation. I was a member of a study group at the time, and being a member of a study group, I did not have any government responsibility. I said that cooperation had to be devoid of all complexes: guilty complex, superiority, or inferiority complex. As for the risk of neocolonialism, I do not believe in it at all, first because all the countries with whom we have been cooperating are perfectly capable of distinguishing between neocolonialism, if it existed, and true cooperation.

But there is another reason. When I say that this ministry is a family ministry, it is a simple way of expressing my idea. That does not mean that France has cut ties with those countries which are not attached to the Ministry of Cooperation; it means in essence that instead of dealing with all the countries generally, a certain distance is being maintained with some of them. Our African partners asked us to adopt a suitable formula because one must not forget that our African partners do ask us for help. It is not something of a pretense. It is really a formula that was desired by our partners. In simple terms, there is a difference between general relations and privileged relations.

Naturally, the family circle is not a restricted one. Moreover, we have shown our ability to extend it, I would say, upon the request of the Africans themselves who would like the family circle to grow progressively, while controlling the phenomenon by trying to adapt resources to needs.

[Gueye] In other terms, can one define this new cooperation with this formula: For a South, without complexes and guilt?

[Aurillac] Exactly. I think that everyone must get rid of his complexes, and his feelings of guilt. Decolonization is a fact that took place a quarter of a century ago. It is time to do something else instead of going back to it.

[Gueye] Mr Minister, you are somewhat generous, but we wonder whether this generosity will be hampered by a certain number of handicaps, particularly because your country is facing economic difficulties? Do you have the means to back your policy?

[Aurillac] As you are aware, our government has embarked on an entirely new economic policy that is aimed at reviving our companies, and we obviously hope that this economic revival will result in an increase in state revenue, since we expect a lot from the Value Added Tax. With this money, we can activate our cooperation. The more our economic policy succeeds, the more we will cooperate.

[Gueye] One last question Mr Minister. Another handicap which could possibly hamper this cooperation is that we are aware that at the present there are at least two areas in which France has been implementing its cooperation policy here in Africa. How far do you agree with the president of the Republic on this issue of cooperation? Is it not likely that the Elysee Palace will try to place obstacles in your path?

[Aurillac] That would be dangerous, but one must not see things in this way. I think that the president of the Republic has the constitutional right to rule and he is ruling, and the prime minister's government has the constitutional right to direct the nation's policies, so under these conditions all can work well, especially since — one must add — it is not in the field of cooperation that the French are going to tear each other up. There is general agreement on the objectives of this policy. [end recording]

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Speaks With Press, Departs

AB052148 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Libreville on Friday, left this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to the Gabonese capital. In the course of the visit, he was received by President Omar Bongo. The two men discussed the relations between the PLO and Gabon, the international situation, and southern Africa. Before his departure this morning, the Palestinian leader held discussions with the press. The discussions centered on the dissension within the PLO, the U.S.-Libyan crisis, relations between the Palestinian leadership and Syria on one hand, and Jordan on the other hand, and the advantages for establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Gabon and the PLO. Let's listen to the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, who tackles first of all, the question of relations between the PLO and Jordan which, I remind you, has decided to break its ties with the Palestinian movement.

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic with consecutive translation into French] Relations between us and Jordan are normal, and the disagreement which existed in Amman was not between us and Jordan. King Husayn of Jordan and the Jordanian Government (?offered their good offices for talks) between us and the American administration. And the American administration refused the three formulas which we presented. This obliged King Husayn to stop the political coordination (?on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord).

Concerning Syria, we took a decision at the level of the Palestinian leadership on a meeting that was to be held in Baghdad, and through which we were going to turn a new page. And there are contacts which we should make jointly with the Syrian leaders.

As you know, there are preparations by Israel to attack us, and to attack Syria (?and Iran), the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian people. [end recording]

A question on current affairs: The Palestinian leader was asked to touch on the American raid on Libya.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] We are against the American aggression against Libya. We cannot accept it because it is directed against an Arab state, an African state, and against a state to which we are linked by ties of brotherhood.

Concerning the Fes meeting, as you know, we are the first who wanted an Arab summit. This was very well stated by an official communique of the PLO. The point of view of the majority of Arab states about this Arab summit meeting was to examine all the aggression against the Arab nation. There are two states who wanted only the American aggression against Libya examined. That is why the examination of that issue has been postponed until after the month of Ramadan in order to allow more contact with the two states. [end recording]

The last problem mentioned this morning by the Palestinian leader was the dissension within the PLO, which was the object of the question posed by Jean-Poseph Mborou.

[Begin recording] [Mborou] Mr Chairman, it seems that while some are fighting for freedom for the Palestinian people, the Palestinians do not always speak with one voice. We notice dissensions within the different Palestinian groups. To what do you attribute such dissensions, and what are you going to do to restore the unity of the Palestinian people?

['Arafat] First of all, we are proud of dissension, of the differences. I am not leading a flock of sheep. I am leading revolutionaries and they have the right to have their say. And as you know, the Palestinian scene is one of the rare democratic scenes in the Middle East. And these dissensions in democracy are permitted. Are you against democracy? No leadership in the world can rule without the agreement of its people, without taking them into consideration. And if another leader takes 50.5 percent of the votes, I will leave my place to him. That is democracy. Those are the elements of our Palestinian strength and our democracy. And you can verify this: The resolutions of our Palestinian National Council have decreed that democracy and freedom of opinion form the basis of our (?Palestinian work). And I invite you right now to come and participate in the next Palestinian National Council meeting to find out for yourself the real Palestinian democracy. It is normal for differences to exist between Palestinians. And such things are normal for all liberation movements. [end recording]

GHANA

Libyan Envoy Delivers Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Rawlings

AB061858 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A special envoy of the Libyan leader, Dr Said Hafyana, today held talks behind closed doors with the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, in Accra. Briefing newsmen later, Dr Hafyana said he delivered a message from Brother al-Qadhdhafi to Chairman Rawlings. He said he also briefed the PNDC chairman on the prevailing situation in Libya following last month's U.S. raid on Tripoli and Benghazi. Dr Hafyana said the brotherly relations between Ghana and Libya make such communication necessary. It is Libya's revolutionary duty to inform Ghana of the situation just as Ghana found it necessary to send Captain Kojo Tsikata to Libya after the U.S. attack.

He said Ghana's stand on the attack shows its practical and political support for the Libyan people. Dr Hafyana said any threat to the Libyan revolution constitutes a threat to the Ghanaian and Burkinabe revolutions. This is because the security of the three revolutions is inseparable. He asserted that the U.S. aggression against Libya did not fulfil its aims because the Libyan revolution still enjoys the support of other revolutions and progressive organizations in the world.

Dr Hafyana was accompanied by the Libyan ambassador to Ghana, Mr Abdallah (Bujaldayn). He continues his visit to Burkina Faso after a 3-day stay.

LIBERIA

AFP: Hopes Raised by Doe Meeting With Opposition

AB061751 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 6 (AFP) — Hopes have been raised by a church-sponsored meeting here Monday between President Samuel Doe and leaders of three main opposition parties after months of mutual hostility.

A joint committee was set up to prepare the agenda for another meeting, which Mr Doe's press secretary, Patrick Kugmeh, said was scheduled for Friday. However, observers said the success of future talks depended on the president's willingness to accept the demands of the opposition, including a call for fresh elections.

Monday's meeting between President Doe, representing his ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), and the leaders of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP), and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), was described by Roman Catholic Archbishop Michael Franc, the chairman of the Liberia Council of Churches, as "cordial." The archbishop said the discussions, which lasted for several hours behind closed doors, covered "matters of national concern" in a "free atmosphere."

The fourth main opposition party, the United People's Party, was not represented. Authorities said a ban imposed on it before last October's elections was still in force.

The opposition's principal complaint is that the October 15 general elections, which declared Mr Doe winner and gave the NDPL 72 of the 90 parliamentary seats, were rigged. The three opposition parties have rejected the 18 seats they alleged were "alloted" to them by the Special Elections Commission which supervised the return to civilian rule after five years of military government, also headed by Mr Doe.

The opposition is also demanding the "unconditional release" of all political prisoners, including the LAP's executive member and Senator-Elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was charged with treason for alleged involvement in an abortive coup against Mr Doe last November 12.

As an alternative to fresh elections the opposition would accept "power sharing" among the LAP, LUP, UP, and NDPL at the legislative and cabinet level.

Western diplomats here believe Monday's meeting was encouraged by United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker during his recent visit here. Mr Crocker is said to have talked to all sides and urged them to "talk to each other" rather than "talk at each other," an apparent reference to attacks and counterattacks in local newspapers. Diplomatic circles said he had even made a meeting a condition for granting U.S. aid to Liberia, which is in dire financial straits. The meeting is also seen as a success for the Liberian clergy who had earlier advocated national unity and reconciliation. Last November, Bishops George Browne and Amos George appealed to elected opposition members to take up their seats in the new legislature "in the interest of national solidarity and reconciliation."

In his inaugural speech in January, President Doe also appealed for national unity, calling on Liberians to "depart from whatever divided us during the last five years of military rule "and work for national reconciliation and reconstruction." [quotation marks as received]

In February, opposition parties led by the LUP requested an all-party summit on national reconciliation to discuss a wide range of national issues. After an apparent lack of reaction by the government, they formed a "Grand Opposition Coalition."

Political sources said the presence of the coalition's chairman, LUP leader William Gabriel Kpoleh, at Monday's meeting after his recent release on bail from detention on charges of sedition was significant. The joint committee comprises three representatives from each party and a church leader.

Six Arrested for 12 April Leaflet Distribution

AB062107 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Six persons including the pilot of the *Greenville Port* in Sinoe County, Captain Stanley (Wintche), have been arrested by security forces in the area for their alleged involvement in the distribution of anonymous leaflets in Greenville. According to a LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent in Greenville, a search is still continuing for several others who had posted leaflets on lightposts last 12 April threatening anyone to turn out for the celebrations of Redemption Day. The group had styled itself (?Movement) to Resurrect Liberia.

Lawyers for 12 Petition for Habeas Corpus Writ

AB061018 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lawyers representing 12 persons arrested and jailed following the 12 November abortive invasion have petitioned Criminal Court A in Monrovia for a writ of habeas corpus against the Ministries of Justice, National Defense, and the National Security Agency, NSA. Counselors Francis Y.F. Garlawolo, J. Laveli Supuwood, and J. Edward (?Kanyon) requested the court to order Justice Minister Jenkins K.V.D. Scott, Defense Minister Gray D. Allison, and the director of the NSA, Silvester Moses, to produce the living bodies of the prisoners and show cause why they should not be released and their liberties restored to them.

The 12 persons being detained are J. Mack (Daniel), John Mile Fransword, John Y. (Yomi), John Smith, Michael F. (Vell), George P. Kimokai, Robert Sin-Sirleaf, Lincoln Stewart, (Sue S. Nixon), (Abdulaye Barryion), (Moses T. Wee), and Alfred Wiseh. The lawyers said these law-abiding citizens, who were arrested following the 12 November incident, have never been charged, tried, and convicted of any crime by any court of competent jurisdiction.

Public Schools Expected To Resume Classes 7 May

AB061814 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Public schools throughout Liberia are expected to resume classes tomorrow, 7 May, after nearly 6 weeks of staying out of classes. Meanwhile, the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, (Safin) Joe is making an urgent appeal to teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated Schools System, MCSS, to return to classes by tomorrow in the interest of national unity and reconciliation. According to the national radio station monitored today, Mr Joe said his organization will not take responsibility for any teacher who stays away from class. Mr Joe also said MCSS teachers should ignore the anonymous leaflets circulating in Monrovia calling on teachers not to return to classes. He said these leaflets were being written and circulated by some disgruntled elements in the community.

Meanwhile according to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR*, teachers of the MCSS have not yet agreed to return to classes. They stated that the stay-home action in demand of the salary arrears, transportation allowance, and the restoration of the 25 percent reduction in the salaries, will continue. This was disclosed yesterday by the teachers at the called meeting in the auditorium of the G.W. Gibson Junior High School on Capitol by-pass in Monrovia. The teachers went on to say that the decision by the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT, Mr (Safin) Joe and some executive members, that teachers of MCSS have decided to return to classes 7 May, was unilateral. The teachers said that any decision to return to school must meet the consensus of the general body at a mass meeting, which the teachers said was not the case. But meanwhile, allteachers of the Bong County Schools System are requested to return to their classes on Wednesday, 7 May, according to a press release signed by the president of the Bong County Teachers Union, William H. (Fieth).

NIGER

AFP: Algeria Expels Hundreds of Niger Immigrants

AB061902 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Niamey, 6 May (AFP) — Several hundreds of northern Niger nationals, mostly Turegs, who settled in southern Algeria, notably in Tamanrasset, have been sent back to the border, it was learned from official sources in Niamey. These Niger nationals were found to be in an irregular situation in Algeria, the same sources stated. A certain number of these Turegs, according to sources in Niamey, went to the Tamanrasset trade fair and overstayed their visit.

Last week, some 2,000 Niger nationals living in Libya were forced to return home. Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche, who had announced this massive return, had stated to reporters that these people were not expelled but was part of new restrictions on immigration that many countries have adopted in the region.

NIGERIA

Armed Forces Ruling Council Meets in Lagos

AB062115 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, was held in Lagos today. State house correspondent Clement Akintomide, telephoned this report.

[Akintomide] Today's meeting was the first since the AFRC disposed of the issue of the attempted coup. Only five members were absent and sources said they were on official duty. Although the agenda of the meeting was not made known, the presence of the minister of finance, Dr Chu Okongwu, and the federal attorney general and minister of justice, Mr Bola Ajibola, led to speculations that economic and legal issues were discussed.

During the lunch break, the minister of justice was interviewed by correspondents on some issues, on why the government did not wait for the report of Justice Akinola Aguda Panel before releasing Fela Anikulakpo Kuti. Mr Ajibola said that Fela's case was an independent issue borne out of the revelation that came out of and independent investigation of the panel that was set up by the government. Asked what happens if the report of the Aguda Panel negates the government decision, the attorney general said:

[Begin Ajibola recording] Whatever [words indistinct] report and the recommendations of the Aguda Panel [words indistinct], the government (?will be looking) carefully into the commission's report. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Mr Ajibola then said he had heard of Justice Okoro's petition but was not aware that the cabinet had received such a petition. He stated that when received, the government would look into it, though government action was based on a careful examination of the panel's report.

The AFRC meeting was still going at the time I was filing in this report.

Government To Control Drug Trafficking at Sea

AB061700 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government today received three reports on parastatals in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation and hinted that it would deal drastically with persons found to be trafficking in drugs on ships of the national shipping line.

The minister, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, emphasized in Lagos that strong measures would be taken to improve the country's image abroad. According to him, 10 million naira demurrage was paid to ports authorities in different European countries on vessels of the Nigerian National Shipping Line found carrying hard drugs between 1980 and 1985. He pleaded with Nigerians to desist from drug trafficking.

The chairman of the committee on alleged drug trafficking on the national line, Mr Felix Ike, said stunning discoveries were made during the investigation which took members to four European countries. According to him, Nigerian ships were involved in 51 cases of hard drug trafficking during the period under review. Twenty percent of hard drug cases in the United Kingdom involve vessels of the national carrier. The two other committees were on the use of the country's airports and routes of the Nigeria Airways and on commercializing the government's owned Coastal Agency.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Ghana's Foreign Minister

AB061601 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, granted an audience at the Presidential Palace in Lome this morning to His Excellency Dr Obed Asamoah, minister of foreign affairs of Ghana. Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, and Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, were also present at the audience.

The Ghanaian minister was accompanied to the presidential office by Jack Wilmot and Victor Peasah, respectively director of the African Affairs and OAU Department at the Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ghana's charge d'affaires to Togo.

ANGOLA

Guinea-Bissau President Support for Dos Santos
MB050755 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Last Wednesday, Joao Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea-Bissau, expressed the unwavering support of his country's people, party, and government for the Angolan people's courageous struggle against armed bandits. In a message to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the Guinean head of state said the results of the sixth summit meeting of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries would permit a further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Guinea-Bissau. The sixth summit of the five countries took place in Luanda 28-30 April.

MALAWI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Visit 6 May
MB061956 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Zimbabwe prime minister, The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and his wife, Madame Sally Mugabe, arrived in Zomba today at the start of his official visit to Malawi. The Zimbabwe prime minister was met on arrival at the Chileka airport by His Excellency Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, the official hostess Mama Kadzimira, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, cabinet ministers, civic leaders, and members of the diplomatic corps in Malawi.

The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe was accorded a 19 gun salute as he inspected the guard of honor mounted by members of the Malawi an Rifles. All along the route from the Chileka airport to Sanjika Palace, the Zimbabwe prime minister was cheered by thousands upon thousands of jubilant Malawians who had gathered to give a massive welcome distinguished visitor. The thousands of Malawians carried placards, among which were those that read, Welcome to Malawi, The Hero of Zimbabwe, and Malawi and Zimbabwe are one.

The Zimbabwe prime minister's entourage includes the administrative secretary of the ZANU-PF Party, Mr Morris Nyagumbo, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Witness Mangwende and Mrs Mangwende, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Mr Emerson Munangagwa, and the minister of trade and commerce, Dr Munyaradzi. Tonight, the Zimbabwe prime minister would be a guest of honor at a banquet at Sanjika Palace to be hosted in his honor by His Excellency the Life President. According to an official program the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe will tomorrow visit the civic center in Blantyre before going on to Kasungu where he will visit the Kamuzu Academy. He will also visit the civic center in Lilongwe, the Malawi Congress Party National headquarters, and the natural resources college before proceeding to (Mangoche).

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Visit of Tanzania's Mwinyi

Machel Delivers Banquet Address
MB040958 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel at state banquet in honor of visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in Maputo on 2 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your excellency president of the United Republic of Tanzania, comrade ministers, distinguished members of the Tanzanian delegation, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: Today is a day of great joy for us Mozambicans. Whenever we receive our Tanzanian brothers in our free fatherland, on our sovereign and independent soil, we are filled with joy and emotion. We are filled with joy because we are receiving those who, side by side with us, experienced the harshness of war — those who wept, sweated, and sacrificed with us so that Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique could be defeated and eliminated, so that Mozambique might become a fatherland for Mozambicans.

It is a great honor for our country to be the first to be officially visited by your excellency as president of the United Republic of Tanzania. Your election to this high post by the Tanzanian people is clear evidence of your high qualities. We have always known you, comrade president, as a devoted militant of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, as an intransigent defender of the unity of the Tanzanian fatherland, and as a leader who has always worked for the defense of the interests of the Tanzanian people. We are fully certain that your leadership of the Tanzanian state will contribute creatively to the enrichment of our people's heritage which is their indestructible unity, friendship, and solidarity.

Your visit to Mozambique is of particular importance for the development of relations between our two peoples. It is a clear expression of the continuation of relations in different fields between our two countries — relations which have been progressing since the time the Mozambican people organized themselves to fight Portuguese colonialism

Relations between our two parites have been developing positively.Your visit will greatly contribute to the strengthening and deepening of our party relations. Within the framework of the general cooperation agreement signed by our countries in 1975, we have noted significant advances in the trade, industrial, technical, and social sectors, and our two governments have been paying special attention to the fields of finance, agriculture, training, health, education, culture, and transport and communications. Tanzanian technicians can be found in almost all sectors of Mozambican national life. They have been making needed contributions in education, health, civil aviation, agriculture, and defense. They have been tireless, trustworthy, and competent workers who have always been respected by the Mozambican people.

The talks we held this afternoon and the similarity of our viewpoints reaffirm our determination together along the same path which will lead us to happiness, well-being, prosperity, and peace for our peoples. This meeting between Mozambique and Tanzania reiterates our people's common commitment to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism. It reaffirms our people's commitment to the fight for equality, peace, social justice, democracy, and the prosperity of the peoples of our region.

The model of society we are building in the region have always been considered a threat to the apartheid system. First, through racist Rhodesia and then through the common border, Pretoria's warmongering circles have launched bandit and terrorist hordes against Mozambique, holds led by and incorporating professional mercenaries of various nationalities. The armed bandit targets are projects promoting the development of our country — transport and communications — so as to prevent access by landlocked countries to the sea and make South Africa the sole alternative for export flow. The first objective of armed banditry is to perpetuate relations of domination of dependence which have been jeopardized by the liberation of our countries — the aim is to make SADCC projects unviable.

The armed bandit targets are village communes, schools, hospitals, farms, cooperatives, and silos. The armed bandit targets are peasants, teachers, nurses, midwives, party members, deputies, students, drivers, railroad workers, and technicians. They are devoted to pillage, rape, mutilation, massacre, and violence. The aim of armed banditry is to create a climate of terror and instability that would impair our efforts in national reconstruction and make us dependent.

Armed banditry is an imperialist tool aimed at breaking down our society, dividing our country, and destroying the people's power. However, rising up against armed banditry is the invincible force of our people tested in a 20-year war. Rising up against armed banditry are the glorious Mozambican armed forces forged in the armed struggle for national liberation and in internationalism. It is our firm desire to defend our independence, our sovereignty and territorial integrity, our liberty, and the people's power against armed banditry. In this struggle, we are honored to have the militant solidarity of the southern African peoples. In this context, we should like to refer particularly to the fraternal cooperation between the FPLM and Tanzanian and Zimbambwean armed forces. This cooperation is an unequivocal expression of unity, friendship, and militant solidarity. [applause]

Comrade President, Excellencies, for these reasons, we are living an area between liberty and oppression, between those who support the concept and practice of racial superiority and those who hold equality among all men dear. A few kilometers from Maputo, on the other side of this zone, in Pretoria, there is the regional command of destabilization and war against the countries of southern Africa. At present, southern Africa is experiencing the most disturbing political situation of all times. Increased aggression, threats, and blackmail by the apartheid regime against independent states of the region, allied to the increasing sophistication of war machinery and repression against the South African and Namibian peoples, have instilled in us justified apprehension in view of increasing violence they have been causing.

There is no conflict among the peoples of southern Africa. The sole conflicts that exist are between the peoples and apartheid, between the peoples and the warmongering Pretoria regime. That is why it occupies and destabilizes Angola, promotes terrorism in Angola and Mozambique, attacks Botswana, carries out acts of aggression and a military and economic blockade against Lesotho, andthreatens Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The South African people's determination to firmly pursue the struggle for the definitive dismantling of apartheid in their country is unshakeable. It is a fight which, under the leadership of the ANC, is aimed at installing an nonracial democratic system where justice and equality prevail so that all South Africans may become citizens of the same fatherland and not be divided into whites, coloreds, Indians, Zulus, Xhosas, Shaangans, or Vendas.

It is a struggle waged today by citizens of all races with the increasing participation of the South African white population. It includes workers, students, peasants, intellectuals, religious leaders of all denominations, and businessmen. It is a struggle which has won the sympathy of the entire world and has our full support. This struggle will end when women and children of all races unite against apartheid. The general outburst of violence can only be avoided if reason, good sense, and the people's appeal are heeded instead of reformist or token solutions of apartheid which, according to recent events, are against the trend of history.

The South African regime's contradictions have resulted in the emergence of a harder militarist line favoring war, repression, and oppression. The reformist solutions have encouraged this line of action. Apartheid's intrinsic nature — violence — is not amenable to reforms. The is no other alternative. Only the elimination of apartheid and the eradication of its results can bring the much desired peace. Those deaf to this appeal will be entirely to blame morally and politically for the terrible consequences that the present situation might create.

It is also with great concern that we observe from certain belligerent circles the desire to promote the credibility of terrorist gangsters, traitors, and professional terrorists in southern Africa. This attitude contributes to growing violence and terrorism in the region.

The proclaimed intention of the Republic of South Africa to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, in effect sincel August 1986, must not constitute an empty hope for the Namibian people and the peoples of southern Africa in general. The implementation of this resolution implies the observance of the principles and provisions contained therein. The introduction of any element alien to this resolution will once again prove the South African Government's bad faith. The introduction of an alien element will prove that Pretoria is not interested in seeing an independent Namibia and is not interested in the restoration of peace in the region.

The interventionist tendencies, tendencies toward interference and violation of sovereignty, have, unfortunately, upset the emerging trend toward detente and peace. Foreign intervention in our continent have perpetuated the fratricidal war in Chad.

By denying the Saharan people their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, Moroccan colonialism shows it is part of the most retrogressive historical forces. This same negative tendency can be observed in Latin America and Asia.

Our two countries — Tanzania and Mozambique — join other coastal countries in the struggle for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a nuclear free zone, free of foreign military bases, and a zone of peace and friendship. Despite the situation we are experiencing during this international year of peace, our hopes, our optimism, and our conviction still run high. The violence to our peoples has its days numbered. The forces of liberty, democracy, progress, and peace have the initiative now. They are leading the process despite imperialism's obstacles.

Tanzanian President Speaks

MB041056 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1100 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Speaking at a state banquet hosted in his honor by President Samora Machel, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed his thanks for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation by the Mozambican people since, according to him, our arrival in your marvelous country. He went on to also express gratitude for the words of sympathy toward him and the Tanzanian people and government, noting that he felt at home.

I am very happy to be making my first state visit, since assuming the presidency, to Mozambique — a fraternal and friendly country. Mozambique and Tanzania have close and warm relations. We have exchanged visits at various levels. My predecessor, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, visited Mozambique on a number of occasions and you, Mr President, have also visited Tanzania various times. You are always welcome in Tanzania, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said.

Elsewhere in his speech, the Tanzanian president said: When I was elected, I promised I would always work for the consolidation of relations between Tanzania and other states. Our peoples are blood brothers, the Tanzanian president said, adding that Mozambique and Tanzania were united in the struggle for the total liberation of the continent, always as comrades-in-arms. The Frelimo Party and Chama Cha Mapinduzi are parties of political and economic revolution, he said.

Referring to the objectives of his visit, Ali Hassan Mwinyi said that it was not only aimed at reiterating friendship, but also at finding ways and means to consolidate and expand cooperation. Our relations are founded on our identity of principles, objectives, and interests defined during the struggle for national liberation, which over the years has become the foundation of our fraternal relations.

The Tanzanian president also said that the two countries were working together in various fora, such as the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, SADCC and Frontline States. In all these bodies, Mozambique is respected for the firmness of its principles, which, despite the climate of hostility it faces, it has defended consistently over the years, he emphasized.

The Tanzanian leader went on to refer to the relevant role played by Mozambique in the struggle for Zimbabwean independence and noted that it was our newly born country's great efforts, particularly its application of sanctions decreed by the United Nations against the Ian Smith regime, that brought major economic problems to Mozambique.

Mwinyi reiterated that the people of Tanzania supported Mozambique in its struggle against armed bandits backed by Pretoria, causing destruction in Mozambique. President Mwinyi also condemned destabilization efforts by South Africa in the southern region of the continent. The Tanzanian president defended economic sanctions as a way of pressuring Pretoria to abandon apartheid and reaffirmed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. He reiterated continuing support for the struggle waged by the majority of the South African people against aparheid and pointed out that his country would continue to give moral and material support to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for Namibian independence.

We deplore the U.S. policy toward Angola, the Tanzanian president said, noting that U.S. support for UNITA only served to aggravate tension in the region. We appeal to the United States to end its policy of interference in the internal affairs of Angola and other countries, the Tanzanian president said.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi said that common viewpoints between our two countries were not only limited to regional problems. He stressed that Mozambique and Tanzania acted together in the struggle for the liberty of oppressed peoples worldwide. Our common viewpoints can also be observed with regard to issues such as disarmament, human rights, and the need for a new international economic order. The Tanzanian president concluded his speech by guaranteeing that historical ties forged during the struggle for our national independence and developed by Presidents Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere will continue to develop for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and for the total liberation of the continent.

Presidents Hold Final Talks 4 May

MB041237 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The president of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, resumed talks with President Samora Machel in Maputo today, the final day of Tanzanian leader's first official visit to Mozambique. The talks, which began on Friday shortly after President Mwinyi's arrival, are understood to involve bilateral relations and international issues. Ministers from both countries are taking part in the talks. President Mwinyi had also been visiting places of economic importance. Yesterday, he was accompanied by President Samora Machel to tour major dams in southern Mozambique, the Pequenos Libombos and the Corumana. This morning, the Tanzanian leader was taken on a tour of the port of Maputo. Afterwards, Mr Mwinyi visited the Museum of Revolution in Maputo. He is due to end his visit this evening.

Communique Issued

MB050738 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania have reaffirmed the need to preserve peace and peacefully resolve conflicts between nations. They reiterated their condemnation resorting to violence or any form of terror to settle differences between sovereign and independent states that are members of the United Nations. This is contained in a Mozambican-Tanzanian joint communique issued in Maputo at the end of Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi's official visit, which began on 2 May.

The two presidents condemned the cowardly murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and hailed the role he played in the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and his support of developing countries in the struggle for economic and social emancipation.

The two presidents hailed the initiatives of the UN secretary general and the current OAU chairman to bring Morocco and the Polisario Front to the negotiating table under the auspices of the UN secretary general and to recommmend direct negotiations between conflicting sides in light of Resolution 40/50 adopted during the 40th session of the UN General Assembly as well as Resolution 104 adopted by the 19th OAU summit.

On East Timor, the two leaders expressed their support for the UN General Assembly resolution 37/70 and called on the UN secretary general to continue efforts that will allow the Maubere people to achieve their legitimate aspirations.

On Palestine, Presidents Samora Machel and Ali Hassan Mwinyi reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for their inalienable rights, including the creation of an independent and sovereign state.

The two president reaffirmed their determination to have the Indian Ocean declared a nuclear free zone and an area free from foreign military bases. Accordingly, they reiterated their support for the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Political Bureau Member Returns From USSR, GDR

MB051607 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, returned to Maputo this morning after touring the USSR as the head of a party delegation. Earlier, Mariano Matsinhe was in the GDR, where he participated in the recent congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

NAMIBIA

17 SWAPO Insurgents Reported Killed in Clashes

MB061856 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The security forces in northern South-West Africa/Namibia shot and killed 17 SWAPO insurgents following a stand-off bombardnment by SWAPO on a military base early this morning. The attack was launched at about 0100 this morning at Ohangwena, about 10 km south of the Angolan border. Security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Ovambo home guard in a village near the base was killed, and four civilians injured. The fire was immediately returned by the security forces, who seized quantities of armaments, including hand grenades, antipersonnel mines, RPG-7's, and mortar bombs during follow-up operations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Responds to Parliamentary Queries

Notes Pact With U.S. on Namibia Date

MB061854 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa and the United States had a prior agreement that South Africa would announce that it was ready to implement Resolution 435 in South-West Africa provided an agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola could be reached by 1 August. Speaking during his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said this was done to set a new target date for the Luanda government. He said it was originally planned for the state president to make the announcement at the opening of Parliament. Mr Botha denied that he told an American journalist that the Reagan administration was pressurizing South Africa.

No Namibia Plan Without Cuban Pullout

MB061947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1940 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — A United Nations plan for SWA/Namibian independence would not be implemented on August 1 if there was no agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. "If we have not reached agreement by August 1, then nothing will happen. Resolution 435 will not be implemented," he said during his reply to the debate on his budget allocation. The government would continue discussions to try to reach an agreement, he said. Mr Botha was referring to the government's announcement earlier this year that it was prepared to implement UN Resolution 435 on August 1 if there was agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal. He said yesterday Angola was "livid" over U.S. aid to UNITA and had been reluctant to negotiate on the troop issue.

Views Mozambique Issues

MB061943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — Conflict between the Mozambican Government and the resistance movement was cutting off electrical supplies from Cahora Bassa and blocking South African endeavours to help that country's economy, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to points raised in the debate on his budget allocation by the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, he said South Africa was not helping Mozambique protect its 900,000 kilometres of the Cahora Bassa scheme, "although this has been considered often."

There were 525 electricity pylons along the line inside Mozambique that were "down" as a result of the conflict. Mr Eglin had asked whether South Africa was taking adequate steps to assist Mozambique economically through private and public sector action. Mr Botha said the answer to this was yes, credit was available to private sector for investment in Mozambique and consideration was being given to upgrading Maputo harbour and improving the railwayline. Maputo harbour was still one of the cheapest ports for South Africa, but once again the conflict in Mozambique was hampering efforts, with the private sector wanting safety guarantees before committing themselves. "The business sector is shying away from the violence there," Mr Botha said, emphasising the importance of promoting peace in the country.

Replying to another of Mr Eglin's questions, Mr Botha said the joint operational centre set up at the Ressano Carcia borderpost with Mozambique, in terms of the Nkomati Accord, wasnot yet fully operational although a liaison committee had been set up after he met with Mozambican representaives recently, and he expected smooth functioning soon.

Welcomes Tokyo Terrorism Stand

MB061949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — The South African Government welcomed and supported the declaration against terrorism made today at the summit meeting of Western leaders and Japan in Tokyo, the foreign minsiter, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation, he said he hoped the seven leaders would take note of their potential combined strength in the fight against international terrorism and adhere to the declaration. It was heartening to note the hardening attitude of certain European countries towards terrorism.

Savimbi Comments on Cuban Withdrawal From Angola

MB061011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — Any implementation of UN Resolution 435 remained contingent upon the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said here today. He was speaking at a press conference following two days of talks with State President P.W. Botha, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha and minister of defence, Genl Magnus Malan. Dr Savimbi said it had become necessary for him to meet President Botha and other South Africans to clarify the Cubansituation following the state president's announcement of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on August 1. He was returning to Jamba this afternoon confident that little had changed and that the South African attitude to Cuban withdrawal remained the same.

He said the visit had been necessary in spite of an expected major offensive against Jamba at any time. He had spent 15 days at the front with his forces prior to his departure and was fully confident that they were ready to meet the offensive when it came. His forces' morale was good, the deployment excellent, and he was better equipped than he had been a month ago, thanks to U.S. aid. The offensive had orginally been expected on April 16 but intelligence sources had subsequently revealed that the MPLA had encountered serious human and logistical problems.

The U.S. Government was meeting its commitment to UNITA to provide effective aid. The U.S. had in the past played a mediating role but had been forced to do so from a weak position. "They have been nice for the last five years but have achieved nothing." Things could only get worse for the MPLA and better for UNITA while U.S. aid was being provided. The MPLA would simply have to talk to the U.S. Government because it had no alternative.

The recent drop in the price of oil would have and was having a dramatic effect on the MPLA's ability to govern effectively. Because it had to maintain a high military profile in spite of reduced income it had been necessary to reduce many government projects, some of which had had to be scrapped entirely.

Asked if there was not a danger of Jamba being destroyed by massive strategic bombing, Dr Savimbi said this had been a possibility but the MPLA had hesitated for too long and now it was too late. "Jamba is far better defended than a month ago and if they come now they will loose at least half their aircraft without achieving much."

Dr Savimbi said that he hoped President Kenneth Kaunda would not allow Zambia to be used as a staging point for Cuban forces to invade the liberated areas. UNITA would not hesitate to take retaliatory action. President Kaunda needed peace rather than war. He (Dr Savimbi) did not wish the war to escalate but was instead trying to scale it down.

This did not mean that the war was being lost. "I don't think we are losing the war, either politically or militarily. We now occupy one third of the country and have a strong presence in the remaining two-thirds." Luanda was feeling the pressure although it was not his intention to try and capture Luanda because to do so would require a conventional strategy rather than the guerilla tactics which he preferred.

Intelligence sources indicated that the number of Cubans in Angola had not increased and remained at about 45,000. The number of Russians, however, had increased to more than 1500 and were there in a military capacity, not in an advisory capacity.

"In fact the Russians are fighting right in the front-line."

Asked if he believed UNITA was a stumbling block in the path of SWA/Namibian independence, Dr Savimbi said: "No. We want Namibia to be independent. We are not against Namibian independence." He said he had never considered SWAPO to be a threat to him. He also did not see a SWAPO government in SWA/Namibia as a threat.

Asked if it was true that a number of Cubans were becoming Angolan citizens, Dr Savimbi said that while it was constitutionally possible for them to gain citizenship, the people were against such a move and as a result very few had.

He denied that he had ever had any contact with RENAMO and said he had nothing whatsoever to do with that particular squabble.

Dr Savimbi said UNITA still enjoyed the support of 12 OAU countries. Other would give their overt support if they did not fear the U.S. backing off, again. In 1975/6 when South Africa was in Angola and helping UNITA, they had the backing of 22 countries. "But then the Clark amendment came up and these OAU states withdrew their support."

Government Threatens Action on Group Areas Act

MB070631 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The government has threatened to crack down on people who break the Group Areas Act. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis says the government is considering taking action after complaints that people who are not white are settling in white suburbs of Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town. He says his department has not granted permission for these people to live in white areas. Mr Heunis has referred to a government statement issued 18 months ago, in which it was announced that new housing is to be erected for Indians and coloreds in Fordsburg and Newclare, and that Indians and coloreds who enter white areas after completion of this project would be liable for prosecution.

Buthelezi Asks Mandela Release, ANC, PAC Unbanning

MB051925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] South Africa would emerge as a strong, viable democracy if Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released and the ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] were unbanned, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Johannesburg tonight. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told a Young President's Organisation dinner that he regarded the former ANC leader, with whom he corresponds in jail, as a brother in the struggle. Whether Mr Mandela stood on a different platform or whether they shared the same one would be irrelevant, if black democracy were given free reign to develop and direct the affairs of South Africa either in opposition to or in harmony with white democracy. The ANC mission in exile claim that it had massive black South African support remained untested. He yearned for the day when blacks could support political leaders of their own choice. "I have no doubt whatsoever that Inkatha and the real ANC in this country, which would re-emerge were the ANC to be unbanned and its leaders given free access to public platforms, would be reconciled in the common pursuit of the South African good," Chief Buthelezi said. "For me, democracy is indivisible and black/white hostilities and black/black organisational hostilities are the products of apartheid. Only the people of South Africa can bring about national unity, but (they) are prohibited from doing so because there is gross state interference in basic political freedoms."

The Inkatha leader recalled that, at the launching of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] in Durban last week, between 70,000 and 80,000 blacks had given an overwhelming refutation of claims that they supported disinvestment and sought an anti-capitalist future. Workers had stayed away from places of employment in tens of thousands to endorse his stand.

Blacks like Bishop Desmond Tutu claimed that ordinary black workers supported disinvestment. Yet Bishop Tutu refused to stand with him on a platform at a mass meeting to test his claim, even though he know he would be given a fair hearing and totally safe conduct by Inkatha. "Inkatha does not kill its political opponents and at Inkatha meetings people are not burnt alive," Chief Buthelezi said. It was about time that western observers realised more fully that until black spokesmen like Bishop Tutu and the UDF's [United Democratic Front] Mr Archie Gumede became involved in membership drives what they said about black opinion was secondhand and hearsay.

Tambo Warns Frontline States Against U.S., Pretoria

MB050622 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo has warned the Frontline States to be wary of the Reagan administration's attempt to engulf the southern African region in a war with the Pretoria regime. Mr Tambo said the Reagan administration is bent on perpetuating fascism and racism and may soon engage and join the South African regime in a war against the Frontline States. He was speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday interview. Reacting to President Pieter Botha's recent threat against the Frontline States, Mr Tambo said the Pretoria regime is out to win the support of the West and reduce interanational pressure.

Release of All Political Prisoners Demanded

MB050448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 4, SAPA — A packed-out Release Mandela Campaign meeting at the Bonteheuwel civic hall today unanimously passed a motion calling for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. The chairman also called for the unbanning of the ANC and the Congress of South African Students and rejected the regional services councils and the Labour Party as "puppet bodies." Speakers included the recently ubanned western Cape Community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, Rev Charles Martin, a Congress of South African Trade Unions organiser Mr Noel Williams, and a student from the Bonteheuwel Inter-Student Congress.

Mr Issel said that "what was taking place in South Africa at the moment no bullets and no casspirs can stop." "We are not waiting for (the state president, Mr P.W.) Botha to unban the ANC. We have no respect for their laws anymore. We are fearless in demonstrating our support for the ANC," he said.

While he spoke, youths heavily disguised with balaclavas and scarves walked into the hall holding the ANC flag and read a message from its exiled leader, Mr Oliver Tambo.

While the meeting was being held two police vans circled the hall.

Conscientious Objector Released on Bail

MB070439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2324 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — Members of the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] are delighted at the release for their fellow member Mr Philip Wilkinson, 22, who was released on bail of R150 in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today where he was charged with evading military call up. In a statement tonight by Mr David Shandler, secretary of the ECC, he said it was shame, however, that Mr Wilkinson was held for such a long time by the military police before being allowed bail. He was arrested at an ECC rally in the Johannesburg city hall on April 28.

"His treatment is of special concern to us," the statement said, "particularly, after he had freely offered himself for arrest to the military authorities long before it was required. We call for his recognition as a conscientious objector andthat he not be treated as a common criminal. It is our hope that conscientious objectors in future are not treated in the way he has been," Mr Shandler said.

Police Assault Bonteheuwel Students 5 May

MB060518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0505 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 5, SAPA — At least 40 pupils of the Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel, near Cape Town, were injured this morning when police ordered pupils out of classrooms and whipped them. The pupils sustained rib injuries and deep lacerations on their faces and backs, and one is believed to have had his nose broken. Two doctors wree called from their private surgeries nearby and journalists at the scene watched them give emergency treatment to many pupils, while about 20 more seriously injured ones were taken to hospital.

About 40 policemen and soldiers arrived at the school after pupils had staged a placard demonstration protesting against the detention on Friday of a mathematics teacher, Mr Neville van der Rheede. The only comment on the matter a spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria would make tonight to SAPA was that police did not react to "vague allegations." If people had complaints against the police, they knew which procedure to follow.

However, according to another news agency, REUTER, a local police spokesman confirmed the sjambokking but said the action had been taken after stone-throwing. Police went to the school after reports of stones being thrown at private vehicles and passers-by during "an illegal gathering" in the grounds. The police vehicles were also allegedly stoned. The spokesman said pupils were warned to disperse and after they refused, police used sjamboks to disperse them. Stones were again thrown and one policeman received minor injuries to the head, he said. The spokesman said police took possession of placards found in the classrooms but denied that any soldiers were present.

Journalists at the scene soon after the security forces arrived saw soldiers holding sjamboks. The reporters remained outside the school during the action because police were guarding the entrances and only entered the grounds once the security forces withdrew. Teachers described how the police entered one of the classrooms while a lecture was on, and asked the teacher and the pupils to explain how stones — which were lying on the ground outside the classroom — got there. A 17-year-old pupil, Jerome Anthony, said one of the policemen first pointed out several pupils and pulled them out of the classroom.

Another pupil, Nico Williams, 18, said policemen had lined up on both sides of the entrance to the classroom and down the corridor. Another pupil, Randal Hendriks, said: "We were taken out of the classroom one by one and forced to walk through this guard of honour, and every time you pass a cop he hits you." "We were told that we were being sjambokked because we were not wearing proper school clothes, but many of the injured, including 13-year-old Duran Haywood, were wearing regulation school uniforms," another pupil, Ralton Ides, said. According to Vernon May, 18, "some of the kids fell to the ground as the cops were hitting them. They were just kicked and hit again." Two pupils, Kenny Akiemdren and Charles Cleophas, were seen being taken away.

In a joint statement afterwards, the teachers said: "We, the staff of Arcadia, condemn in the strongest terms the action taken by police and the South African Defence Force at our school this morning. We abhor the manner in which the pupils were dragged from their classrooms and brutally beaten in and outside classrooms by more than one person at a time. Students were staging a peaceful placard demonstration against the detention of one of our colleagues, Mr Neville van der Rheede, when police arrived at the school and stormed the classrooms in the presence of teachers who were subjected to verbal abuse. We continue to demand the immediate and unconditional release of our colleague and the pupils who were taken by policemen this morning and all other detainees."

The Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) condemned the "barbaric behaviour" of the police, accusing them of behaving "contrary to all civilised standards." They said 20 pupils had to be hospitalised. The Bonteheuwel United Democratic Front (UDF) area committee said: "Today in Bonteheuwel, we have again witnessed the evil system of apartheid." Late today Mitchells Plain residents staged placard demonstrations at the main intersections into Mitchells Plain calling for the release of Mr Van der Rheede, who is the treasurer of the Mitchells Plain UDF branch and vice-chairman of the Westridge Residents Association. About 10,000 pamphlets condemning Mr Rheede's detention were distributed at Mitchells Plain's three railway stations.

'Top Level' Inquiry Launched

MB070448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — A top-level investigaton was launched today into the police whipping of Bonteheuwel pupils amid widespread condemnation of the action. A Pretoria police spokesman said the inquiry had already begun. "A complaint was received this morning and all the allegations will be thoroughly investigated," Captain Henry Beck said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

6 May

MB061835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — Unrest report issued by the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police at 1800 today.

At Soweto near Johannesburg, this morning, blacks, in separate incidents, set fire to two delivery vehicles and a private house. Police, in the latter instance, arrested 2 black men.

Nine blacks were also responsible for robbing a delivery vehicle, causing about R6,000s worth of damage.

In another incident, a Development Board policeman fired birdshot rounds when he was shot at by someone in a group of blacks. No injuries were reported.

On the west Rand, blacks set fire to and destroyed a private house in Sharpville, while at KwaThema on the east Rand, a group of blacks who had poured petrol over a municipal policeman before setting him alight, were foiled in their attempt by the arrival of a police patrol. An 18-year-old blackman was slightly injured in this incident.

At Daveyton on the east Rand, police arrested five black women, who had allegedly assisted a group of blacks in looting a bottle store.

In the black residential area of Lynville near Witbank, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

7 May

MB070630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0628 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a lorry was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn a lorry was extensively damaged by arsonists. In another incident a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home causing slight damage.

"At Katlehong near Germiston, the SAP used tear smoke when their vehicle was stoned. A private dwelling was damaged when it was set alight.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, a number of vehicles were damaged by arsonists. In two separate incidents, unknown persons shot at blacks, wounding three men at their legs. The calibre of the firearm has not been established.

"At Mankeng near Kroonstad unknown persons set alight a storeroom of a school, causing extensive damage.

"At Daveyton and Kwatema on the east Rand, a number of buses were damaged when they were stoned.

"At Lingelihle in the EP, [Eastern Province] the SAP used tear smoke when their vehicles were stoned.

"At Ghahamstown in the white residential area, unknown persons threw a petrol-bomb through a bathroom window, causing slight damage.

"In Zwide police have fired birdshot to disperse stonethrowers. No casualties were reported.

"In Soweto the private home of a policeman was attacked and in another incident an attempt was made to set a policeman alight. He was, however, saved by the SAP."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Nchabaleng Funeral

"The scrapping of the pass laws and the Immorality Act are irrelevant concessions of a regime whose time has run out," Mrs Albertina Sisulu said at the funeral for United Democratic Front [UDF] organizer Peter Nchabeleng, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 May reports on page 1. The funeral was attended by about 30,000 mourners. A serious clash between about 200 policemen "and the huge crowd was averted by church and UDF leaders."

Lebowa Ministerial Houses

On page 2, the paper reports that "Lebowa is to spend over R2 million to build four ministerial houses this year." According to the Lebowa chief minister the money would be spent to build houses for himself and three other ministers.

Hunger Strike

"One of the four hospitalized detainees held by Venda Security Police is on an indefinite hunger strike, according to reliable sources," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the same page. He is Gabriel Malaka, who has been admitted to the Donald Fraser Hospital for more than a month. Hospital sources confirmed he was refusing food.

Return to School

"The Vaal Students Congress (VASCO) has called upon pupils in the Vaal Triangle, particularly in Sebokeng and Evaton to return to school today," another page 2 reports says. VASCO says the class boycott that started on 24 April in protest of the suspension of schools should be ended. VASCO also asked the Department of Education and Training to meet its demands "before we intensify our campaign."

SOWETAN Editorial

In an editorial on the release of Anglican Bishop Ndwandwe on page 4, the paper expresses relief at the release "both because the Anglican Church was headed for another collision course with the Government and the eyes of the world would be on what took place during the march." While not opposing arrests if there is reasonable grounds for suspecting a person of some offense, "our chief gripe is the length of time in which people are kept in detention before charges are laid against them." The government has made some spectacular reforms but it is perhaps the tardiness of the reforms that have made them seem so unspectacular. "The trouble is that the Government misreads the mood of the people. There are certain laws, like detention without trial, like bannings, and the wholesale arrest of political activists which are in the front of peoples' minds these days. Things like pass laws and even evil influx control have taken second place to these laws." If these laws are changed, "the climate towards the acceptance of the reform programme would receive a shot in the arm."

AZAPO Attacks UDF

Selio Rabothata reports on page 8 that "the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] last week accused organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front of threatening their members and forcing them to quit the Black Consciousness orientated group." He named organizations involved in the attacks and said "there is a calculated bid to eliminate the Black Consciousness movement through AZAPO; that is why we have decided to place the organisation on an advanced defensive footing. Our members have been informed to defend themselves in any manner they deem fit." He said AZAPO had documents to prove who planned these attacks. "It is more disturbing because this is not the work of the system."

Police Reform

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 2 May says in an editorial on police reform on page 8 that the opposition has called for the resignation of Law and Order Minister Le Grange because of the persistent reports of police involvement in vigilante actions. Furthermore there have been "almost daily" reports of police excesses since September 1984. It is also well known that relations between police and blacks are very bad. Le Grange asserts there is proper control. Police behavior is negatively affecting business confidence and holding back an improvement of the economy. "President Botha should lose no time in securing Mr Le Grange's resignation — and appointing a top-level commission of inquiry to establish the facts."

African Realities

In a column on page 8 of the *CAPE TIMES*, Herman Giliomee says that "no foreign visitor of recent time has made such a big impression on cabinet members" as General Obasanjo of Nigeria, a member of the Commonwealth Emminent Persons Group [EPG]. At the end of the groups visit, he had a long discussion with Chris Heunis "in which several intriguing constitutional possibilities were raised." Pik Botha was quite explicit in his preference for this man who knows the "realities of Africa" to the do-gooders of Europe and America. "Sources close to the cabinet and the EPG say that General Obasanjo, without for a moment condoning apartheid, listened sympathetically to the view that South Africa is a multi-ethnic state which requires a unique political solution that would provide special protection to ethnic minorities." Obasanjo is in favor of a pluralist society, although according to sources close to him he was particularly incensed at the Group Areas Act, which keeps blacks from escaping from the ghetto. Applying his restructuring ideas to South would requre about 19 federal substates, with a key question being whether the ANC would be willing to participate in a system when they would probably win control of a majority of these substates but would have to share power with the National Party at the national level. There is also the question of whether the Afrikaners would accept such a possibility similar to the Hausa tribe in Nigeria. "A dominant tribe in Africa rarely shares power except on its own terms. The challenge to General Obasanjo is to persuade both the Afrikaners and the Hausa that there will be no permanent peace without popular democracy. It will be a tough task."

Fingerprint Clause To Go

"The controversial fingerprint clause in the Identification Bill, tabled in Parliament a week ago, will almost certainly be excised," Chris Cairncross reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 May. "Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has already indicated that government is not tied to the provision," especially since the clause would probably delay passage of the bill which the government wants to see "translated into law as soon as possible."

EPG Talks

Margaret Smith says in another front-page report that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is to return to South Africa in 2 weeks time after receiving an "encouraging" message from President P.W. Botha. It is believed the EPG will present proposals calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, a truce in the armed conflict, and the unbanning of the ANC when it meets with Botha later this month. Smith adds that the British Foreign Office has confirmed that South African officials attended the second day of the EPG talks in London.

Business Opposition to RSCS

"Government remains determined to steamroll the establishment of Regional Service Councils [RSCS] despite fears from business, local authorities and officials that the proposed system is badly flawed," Mike Robertson and Cherilyn Ireton report on pages 1 and 2. "There is mounting opposition from business to the RSCS — which will introduce turnover and payroll taxes at maximum rates of 0.1 to 0.25 percent — and fears that RSCS will add to inflation and unfairly burden companies with a high turnover and large staff." There is also "concern over the way government appears to be rushing through implementation of the RSCS. Cape Town city council executive committee chairman John Muir says: Our concern is at the unseemly haste with which a political ideology is being imposed on a metropolitan situaiton, without any viability study or research being undertaken."

Bank Rate Reduction

"Reduction in the bank rate — the basic rate of interest in the economy — is expected to be followed by similar decreases in the lending and deposit rates of both banks and building societies, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said on Friday," Gerald Prosalendis reports on page 2. "De Kock said a lower bank rate represented a further easing of monetary policy and was part of a broader short-term economic strategy to encourage investment and consumer spending, to produce a growth rate of 3 percent or more in real gross domestic product in 1986."

Bishops To Set Up Commission

"A commission of inquiry into the likely effects of economic pressure on SA is to be set up by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC)," Dominique Gilbert reports on the same page. Archbishop Denis Hurley said the SACBC had agreed on economic pressure as "the most effective way of calling for something forceful but the fear that this would bring too much devastation and lead to suffering and more violence worried bishops," adding: "We are not recommending anything specific, but we agreed to set up a commission to look into the matter."

Government Encouraging Exports

"Government is moving fast on several fronts to encourage industries to develop their export potential or step up their activities in this regard," Chris Cairncross reports on page 3 of *BUSINESS DAY*. Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers has focused on two areas "requiring special and urgent attention: the depressed state of motor manufacturers and the desirability of stimulating their export potential, and assisting smaller economic units — now seen as major sources of job creation — to develop their export potential." De Villiers said that he had instructed the Board of Trade and Industries to investigate what "permanent assistance" could be given to motor manufacturers to develop their export potential. The government has also focused attention on the export trading houses. "The official hope, apparently, is to stimulate and re-create, within the private sector, the successful trading-house concept utilised by the Japanese."

Land Tax Urged

In an article on the same page, Barry Streek writes that the proposed payroll and turnover taxes to be used to finance the RSCS should be replaced by a land tax because the payroll and turnover taxes "are a tax on productivity: they will discourage increased productivity and the general creation of wealth. The land tax, by contrast, is a tax on the productive capacity of land. It thus encourages the most productive use of land, rapid development and wealth creation."

BUSINESS DAY on Interest Rates

"When real interest rates are negative, consumers are normally encouraged to spend," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. This time, however, "it hasn't happened — probably because the average consumer had the wits scared out of him 18 months ago when prime soared to 25 percent." "It is to be hoped that consumer behaviour returns to normal pretty quickly, and consumption increases in response to low rates. While inflation in high, we cannot afford interest rates remaining low for too long."

Danger of Chronic Inflation

John Tilston writes on page 7 that although "prospects for some moderation in inflation are good" since the rand's recovery, "a revealing study just completed by Old Mutual economist Rob Lee suggest that SA is treading a dangerous path very close to a precipice beyond which lies chronic inflation." "Though Lee expects the SA monetary authorities to stay this side of disaster, he projects inflation this year dropping to around 16 percent by year end, but this, he cautions, will be largely a statistical reduction. The high increases of the last few months of 1985 will have the effect of reducing the year-on-year calculations. For 1987 Lee sees inflation averaging just under 20 percent. The following year, he believes, it will average just over 20 percent."

Van Der Walt Interviewed

Lesley Lambert reports on an interview ith Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who investigated the 1984 Vaal triangle unrest. Van der Walt, who is also a Dutch Reformed Church minister, said he sees "the church as playing a strategic role in improving understanding, breaking down barriers which have built up over the years, and fostering closer contact between all South Africans. Almost without prompting, Van der Walt admits that the Afrikaner has made some atrocious mistakes in the past. That is not the solution. We should rather lay the facts out on the table and then do something about improving the situation without passing the buck to the government or the ANC."

Indians in Bloemfontein

"Bloemfontein is about to get its first Indian residents since the city's founding in 1854, and it will soon be the site of the first Indian business in the Orange Free State," Andrew Thompson reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 May. Following the repeal of the law preventing Indians from living and working in the Orange Free State, "the Durben-based, Indian-owned firm, Yves Trading, planned to establish a clothing factory at Botshabelo near Bloemfontein. The cost of the factory would be in the region of 5.7 million. About 700 workers would be employed there."

Heunis Speaks in Parliament

Minister Of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis told Parliament that a total of 42,559 houses had been bought under the 99-year leasehold scheme, the paper reports on page 4. A total of 49,336 houses had been bought under the 30-year leasehold scheme and 36,346 houses under the special State Housing Sale Scheme. The greatest number of houses sold was in the West Rand. Another report on the same page notes that Heunis said 836 people had been moved from the east Rand to national states and 94 had been moved to the independent states in 1985. "Of these, 862 moved voluntarily and 68 moved by court order." Heunis also said that 86.76 percent of black houses in black townships have no electricity, another page 4 reports says. He added that "the greatest shortfall was in the townships controlled by the Southern OFS [Orange Free State] Development Board."

Servicemen Object to Funeral Action

Answering a question in the House of Assembly, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said that two national servicemen had objected to taking part in possible action against people at township funerals last year, *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 4. "Gen Malan said this was the only such instance in 1985 and the men were withdrawn from the specific service task."

Military Policemen in Civilian Clothes

"Military policemen had operated in civilian clothes for some time and the policy was not a new one, a South African Defence Force spokeswoman said in Pretoria yesterday," the paper reports on page 8. "She was approached about the controversial arrest this week of conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson at an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg."

School Wants To Open to All Races

"A second White State-run school in Cape Town has asked parents to consider admitting pupils of all races," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 11. "Westford High School committee chairman Dr Robin Stead said yesterday results of a poll among parents were very pleasing, but could not give details until parents had been informed."

Boya Addresses Policemen

Addressing a passing out parade of almost 1,000 municipal policemen, Daveyton Mayor Tom Boya said "for the sake of peace and harmony, do not abuse your powers. Certain policemen are doing this and the elements in the townships that resent law and order and so policemen, see this and act accordingly." Boya also urged the policemen to treat all people equally.

Conservatives Not To Contest By-Election

"The Conservative Party [CP] has decided not to contest the Johannesburg municipal by-election in ward 45," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 May reports on its front page. CP Regional Chairman Clive Derby-Lewis said "it has been decided to let the two Leftwing parties, the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party battle it out so that we can establish which Leftwing party really rules Johannesburg."

Charges in Amanzimtoti Blast

Tony Stirling reports on pages 1 and 2 that "several more people are expected to be charged soon with matters arising out of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast on December 23 last year." Up to 15 people are still being detained in connection with the incident. Unlike Andrew Zondo, however, they will be charged with treason or terrorism but not murder.

Fund Against SACBC Call

Simon Hoff reports on page 3 that "a prominent Roman Catholic leader," who asked *THE CITIZEN* not to use his or his organizations name, "has suggested that a fund be set up to add economic clout to the vocal objections" to the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) call for economic pressure against South Africa. "The man said members of his organisation would meet this week to discuss the issue," at which time a statement will be issued.

Treurnicht on Pik Botha

In a press release, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said his party "viewed with serious misgivings attempts by Mr Pik Botha to mislead the people of South Africa and to discredit the Conservative Party," the paper reports on page 4. Treurnicht said Pik Botha's statement that the Conservative Party favors white domination "is political fraud of the worst form and must receive the contempt it deserves" because the party's policy of partition prevented any form of domination. Treurnicht also said "Mr Botha's fawning attitude towards the ANC was the result of pressures by the American State Department."

CITIZEN Warns Catholics, Anglicans

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference has wisely decided not to come out in support on sanctions." However, its call for economic pressure is still unacceptable. Although the bishops may have hoped that they would offend fewer people this way, there has still been opposition. Among Anglicans there has also been opposition to "political priests, particularly Bishop Tutu," and many people have either left the church or reduced their contributions to it "to the point that the Church has had financial difficulties, especially in Bishop Tutu's present diocese." "We warn both the Church of the Province and the Catholic Church that by taking a political stance that brings them into conflict with many of their members, they are harming the interests of their churches as well as their congregants. For in the deepening divisions in South Africa, the churches should stand out as beacons of hope, of brotherly love, and of reconciliation."

Politics in Churches Condemned

"The Captain General of the SA Defence Force, Major-General C.P. Naude, yesterday hit out at bishops and persons who were politicising the pulpit, and accused them of sowing division in the church," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 8. Although he mentioned no names or denominations, his audience of army chaplains "said they clearly constructed him to mean the leaders of the Anglican and Catholic churches, specifically."

SACOS Part of Liberation Struggle

Addressing a meeting of the South African Council of Sport (SACOS), the group's president said "SACOS was a sprinting arm of the liberation struggle. Our sport bodies are not there for purely sport but for change in this country." This means that "SACOS will have to consult with the community organisations and be seen to be engaged in the liberation struggle."

Doubt About President's Visit to France

A visit by President Botha to the Delville Wood war memorial in Northern France scheduled for early next month may have run into trouble from President Mitterrand's wife, a frontpage report in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 5 May says. Asked on a television interview what she would do if President Botha visited France, would she shake his hand, Mrs Mitterrand replied: "Of course, there will never be a visit. So that is a hypothetical question." Mrs Mitterrand also said she planned to attend an antiapartheid conference to be held in Angouleme on 10 May and to be attended by Bishop Desmond Tutu and that she was "proud" to have written a preface to the French edition of a book by Winnie Mandela.

Vehicle Sales Drop

Another frontpage report says sales of passenger cars and commercial vehicles will drop to their lowest level in 10 years if trends are not reversed. Car sales, which were running at more than 300,000 a year in 1981 and tumbled to 204,000 last year, now look likely to plunge to 195,000. Commercial vehicle sales were threatened with a decline to below 98,000. Sales of new trucks and buses had sunk to the worst levels since the mid-1950's. Almost 50 percent of passenger car manufacturing capacity was now standing idle and the combined labor force of the motor industry was now down from a 1982 peak above 50,000 to under 33,000.

ANC Plan To Be Discussed

A report on page 3 of *THE STAR* quotes the Sunday edition of London's *THE OBSERVER* as saying a plan to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be discussed this month between President Botha and the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. The plan, which could also legalize the ANC, was worked out at a London meeting between the group and a top South African foreign ministry official.

Editorial on Bill of Rights

We "welcome the guarded approval given by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee for the idea of the courts protecting the individual and the group on the basis of a Bill of Rights," a page 12 editorial says. "We believe a Bill of Rights can provide the safeguards for individuals and groups so earnestly sought, but only if negotiated by leaders of all main communities and if intepreted by impartial and independent courts. Established on that basis, it could be a powerful aid to building mutual trust and confidence between different racial and cultural groups."

Housing Problems Analyzed

"Housing authorities will have to perform feats unequalled in the history of township planning to ensure that 'approved accommodation' does not become as drastic a form of influx control as the defunct pass book," an article by Jo-Anne Collinge says on the editorial page. Official figures list the shortage of housing for black people at 420,000 units in "white" South Africa, 134,000 in the homelands and 15,000 in areas earmarked for the homelands. "Just keeping the present urban population living under an 'approved' roof in town, will mean an immediate demand for more homes than State housing authorities have provided since World War 2." The solution in many Third World countries has been to allow people to erect their own shanty structures on serviced sites and to encourage them to upgrade these as cash becomes available. Or, where extensive squatter settlements already exist, the strategy has been to introduce sanitary services into these areas. "The Government has made clear that site-and-service and controlled squatting is the direction in which the country is headed," the article says. Witwatersrand University housing specialist Mark Swilling thinks the "coming battle" will be about issues: "Land and the refusal of communities to pay entirely for their own upgrading. They will demand some subsidisation." Swilling says there are signs the government foresees more diversified township complexes, combining private developments, the old state-built tracts and expanses of site-and-service. "Perhaps the central message," the article concludes, "is that the influx control by the pass book was suffered in isolation. Influx control by housing will affect whole communities and as such begins to demand solutions and attract resources."

Problems With ANC

THE STAR reports on page 13 that "trouble is brewing between white farmers and blacks living along the border which separates Sekhukhuneland in Lebowa and Steelpoort in the northeastern Transvaal." Farmers say the area has become a powderkeg and that the ANC is very active in the area. ANC pamphlets are "regularly" distributed among the blacks and black farmworkers have been threatened with violence if they do not demand higher wages. Farmers have demanded the government put up an electrified fence along the border and "indications are that the government will comply." An accompanying article says Steelpoort farmers wanting to enter the Sekhukhuneland area, where most of their black workers live, are being advised by the workers to buy an "ANC permit" at R1,000 a year.

Fall in Real Personal Income

The University of South Africa's market research bureau forecasts real personal income will drop by about 2 percent this year due to a further fall in real remuneration of employees and the maintenance of high personal income tax, a report on page 15 says. But easier hire payment conditions and credit facilties, lower interest rates and savings reserves built up in 1985 would allow for a moderate increase in real private consumption of about 1 percent. Of total retail sales, whites are expected to command 45.2 percent, blacks 40.8 percent, colored 9.3 percent and Asians 4.7 percent. If black boycotts continue, the percentage for blacks will be somewhat lower and those for the other groups correspondingly higher.

Police Discipline

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 5 May reports on page 4 that the personnel chief of the South African police, Lieutenant General J.B. Stevens, has said the police force is a force with a strong code of discipline, and it does not hesitate to act against those of its members who are guilty of misconduct. Addressing law students at Pretoria University on the use of violence by the police, he said the state has a duty to defend itself with all the power at its disposal against any threat to itself or its institutions. "It was the policy of the police force to use as little force as possible to ensure a peaceful existence in the community, Gen Stevens said." He said the intensive training given the police prevented incidents of violence by police officers.

BEELD on Violence

In an editorial on page 10, the newspaper says the call to fight communism and terrorism is a nice sounding slogan which is gaining an all too literal meaning in South Africa. Violence, it says, usually begins when people have failed to find each other. In a heterogeneous country like ours, it is a disturbing prospect that many people do not want to find each other. Yet, they do end up finding each other, over the barrel of a gun and the drawing up of an assassin's list in the name of some vague ideology. "But they want to fight evil with evil, and revolution with revolution, and in so doing, they create the breeding ground for the very revolution they want to avoid. Or do they? In the fight for political power, civilized norms, and principles are thrown overboard. History has taught that it is easier to free oneself from the restricitons of democracy than to relearn the process. Or, put differently, it is easier to shoot than to talk. In this troubled country we must beware of people who choose the easy way out."

BEELD on May Day

In a second editorial on page 10, *BEELD* says mass gatherings in the black community have recently centered on highly emotional events such as funerals, and thus often lead to bloody confrontations with security forces, which have then led to greater uncertainty among whites. "The just ended May Day celebrations can bring a positive turning point. Under the more neutral umbrella of 'workers' day' large numbers of blacks could gather countrywide relatively peacefully, and thus also find a more healthy safety valve, particularly for political frustrations. This is a plus for the whole of South Africa, because audiences as well as white South Africans outside could take note more calmly and reason on the issues of a fast changing South Africa." If the black masses demonstrate in this manner that they can gather peacefully in order to discuss problems without anarchy, it can lead to a better climate for negotiation. These and other positive aspects of May Day should be maintained, the paper concludes.

Survival of Fittest

In a third editorial on the same page, the paper says the expression "survival of the fittest" is very relevant in South Africa at present, with all the concern over job security, financial security, etc. In such a situation, the fittest will survive. The era of white labor protection is gone and whites will have to survive on the basis of marketable values. Likewise, blacks will also not receive high salaries through racial considerations. They will have to earn them, "but we hope that in the new South Africa this will not lead to polarization. The only measure should be merit."

DIE VADERLAND on Terre'Blanche

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 May says in an editorial on page 10 that there is no doubt that Eugene Terre'Blanche is a tremendous speaker, probably the best in his field. He can move Afrikaner Resistance Movement audiences emotionally. The problem and danger is that what Mr Terre'Blanche offers is an emotional catharsis. He offers wishful daydreams not solutions. The choice lies with the audience. They should decide whether they want to land themselves in a political dream as a result of Mr Terre'Blanche's voice or whether they want to acknowledge reality as intelligent and reasonable people.

'Necklace' Deaths Studied

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 May says in article on page 4 that the government must market its reform program dramatically if it wants an end to political violence. This is the view of two academics of the Rand Afrikaans University who have studied "necklace" deaths extensively. According to them, "burning symbolizes a turning-point in the maintenance of the socio-political order." If conflict between black and white increases the number of burnings will increase as well. "Necklace" burnings are an effective way of intimidation and are often used for this purpose in black residential areas.

RAPPORT on May Day

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 4 May says in an editorial on page 10 that three points can be made on the 1 May stayaway. First, the field of labor will increasingly become the area of black politics. Inkatha's own recently formed trade union is evidence of this. Political, industrial, and black leaders must do all they can to channel the labor movement in the right direction for the benefit of all. Second, May Day should be considered as a workers' holiday. Third, employers and employees have acted responsibly as far as the 1 May stayaway was concerned. This is a good example of meaningful compromise.

NP Discussion of ANC

RAPPORT says in an article on page 31 that an important though cautious discussion on the ANC is in progress in the inner circles of the National Party [NP]. At this stage, *RAPPORT* was told that there were no talk of a profound debate on the question of negotiation. What is in progress is a relaxed, exploratory discussion on the ANC among NP members of Parliament. It is said that there are signs of a more sophisticated approach to the ANC question.

ILANGA on Pass Laws

In a page 6 editorial on the abolition of the pass laws Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 24-26 April says President Botha and others "should not be shocked if we appear to give his announcement oa cold reception, devoid of any delight that African people are expected to exhibit each time the government announces another step toward reform." The government has made other promises which have not been implemented and often changes the meaning of words. "If the pass laws are said to be abolished let us hope that it is the real thing and not an illusion."

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Says Angola Should Be Free of 'Big Powers'

MB051845 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III will receive a message and an informative booklet about Angola from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The message and the booklet were handed to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, by the Angolan ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Andre Miranda, today. The contents of the message and the booklet were not disclosed. During the presentation ceremony held in the office of the minister of foreign affairs, the ambassador said although he was unable to attend the coronation of His Majesty King Mswati III, he was able to attend the thanksgiving service following the coronation of the king. The ambassador said he was happy to see the king at a distance at the national stadium.

In reply, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, said the Kingdom of Swaziland is disturbed over what is happening purported by the big powers. [as heard] The minister said it hurts Swaziland tht Africa is used by the big powers, which want Africans to be involved in disputes. The minister called on the big powers to leave Africa alone in solving African problems. He said Angola is a great country, and these big powers should not impose their ideologies because they are interfering in African affairs. He went on and said Swaziland shared the problems happening in Angola, and he expressed that Angola should be free from all problems.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges 'Honest Dialogue' in South Africa

MB041300 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 May 86 p 4

[By Kevin Mayhew]

[Excerpt] Zambia's president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called for "honest dialogue" in South Africa. The chairman of the Commonwealth Committee monitoring the dismantling of apartheid, and spokesman for the Frontline States, spoke to *THE SUNDAY STAR* in an interview in Maseru before he flew back to Lusaka after attending the coronation of King Mswati III of Swaziland.

Dr Kaunda described South Africa's "liberalisation programme" as "the usual problem of too little too late". If it had been done 20 or even 10 years ago it might have been a move in the right direction. The black people of South Africa, he said, were "not going to be satisfied with what are basically crumbs falling from the white-man's table to Lazarus, the poor." Calling for "complete and honest dialogue across color, ethnic groups and anything else artificial," he said: "Simply sit down as South Africans talking too each other."

Apartheid, he said, could not be reformed. "It is an evil system." No African leader had said, he reiterated, that whites would "be hounded out of Africa and pushed into the sea but the whites must start talking."

Asked whether he thought President P.W. Botha's offer to trade-off of Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African commando being held in Angola, for Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Nelson Mandela's freedom was a reasonable offer, he said, "Not at all. Why do we have to link ourselves to the Big Power struggle and problems?"

He did not think his acceptance of the invitation to the coronation — even after the refusal by the Kenyan head of state, Mr Daniel arap Moi, to attend because of the presence of President Botha — would affect his standing in Africa in any way. He could not, he said, prescribe to the Swazis whom to invite to their functions.

He added: "If I saw any good to come out a meeting with President Botha here then would be my duty to meet him. But I have no indication at all that anything good would come out of a meeting here."

Dr Kaunda repeated accusations South Africa was training Zambian nationals in the South African Defence Force. The SADF has previously denied these allegations. Dr Kaunda said he thought South Africa, through its strong trade links with his and other Frontline countries, was trying to put pressure on his country to destabilise it. "South Africa is interested in destabilising us. If they were not why should they recruit Zambians into their army?" He did not know, he said, if these recruits were to be infiltrated back into his coutnry, but it showed South Africa's intentions were not good.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses 'African Economic Crisis'

MB051155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1151 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 5, SAPA — The gravity of the African economic crisis made the creation of the proposed African monetary fund imperative, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here today. Opening a joint meeting of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Fund (ADF), Mr Mugabe, also warned against haste in establishing the fund and against making it a "minor image" of the "imposing and manipulative" International Monetary Fund, ZIANA reports.

He told the delgates to the three-day meeting "exhaustive and prudent" planning was needed and that the proposed institution would be responsive to African needs and problems, and not give handouts. He noted the proposed new economic order, under which the fund would fall, could not be achieved without a "meaningful and long-term solution to the African debt crisis." "It must be reiterated that although we Africans are determined to solve our problems and are not crying out for free handouts, we cannot achieve progress under the present manipulative international economic system"

Describing it as a "mockery" to expect the continent to edge out of its present external debt in excess of 175 billion U.S. dollars under prevailing conditions prescribed by the IMF, the prime minister said the international community had to be made to accept Africa as an integral part of the world. "We must endeavour not only to convince the international community that Africa is an integral — indeed indispensable — part of the world system, but also to get that community to act accordingly because a better-off Africa is good for its people as well as for the rest of the world," Mr Mugabe said.

Constructive Engagement 'Deceptive'

MB051719 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The African Development Bank, ADB, has been urged to play a prominent role in the implementation of Africa's 1986-1990 priority program for economic recovery. The program puts emphasis on agriculture and its linkage with other sectors. The call was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he officially opened the ADB annual general meeting in Harare today. He said the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa will demonstrate the continent's determination to pull itself up through national and collective self-reliance.

On southern Africa, Comrade Mugabe said there could be not be meaningful development unless Namibia is free and apartheid was destroyed. Comrade Mugabe added that if there is to be development each country must be free.

He said the United States' so-called policy of constructive engagement with racist South Africa has proved beyond doubt to be a deceptive exercise, especially when it is viewed through reported American military aid to UNITA counterrevolutionaries in Angola. The prime minister said if the United States' policy has any claim to universal validity, it completely lost it in Libya recently when its forces in destructive engagement brought death to others.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

IRNA reported that the 7 May Iraqi air raid over southern Tehran "slightly damaged" an oil installation, killing five persons and injuring a number of others. A second Iraqi attempt to violate Tehran's airspace was repulsed by anti-aircraft fire, the agency said. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that the oil refineries in southern Tehran were reduced to a "pile of junk" during the raid. Other Iraqi air strikes on Marivan, Khoy, and Baneh killed 3 civilians and wounded 20 others, according to a communique reported by IRNA. An Iranian military spokesman condemned Iraq's "crimes against residential areas" and warned of Iranian retaliation, IRNA reported.

On the other hand, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA rebutted Iran's claims of Iraqi bombardments of Iranian residential areas in Marivan and Baneh, terming them "pure, baseless lies," and cautioned Iran against any "reckless" action. A communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported Iraqi air strikes against military camps in Marivan, Musak, and Baneh, and against a "strategic" bridge in Qaflan Kuh. In a statement published in the 8 May Baghdad *AL-THAWRAH* reported by INA, the Iraqi Air Force commander said the attack on the southern Tehran oil installation was an example of the Air Force's pledge to destroy all planned targets and warned that the "coming days" will prove Iraq's ability and its "insistence" on destroying "distant and near" Iranian targets until the war is ended.

In other action, Iraq's IV Army Corps commander declared that a 2 May Iranian attempt to regain territory lost to Iraq in the Fakkeh area "failed miserably," in a news conference reported by INA. On the Iranian side, a military report stated that Iranian artillery fire inflicted "heavy damage" on a power station north of Basra and the Zubayr oil installations in southern Iraq, IRNA reported.

In another attack on shipping, Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 8 May, an Iraqi spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA. Meanwhile, the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* alleged that two Iranian helicopters fired missiles at a Saudi oil tanker off Qatar 7 May, causing a fire although its captain later reported the situation "under control."

Syria

A Damascus radio commentary condemned President Reagan's "reckless words" against Syria and urged the world nations to "curb the policy of piracy, threat of war, saber-rattling, organized official terrorism, and lawlessness which is pursued by the United States." The radio affirmed that Syria opposes terrorism while the United States and Israel are engaged in "organized state terrorism." Syria is determined to defend itself against any "aggressor," the radio said, and no amount of "pressure and blackmail" will force it to abandon its political objectives.

The radio also broadcast a statement by the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin denying any connection with "any explosion" in West Berlin. The statement condemned "lies and allegations" that the embassy provided explosives used for the 29 March bombing of the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin.

As for recent bombings inside Syria, an official source cited by SANA accused Iraq of training, financing, and sending the groups which bombed public transport vehicles 16 April, killing 144 citizens and injuring 149 others. Security forces have arrested all the criminals responsible for this "despicable, ugly crime," and they have confessed to the Iraqi regime's involvement, the Syrian official added.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau told Arab ambassadors in Tripoli that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent statements on Libya constitute a "new threat" against the Jamahiriyah, Tripoli radio reported.

Commenting on the U.S. Senate's vote against supplying arms to Saudi Arabia, JANA maintained that the Reagan administration has dealt another "severe blow" to those Arab rulers who "pant after it and lick its boots."

Sudan

In military developments in the south, a Sudanese military source cited by SUNA claimed that Rumbek was recaptured from SPLA forces 7 May following a long siege. In his first speech to the Constituent Assembly as prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi "pledged" that his government's "first" task will be to prepare for a "National Constitutional Conference" to find a solution to the southern question, SUNA reported, and he also declared his willingness to reciprocate an offer of friendship made by Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil reportedly met with Fatah's Salah Khalaf 7 May in Tunisia, according to an "informed" source cited by Radio Monte Carlo, who added that the discussion centered on the security situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

AFP reported the kidnapping in West Beirut of an 84-year-old Frenchman and his wife, who was later released, while "informed" sources cited in a later clandestine Radio Free Lebanon report blamed Syria and described it as an attempt to "blackmail" France. In other developments, Voice of Lebanon radio reported "extreme tension" in Ba'labakk following clashes there between Syrian forces and Hizballah members.

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Arab League Official Criticizes Tokyo Resolution

GF071034 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] 'Abdan 'Umran, Arab League assistant secretary general for international affairs, has criticized the resolution issued by the Tokyo summit on terrorism. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he described the resolution as unobjective and insufficient in its definition of the concept of terrorism. He said that it levels a direct accusation at an Arab country that is a member of the Arab League without presenting any evidence or proof of the accusation, and without resorting to logic and facts.

He said that the resolution, which was a British proposal, considers the persecution of peoples a legitimate matter and colonialism a right of colonialist countries. Consequently it regards liberation movements to end persecution and regain rights and the struggle of peoples to end colonialism as terrorist acts.

He affirmed the Arab countries' rejection of the leveling of the charge of terrorism at a member country of the Arab League, since it is a charge that may in future be leveled at any other country.

He said that the United States practices official terrorism, emphasizing that the Arab countries will not be affected by accusations which lack objectivity and will continue to differentiate between terrorism, which they condemn, and the just struggle which they are carrying out to end Zionist occupation of occupied Arab territories, and so that the Palestinian people may regain all their national rights.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Vehicles

JN071819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces detonated remote-controlled explosive charges as an armored military patrol of the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon passed on the Marun al-Ra's road in southern Lebanon yesterday. An armored personnel carrier was destroyed, another was damaged, and their occupants were either killed or wounded. Another group of the joint forces attacked two vehicles belonging to Zionist intelligence on the Dayr Qanun al-Nahr road yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, completely destroyed a vehicle, damaged another, and either killed or wounded many Zionist intelligence elements.

Yamani Voices Optimism on Stabilizing Oil Price

LD071013 Kuwait KUNA in English 1613 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) — Saudi Arabia's Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani Tuesday [6 May] expressed optimism here over the possibility of endorsing a stable price of the oil barrel in the upcoming period. Shaykh Yamani told KUNA, before leaving here this afternoon back home, that "chances of reaching stable prices agreed upon by all OPEC and non-OPEC oil producing countries have now become bigger than in the past few months."

He warned that "without cooperation between OPEC members and non-OPEC oil producing countries we will never be able to bolster the international oil market. "We are against a decline in oil prices and our plan within OPEC stipulates raising and stabilizing oil prices," he stressed. Asked on probabilities of Britain and Norway's cooperation with OPEC countries through reducing their current level of output as means of implementing that "plan," Shaykh Yamani said that "methods of cooperation with OPEC can assume various other forms," hinting that these two European countries' cooperation to restabilize the oil market might assume other forms than direct cooperation with OPEC. The Saudi minister did not explain such forms of "cooperation," however.

Asked on the possibility of reaching an oil barrel price that can survive for years to come, Shaykh Yamani said that "crude prices are determined at the supply and demand market," adding "we cannot fix such a stable price unless we controlled supply and demand on oil." Shaykh Yamani had participated in the organization of the Arab Petrolum Exporting countries biannual ministerial council meeting earlier today.

Iraqi Oil Minister Threatens Output Increase

LD072110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1403 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 7 (KUNA) — Iraq's Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi warned Wednesday if chaos persisted within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Iraq will not be committed to a production quota set by OPEC and will increase its daily output by 900,000 barrels. In an interview with KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) Taqi emphasized that Iraq will accept and abide by any production quota to be set by the OPEC, even if that quota is half of what is demanded by Iraq, on condition that "a scientific and objective formula" is reached for deciding the quota of each member state.

Explaining what he means by that formula, Taqi said "It should take into consideration the oil reserves of each member state, its production capacity, needs and population". The objective of producing 13.1 percent of the total output of the OPEC means that Iraq will increase its daily production from current quota of 1.2 million barrels a day [mbd] to 2.1 million if the daily output of the organization is 16 mbd, the minister explained.

He stressed that "there is no flexibility" in this position and said Iraq has abandoned commitments by OPEC quotas since last October 3, saying at present Iraq's production quota "is floating". On the capacity of the Iraqi pipelines across Turkey and Saudi Arabia, the minister said their present capacity is 1.5 million barrels a day but this capacity will increase up to 3.1 mbd in 1988, in addition to the capacity of its southern ports, should the war with Iran be brought to an end. The minister described the Iranian demand to increase its quota by two barrels for each barrel that might be added to Iraq's quota as "unobjective" adding that such stands are slaughtering the OPEC". [end quotation mark as received] He recalled that Iraq had not objected increasing Iran's quota from 2.2 mbd to 2.4 mbd in 1983 "because we believed that Iran's quota should have been increased, and we were objective for the sake of the organization's unity".

Taqi predicted that oil prices will increase, even partially, but emphasized that cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers is demanded for a substantial increase in prices. If oil prices continued on the same low level, they will slightly improve, but a few years later, may be after four or five years, they will sharply shoot up. The Iraqi minister said U.S. dollar 25 per barrel might be the suitable and reasonable price that can be reached under an agreement by OPEC and non-OPEC producers, but if no such an agreement is reached the prices will go up to only U.S. dollar 20.

The OPEC ministers are due to hold their bi-annual conference in Brioni Island, Yugoslavia, next June 25 to discuss the quotas in light of the production ceiling they had decided for the seasons of this current year. Taqi said there is a seriou desire by the OPEC states to reach an agreement on quotas at the forthcoming ministerial conference.

Announces Exports to Kuwait

JN061405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi has announced that exportation of Iraqi natural gas to Kuwait will begin by the end of this month at a capacity of 200 million square meters daily to be doubled after a few months. In a statement to the Kuwaiti papaer *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published here today, the Iraqi oil minister denied that Iraq is bartering oil for weapons, adding: We direct our exports to countries we deal with on the basis of joint interests. He also said that Iraq produces 2 million barrels a day and that this quantity can be increased in accordance with the capacity of the international market and after the building of the second Iraqi- Turkish pipeline. He also expressed hope that Egypt would return to OPEC to participate in Arab efforts and that Tunisia would reverse its decision to withdraw from OAPEC.

The Iraqi minister also said that there is a ministerial committee entrusted with the task of contacting oil-producing countries outside OPEC and that it would submit the results of its contacts to the forthcoming ministerial conference in Nairobi, adding that in light of this the production ceiling of the organization will be fixed and will be distributed to member states. He also said that if Iraq does not see an objective and just plan for defining the quotas of members states, it will produce the quantity it deems appropriate. The minister described the demand for oil at present as very low and said he expects this to improve.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Official: Hormuz International Responsibility
GF070904 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0737 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Al-Dammam, 7 May (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah has expressed hope that things will not reach the stage where the Strait of Hormuz is closed and that Iran will not resort to such an action. In an interview with the Saudi newspaper *AL-YAWM* published today, Bisharah said that in the event Iran closes the strait, the GCC countries believe that the issue should be dealt with at the international level, since this strait is an international waterway that is governed by international rules and law which are capable of dealing with this matter if it takes place. He asserted that it is not easy in practice to close the Strait of Hormuz in view of the nature of that area.

On military and political cooperation among the GCC countries, he said: Proceeding from the basic organization of the GCC, the security of the GCC countries is considered one integral whole and any harm done to any member country will be deemed a harm done to all the member countries. He affirmed that the GCC countries will not be lax with regard to their security and that of their citizens.

He described this concept as a constant truth that permits of no controversy. He said that the formation of the Peninsula Shield Force, which has received good and advanced preperation, is the best proof of this concept. 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah praised the advanced and ambitious stage of coordination among the GCC countries in political issues on the level of international forums. He emphasized that the similarity of the foreign policies of the GCC countries is one of the basic foundations of the GCC, joined as it is by similar systems and external and internal policies.

BAHRAIN

Paper Says Europe To Back Future U.S. Action
GF070846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 7 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — In its editorial today, the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* says that at the conclusion of the Western countries' summit in Tokyo the United States renewed its threat to launch a new military aggression against Libya using cruise missiles. The paper affirms that the United States has succeeded in achieving Western unanimity over its future hostile action and that the marginal differences which surfaced within the European group in the wake of the previous U.S. aggression against Libya have completely disappeared. The paper says that the coming aggressive strike which the United States threatens will be more violent than the first one and may be carried out with the participation of more than one European country.

In conclusion, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* urges the Arab countries to completely abandon any betting on differences among the European countries which may alter the Arab world in any field. [sentence as received] The paper urges the Arab countries to draw up a strategy that will reconsider Arab-Western relations in general and lay down new rules that take into consideration the wave of total hostility to the Arab peoples which is gripping all Western countries.

Amir Receives Message From UAE President
GF071218 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here at noon today Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, chairman of the UAE President's Office, who conveyed a message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the Bahraini amir dealing with current developments in the region.

KUWAIT

Hijacked Kuwaiti Airlines Plane Returns From Tehran
LD071753 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Airlines Airbus, *Kazimah* returned to the homeland at 2000 today. The plane was hijacked on 7 December 1984, that is 17 months ago, while on its journey from Kuwait to Karachi via Dubayy where hijackers forced it to change course to Tehran. Ahmad Hamad al-Mishari, chairman of the board of Kuwait Airlines, said that the plane returned following exhaustive efforts through suitable diplomatic channels and in cooperation with insurance companies. He explained that a team of experts flew to Tehran on 9 March to examine the plane and carry out the necessary repairs after the Iranian authorities agreed to this. He added that the crew left for Tehran on 4 May. He praised the efforts of the pilots, technicians, and workers of the airline to repair the plane. He also praised the cooperation shown by Iranian airlines toward Kuwait airlines.

Omani Minister Discusses Security, Departs
LD071021 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) — Omani's Interior Minister Badr Ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib al Bu Sa'id left here Tuesday ending a three-day official visit to Kuwait. The Omani official was seen off at the airport by Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, governor of Ahmedi Shaykh Jabir Mubarak al-Sabah, Governor of Hawali Abd Al-Rahman al-Mujham, Interior Undersecretary Major General Badr al-Khorafi and a number of senior officials. During his visit, the Omani minister held talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart on coordinating security cooperation between the two countries in the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

PDRY

552 People Released Under General Amnesty

GF071408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A group of 552 people involved in the ominous 13 January plot led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique was released today as part of the general amnesty issued by the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The procedures of release were attended by Brother Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of state security; Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff; Hasan Husayn, deputy minister of state security; and a number of officials.

While addressing those who were released, Brother Sa'id Salih Salim reviewed the serious dimensions of the futile coup conspiracy and the effects which resulted from this conspiracy on various levels. He said: Despite the big human and material losses, which were caused by elements of the clique which attempted to deal with their mistakes by force and did not abide by the legitimacy, bases, and principles upon which our party is based, the YSP proved that it is able to overcome difficulties and ordeals.

He said: We believe in dialogue and mutual understanding to solve any problem. Experience has proven that the use of force is only beneficial when defending the goals and principles of the party. He said: The issuance of the general amnesty comes from the party's belief that many of the elements who participated in the conspiracy were misled and did not have a clear outlook concerning the nature of the criminal plots designed against the Yemeni people and their wise leadership.

Brother Sa'id Salih urged those released to make use of the general amnesty to educate themselves, to correct their mistakes, and to prepare themselves to participate in the current construction process in the country. He affirmed that the party and the state would pay attention to them so that they continue to live as good citizens.

It should be noted that so far 2,472 misled citizens have been released as part of the general amnesty.

QATAR

Information Minister Denies Report on Shooting

GF080502 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
8 May 86 p 1

[From the "Early Morning Extra" column]

[Text] Qatar's Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari last night categorically denied a report that he had been shot and injured.

Amir Receives Saudi King Fahd's Message

GF071102 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from His Brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, dealing with current contacts and consultations between the two fraternal countries on new events in the Gulf region. The message was conveyed by 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Doha, during meeting with the amir at Al-Dawhah Palace before noon today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Talks Resume With British Defense Officials

Crown Prince, Younger Meet

GF071204 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA) — Saudi-British talks were resumed today under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; and George Younger, British secretary of state for defense.

Younger Attends Graduation

GF071611 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, today attended the commencement of the 30th group at King Faysal Air College in the presence of His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense.

His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, stressed that the Saudi youths who graduated today as pilots have reached an advanced level in aviation. He called on other Saudi youths to join this field.

Concerning the AWACS planes, his highness said that the first AWACS plane would arrive in the Kingdom in approximately 3 months, God willing. Responding to a question on the vote of a number of U.S. Congressmen against the missile deal to the Kingdom, his highness said that such are internal U.S. laws, and the U.S. people are free, so they give their opinions in the way they like. He pointed out that the U.S. Preisdent has the right to use the veto. He continued that the Saudi people, under the leadership of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his highness the crown prince, are free to act as they will and purchase weapons from the source, at the time, and from the state they choose. He asserted that the Kingdom would let the U.S. Administration act in accordance with the U.S. Constitution and law.

Concerning the visit of the British secretary of state for defense, his highness said that it is a cordial visit and that it comes in response to a visit paid by his highness to Britain in October. He stressed that the talks between the two sides would be translated into acts. His highness pointed out that the economic balance plan [between Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom] would be implemented on the Tornado planes since there is an official message addressed to the British Government in this regard. He added that this subject was discussed during the talks currently taking place. His highness pointed out that the economic balance plan would be implemented on the Tornado deal in the same way as the Peace Shield plan [mashru' dir' al-salam] [not further elaborated]. He indicated that the joint Arab defense pact would be implemented when every Arab leader believes that his interest lies in solidarity. His highness called on the Saudi youth to obey God to attain stability of oneself and of nations. His highness called on God, the almighty, to give long life to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the crown prince. He also hoped that these noble people would lead an everlasting prosperous life.

Younger Departs

GF071848 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense, today departed King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh after concluding a 3-day visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, who was foremost among those who saw his excellency off.

Iran Attacks Saudi Tanker Off Qatar 7 May

GF080448 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By David Tucker]

[Excerpt] Iranian helicopter gunships yesterday raided a fully-laden Saudi Arabian tanker off Qatar in an apparent reprisal for an Iraqi attack on a supertanker near Khark Island.

The Saudi vessel *Al-Nisr al-'Arabi* was attacked by two Iranian helicopter gunships about 70 miles east of Qatar.

Her mayday message gave the position as being in an area favoured by Iran for its hit-and-run strikes on Gulf shipping.

Two missiles were thought to have struck the vessel and set it on fire, however its master later reported the situation under control and said he was heading for Dubai.

UAE

President Phones Saudi King, Qatari Amir

GF071948 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has telephoned his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also telephoned his brother Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. WAM reported that during the two telephone calls views were exchanged on the current Arab situation and new developments in the region. This falls within the framework of the continuous consultation among the brothers.

Israel Boycott Office Announces List Changes

GF071435 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Dubayy, 7 May (WAKH) — The Israel boycott office in Dubayy, has lifted the boycott of 13 international companies, including the Japanese Mitsubishi company for heavy industry, maker of the Pajero vehicles. The office also decided to boycott 38 foreign companies and an (Andil) Islands-based bank.

In a press statement published today, Hikmat Jarbu', director of Israel boycott office in Dubayy, said that the companies on which the boycott was lifted include the British (Antel) Electronic Company and its 14 subsidiaries. The companies which have been added to the boycott list include five Egyptian companies, four of which are owned by 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, and a Luxembourg company, for its mediation in concluding a 40-ton uraniam sale package between Britain and the Israeli enemy.

KHALEJ TIMES Editorial on Tokyo Summit, Terrorism

GF071058 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "A Useful Summit Flawed"]

[Excerpt] "You have had it, pal. You are isolated". That, according to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, was the message from the seven-nation Western summit in Tokyo to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The phraseology itself shows the level of low thinking to which the conference was made to sink by the combined efforts of President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher. By singling out Libya, the summit became a political exercise against the Arabs and its declaration on terrorism lost all meaning because it was so blatantly one-sided. It took an exceedingly biased, superficial and narrow view of a phenomenon which has many dimensions — look at the rocket attack on the summit itself — and chose not to say a single word about the need for states to refrain from training, arming and supporting terrorists to overthrow and destabilise established governments. Every state has a stake in fighting terrorism, but the summit went exactly the wrong way to mobilise international cooperation. You cannot have two kinds of terrorism, one approved by the U.S. and the other summiteers and one disapproved by them. As long as this dichotomy lasts — where the Arabs are concerned, as long as Zionist terrorism is encouraged — it will be impossible to agree on joint measures to combat terrorism. The summit has thus only deepened differences on this issue between the Third World and the West.

Lutfi: Egypt Welcomes Foreign, Arab Investment

NC071351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi has emphasized that Egypt encourages and treats Arab and foreign investment, including multinational corporations, on the same basis as its own private sector. This is in accordance with Egypt's efforts to reach its objectives in the field of production.

In a speech before the national seminar on international business administration and multinational corporations in Egypt, Prime Minister Lutfi said the Egyptian Government is ready to take immediate action on complaints from investors facing bureaucratic red tape that hinders the implementation of their plans. He added that the necessary steps are being taken to develop Egypt's Investment Authority and to establish a new bureau for investment in land reclamation. The necessary directives placing all centers of production outside the purview of the Rationalization Committees will be issued in the near future. Dr Lutfi expressed Egypt's hope for the rapid expansion of economic cooperation with multinational corporations to the regional level, which would encompass the entire Arab world. In view of the resources available to area states, regional cooperation marked by coordination and integration could achieve marvelous results, and both the land and its people would prosper.

The prime minister went on to say: Joint ventures represent a practical formula suited to Egypt's economic conditions. As for loans, we are trying to rationalize their use to the greatest possible degree, for in the end, they place additional financial burdens on us.

Prime Minister Lutfi stated: We expect our cooperation with multinational corporations to enrich our own scientific capabilities. We hope this partnership will reinforce the work of our scientists and technicians to adapt what they receive, and to make it suited to the nature of our productive requirements. This will allow Egypt to become a regional center that exports technical expertise to the fraternal Arab states. He continued by noting:
We hope the multinational corporations will strike a balance between their objectives of making a profit proportional to their investment, and the need for them to be in harmony with the objectives outlined in our development plan. This, he pointed out, will create a spirit of coordination that will give momentum to the implementation of projects. He asked that the operations of multinational corporations in Egypt be conducted through joint ventures, and not through local subsidiaries. This will ensure that Egyptian capital plays a part in these projects, and will guarantee their national character. In addition, this will give rise to an atmosphere of justice, stability, and economic independence. He added that cooperation with multinational firms must support and safeguard our own goods, as the final goal is to establish national industries capable of satisfying the local market as much as possible, with an eye toward boosting our ability to export.

The seminar will last 2 days, and the conferees will discuss 13 papers submitted by the participants. The papers deal with the problems of business administration, the role of multinational corporations in Egypt's development process, and the best way to make use of these firms.

'Abd al-Majid Greets Arab Solidarity Meeting

NC070943 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today addressed a message to the conference of Arab solidarity committees, which opened here today.

In his message, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his confidence that the conference would discuss important and vital issues regarding the concept of Arab solidarity at this delicate stage in Middle East history. Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Arab solidarity reached its peak when there was a spirit of reason, objectivity, and civilized dialogue, and when the trend was to set aside self-interest and intensify collective endeavors to achieve common objectives. He expressed the hope that the conference would focus on the need to join ranks and to promote free opinion and thought so as to build a better future, governed by peace and stability, for all Arab people and their generations to come.

Speaker 'Abd al-Hakim Receives Iraqi Speaker

NC071249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 7 MAY 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim today received Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, and the members of his delegation. The meeting was attended by Dr Samir Najm, head of the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo, and Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Arab situation and various Arab issues. Ways of strengthening bilateral relations were also discussed.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Arrives for Talks

NC071730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, his Egyptian counterpart. Following his arrival, the Kuwaiti minister said that the purpose of his visit is to inform 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil of the results of the recent OPEC meeting and to coordinate oil policy for the rest of the year.

Asked if he was carrying a message from OPEC, Shaykh al-Sabah said that OPEC appreciates the remarkable role Egypt has played in trying to stabilize the oil market. He also expressed hope for greater cooperation between Egypt and the other oil-producing and oil-consuming countries. Al-Sabah said that measures needed to contend with declining oil prices may be discussed during the talks, but they are not the main reasons for the visit.

Al-Sabah also noted that OPEC will meet on 25 July in Brioni, Yugoslavia, on invitation from Yugoslavia. The Kuwaiti oil minister emphasized the importance of the role played by oil-producing countries that are not members of OPEC. We draw upon their opinions and benefit from their expertise, he said.

Al-Sabah added that he came to Cairo as a representative of OPEC countries and to talk with 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil. Finally, the Kuwaiti oil minister said that oil production by non-OPEC members is showing a considerable decline. This, he said, is particularly true in major consuming countries, such as the United States. Meanwhile, consumption is growing at rates surpassing original forecasts. This trend, he said, may restore equilibrium to the oil market and increase the market share of OPEC more rapidly than previously thought.

'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, met Shaykh al-Sabah at the airport and said he was pleased by the visit because Egypt has firm trade relations and friendship with Kuwait. Qandil said that Egypt is coordinating with OPEC reasonably well, adding that he will discuss the state of the world oil market with his Kuwaiti counterpart. 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil said that Egypt is very sensitive to oil market conditions and is primarily interested in its stability. He said: So far, OPEC has not asked us to slash our production. This issue was brought up during the last OPEC meeting in Geneva and Egypt expressed its readiness to help strengthen the market in every way. He added: What interests us is not the volume of production but the revenue accrued by the Egyptian treasury.

The Egyptian minister concluded by saying: Egypt has cut its production at a time when oil prices are falling. We have unused reserves that we hope will be useful when market conditions improve.

British Foreign Office Official Arrives in Cairo

NC072129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — (Owen Ferguson), British Foreign Office under secretary, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 2-day visit to Egypt. He was received at the airport by Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Desk, and staff from the British Embassy in Cairo. (Ferguson) is scheduled to hold talks with senior Egyptian officials on issues of mutual concern, particularly the Middle East situation. There will also be discussion on ways to enhance relations between the two countries.

Speakers at Cairo Rally Hit U.S. Presence

PM071522 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Mamduh Qasim and Rida al-'Iraqi report: "The Struggle Against the U.S. Presence in Egypt Has Now Become a Struggle for Egyptian Survival in Egypt"]

[Text] In a pavilion opposite the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] headquarters the National Committee for Resistance against U.S. -Zionist Aggression has held its first rally since its formation. The mass rally began with a statement in support of the efforts of the Egyptian patriotic forces in their solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people against the barbaric U.S. aggression. The rally speakers included struggler Ibrahim Shukri and Counselor al-Damardash Zaki al-'Uqali for the SLP; Muhammad 'Abd al-Shafi for the Liberal Party; Lutfi al-Khuli for the NPUG; 'Ismat Sayf al-Dawlah, independent; Ahmad Taha and Diya' al-Din Dawud for the Nasirites; and Nabil al-Hilali and Dr 'Abd al-Muhsin Hammudah. SLP Assistant Secretary General and Information Secretary Counselor Fu'ad Nushi was master of ceremonies.

Addressing the rally, struggler Ibrahim Shukri said: Struggle is what is required of us today. Our survival in Egypt necessitates it because U.S. aggression has reached Egypt even though some people have not felt it. U.S. aid is now aimed at the Egyptian countryside and the U.S. flag waves over resorts in villages, and roads are built, in the name of the United States. There is U.S. infiltration everywhere, including in universities, villages, advisory offices, goods, and modes of conduct.

Urging exposure of the plot, he said: We must fight this and we must expose this infiltration. All leaderships should beware of the U.S. design.

Concluding, he said: Let Egyptian patriots unite first then let patriots throughout the Arab homeland unite and let there be resistance by all means and weapons.

Counselor al-'Uqali then spoke. He said that the offensive is against the Arab nation and all mankind and its aim is to turn the whole world into an instrument serving imperialism.

Urging retaliation, he said that we are called upon to repeat the lessons which the United States seems to have forgotten as it tries to regain its dignity which was lost in Vietnam and Iran and, under the reign of that cursed Reagan, it finds no nation to insult other than this nation which was the first to teach it a lesson.

Condemning the United States and its aggression, he said that the the United States and Zionism epitomize real terrorism. He warned: Either we understand our enemy today or get caught up in the deluge and so meet the same fate as the red indians. The United States only wants us to be followers. Damn the U.S. aid and whoever bewails losing it.

'Ismat Sayf al-Dawlah drew a contrast between our civilization, which taught us how noble wars are fought, and their civilization, which taught the world how to slaughter women, children, and old people.

He added that since 1981 they have considered Al-Qadhdhafi to be a cancer which should be cut out... But he is part of the Arab body...

Urging that they be fought, he said: The Israeli flag will not be hoisted in Cairo forever, and let them call us terrorists any way they like. It is our duty to pursue the Americans and the Zionists everywhere here in Egypt not there in Sidra or Palestine.

Ahmad Taha said that no Egyptian who carries arms and uses them against any American or Zionist should be indicted because America's terrorism is the real terrorism.

Lutfi al-Khuli said: The only useful way left is armed struggle against the United States and Israel on the basis of a specific program. The issue here is not Al-Qadhdhafi but the United States in its new structure... It had imagined that it was entitled to strike at any nationalist movement that does not respond to its wishes. Libya resisted this strategy so it had to be hit. That is why the Egyptian people and all their organizations and forces should support the Libyan people. He pointed out that the battle against Libya is meant to be an example to terrorize all the Arab states.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Shafi said that the United States has a right to do more than it has already done so long as we are governed by governments which are drowning in slogans and can do nothing else. These governments, he said, are the biggest burden and are responsible for what has happened to us.

He said the solution lies in taking up arms because our security is Libya's security, Syria's security, and Sudan's security. Our security, he added, is now threatened.

Diya' al-Din Dawud said: When we confront aggression we do so in defense of Egypt's security. Egypt is a part of the U.S. design. Defending Syrian, Libyan, and Sudanese territory means, above all, defending Egyptian territory. We learned this from Egyptian experience a long time ago.

Condemning the weak official position, he said that mere resentment is not the answer to U.S. gangsterism in the entire region for the which the United States has no respect, having excluded Egypt, the head of the Arab body, from it.

Referring to the Camp David chains, he said: Through Camp David and by responding to the Americans, Egypt has made it easier for them to violate our territory...

Calling for the restoration of Egypt's role, he said we should revive Egypt's role and we should restore our leading part which could move the Arab people from the ocean to the gulf. It is a cause of all the Arab people and territory.

'Abd al-Muhsin Hammudah said: The only solution is demonstration. We support Libya not on Arab or Islamic grounds but because it is a neighboring state and a part of the third world experiment.

Nabil al-Hilali condemned the disgraceful Egyptian official position, which, he said, was a flagrant manifestation of subservience to the United States.

Shedding some light on Egypt's part in the aggression, he said: It knew as far back as July 1985 of an aggression plan. In fact it was invited to participate... Had it exposed the plot it would have nipped it in the bud. Instead it mobilized all its media to pave the way for a U.S. aggression against Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism. What is more, it gave U.S. forces access to our space and territory to enable them to improve their ability to commit aggression. After the aggression there was not a single word of condemnation from the government or its party.

Counselor Fu'ad Nushi, who had made the introductions at the rally, related a series of direct U.S. interventions in the Arab homeland ranging from its 1958 intervention in Lebanon in support of Sham'un to its return in 1982 to support Israel, and finally to its aggression against Libya. However, he said, the masses stood fast and we greeted their steadfastness... We went to the strugglers in Tripoli and Banghazi to urge them to stand fast and say that the Libyan people would triumph just as the Lebanese people triumphed before them.

Tokyo Summit Fails To Address Terrorism's Roots

NC070939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Cairo papers have commented on the decisions made at the Tokyo summit by the leaders of the seven major industrialized nations.

In today's edition, *AL-AKHBAR* emphasizes the failure of the leaders of the industrialized states to examine the roots of terrorism in the Middle East region. Among these is the Middle East issue, which arises from the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question. In this respect, the paper notes that the Tokyo conferees only paid attention to their own states and the phenomena of international terrorism, but failed to discuss the roots of terrorism. The paper expresses its disappointment at the fact that the summit's only mention of the Middle East issue came in a reference to its concern for the stalemate in the peace process.

AL-JUMHURIYAH also notes with regret that the Tokyo summit did not actually discuss the main issues of interest to the majority of people in the world, to the people of the Third World in particular. The paper adds that the United States managed to persuade its main allies at the summit to give priority to the fight against so-called terrorism, in light of the frenzied campaign led by the United States against so-called terrorism.

The paper goes on to say: The Egyptian people and all Arab peoples are certainly opposed to terrorism, but apparently their definition of terrorism is radically different from that of the United States and most of its allies. The same is also true of their methods of confronting this issue. While the United States and Israel believe that any form of armed struggle against the Zionist entity is to be classified as an act of terrorism, the Arab people, rightly, believe that there is a just struggle that is backed by all international laws and charters. While the United States and Israel confine their interpretation of terrorism to this or that specific incident, the Arab people believe that the definition of terrorism should be extended to include, notably, the acts of state terrorism carried out by Israel with the blessing of the United States, such as the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian plane, the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and the U.S. armed aggression on the Libyan people [sentence as received].

The paper adds: While the United States and Israel believe that terrorism can be combated by diplomatic and economic sanctions as well as by military actions against those Arab targets that are accused of practising or encouraging terrorism, the Arab people take the view that terrorism can only be terminated by eliminating its actual root cause. The way to do this is to find a fair solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict that would ensure the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian and Arab peoples, including their rights to self-determination and sovereignty in their national territory.

Commenting on the same topic, *AL-AHRAM* notes that the Tokyo summit statement stressed that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the leader of international terrorism. The paper goes on to say that some Arab governments and regimes do not believe that Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism has gone that far. These governments and regimes have seen and heard for themselves, but they did not want to believe it, or perhaps they chose to overlook it.

The paper concludes by saying: While we are confident that the Libyan people, like all other peace-loving Arab peoples, condemn and hate terrorism, we can only, once again, express our disapproval of the regime that harms the Libyan people and the entire Arab homeland. This regime has given rise to the view that honest Libyan citizens are nothing but killers, saboteurs, and shedders of blood who have lost all human feelings.

Radio Cites Syrian Arrests Following Explosions

JN080950 Baghdad Voice of National Alliance for Liberation of Syria in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Al-Asad's intelligence organs are continuing a large-scale arrest campaign among citizens on the pretext of being connected with the recent explosions. Among these citizens are George Ishaq, Muhammad al-Hamid, Ahmad 'Askar, Hasan Jallul, Mustafa al-Jalabi, Faraj al-'Isa, Sharif Ja'far, and Amir Habib. Reports reaching our radio have said that Al-Asad's authorities handed over the bodies of a number of detainees who died under torture to their relatives, claiming that their deaths were due to natural causes.

Within this framework, Palestinian sources close to Damascus have asserted to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* issued in Abu Dhabi today that Al-Asad's authorities recently arrested a number of Syrian officers accusing them of involvement in the recent explosions in Syria. These sources added that the Syrian officers are being subjected to thorough interrogation about their connection with certain security incidents, particularly the explosions that took place in the Syrian capital and in a number of cities in other provinces last month. These sources said they did not know the names or the number of those detained because the interrogations were being conducted in complete secrecy.

Saddam Addresses Iraqi Women, Urges Procreation

JN071010 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 May 86 p 3

["Text" of address by President Saddam Husayn at meeting with members of the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Iraqi Women in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpts] When we meet with the General Federation of Iraqi Women we are dutybound to say, not out of courtesy but to confirm facts as we see them and as we believe them to be, that the General Federation of Iraqi Women, its chairwoman, and its leaders are one of our proud landmarks on the level of popular organizations in terms of activity, seriousness, accuracy, and an awareness of rights and duties.

We know that not all laws that are applied under the canopy of social relations are applied as they should be and in accordance with what what we believe to be necessary and correct for the new Iraqi individual, whether this individual is a man or a woman. We have stressed on more than one occasion that acknowledgement of women's rights requires man to liberate himself. When we struggle to liberate the woman, we seek to liberate the man at the same time. When we liberate the man from wrong concepts and erroneous behavior, we make him achieve a balance in his personality with respect to exercising his rights and performing his duties.

On the level of the family, we must never forget that procreation is one of the most essential factors of strength in our society and for its future aspirations, taking into consideration the dangers and surprises our enemies are preparing for us. We have great hope that Iraqi men and families in general will view procreation as a joint responsibility. If the family does not jointly act to render this process a success, no one party can alone attain it, particularly in our new complicated way of life. We believe that our motto must be that each family produce five children, boys and girls, as God wishes, and that the family which does not produce at least four children deserves to be harshly reprimanded. We should also express disatisfaction with this family because history shows that there are many possibilities that trends, jingoism, and other cases may emerge in our Arab east that may pose a threat to Iraq. In any case, our geographic location dictates on us to have a population capable of defending Iraq and enabling Iraqis to live a proud life.

President Saddam Husayn Chairs Cabinet Meeting

JN071824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired a cabinet meeting during which a number of topics on the cabinet's agenda were discussed and the appropriate decisions and measures were taken. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC members, members of the Ba'th Party's regional command, the director of the president's office, the ministers, and a number of government officials.

Oil Minister Says Attacks Damage Iran Oil Output

JN071113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has stated that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have allocated 300,000 barrels of oil to Iraq from the partitioned zone and other Saudi areas on an interchange basis under which Iraq will return this quantity of oil at a future time. In an interview with Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* today, the Iraqi minister explained that Iraq currently exports 1 million barrels per day [bpd] through the Turkish pipeline and half a million bpd through the Saudi pipeline.

Al-'Uraybi stressed that the effective military blows Iraq is dealing to the Iranian oil targets have reduced Iran's oil production to less than the quota OPEC has allocated to Iran despite Iran's incessant attempts to repair oil facilities that were destroyed. He added that Iraq will continue to strike at these targets and will undertake any measure that would affect Iran's ability to pursue the war and will force it to suspend its aggression against Iraq.

On the question of whether the resumption of the Iraqi oil flow through Syria still constitutes a pressing need for Iraq, Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi said that this pipeline is an additional outlet for Iraqi oil which will enable the export of more Iraqi oil and that its closure has greatly affected Iraq. However, he denied that current direct or indirect consultations are underway between the two countries on this pipeline.

Speaking about Iraq's quota within the OPEC production ceiling, the Iraqi minister said that Iraq will not make any concessions with respect to its demand for obtaining 13,1 percent of OPEC's overall production ceiling. On the return of Egypt to OAPEC and whose membership was suspended following the conclusion of the Camp David accords, the Iraqi minister said that Egypt has not asked to return to OAPEC and that not one of the 10 countries which are members in OAPEC have proposed such a thing.

Trade Minister Returns From Bulgaria, SFRY

JN071454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad from Sofia today at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to the SFRY and Bulgaria. In a statement to INA, he expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the two countries and his talks with officials there. He indicated that his visit to Belgrade resulted in the signing of a protocol for financial and economic cooperation.

Air Force Chief Declares Ability To Strike Any Target

JN080657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has said that the Air Force is now capable of reaching any distant target when ordered to do so. In a statement published here in today's issue of *AL-THAWRAH*, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban added that the destruction of the oil refineries in southern Tehran is part of the Iraqi Air Force's pledge to destroy all the targets set for it. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force now possesses all the means, weapons, and plans to enable it to destroy all Iranian targets very efficiently and accurately.

He indicated that the coming days will confirm the extent of Iraq's ability and its insistence on destroying the distant and near Iranian targets until the war is halted. He reiterated the warning that of the Iranian regime continues to insist on its aggression against Iraq no economic or war capabilities will be left for it or for the Iranian people who are afflicted by it.

General Declares Iran Fails To Regain Territory

JN071727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps, has declared that the Iranian forces' attempt to regain the Iranian territory that came under Iraqi control recently has failed miserably. Speaking at a news conference last night attended by representatives of the local and world press, the commander said that the abortive Iranian attempt which took place on Friday night, 2 May, did not enable the Iranian forces to regain a single inch of territory but only sustain more losses.

The commander said that the five battles which the IV Army Corps soldiers fought with the Iranian forces last month led to the destruction of a major part of the 16th Division, which the Iranians call the "Golden Division" as well as the destruction of six regiments of a Khomeyni Guards brigade and the major part of the 55th commando division. During these battles, he said, several units of the 58th Division were destroyed and there was heavy damage to the artillery and other regiments supporting this division. The commander said that the 220-sq km area controlled by the Iraqi forces is important for its strategic areas.

Bombing of Iranian Residential Areas Denied

JN071706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1654 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has described the Iranian regime's claims about Iraqi planes bombing residential areas in Marivan and Baneh as pure, baseless lies. The spokesman told INA that the Iranian rulers know before anyone else that the Iraqi planes raided camps which they were using to train their forces for the purposes of aggression. The spokesman warned the Iranian rulers against carrying out any reckless action, affirming that it would turn into a disaster for them.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Hits Bridges, Camps

JN071353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman stated here a short while ago that the Iraqi aircraft attacked four camps, one railway tunnel, and a bridge inside Iranian territory. The military spokesman said that the Iraqi Air Force planes today launched a series of successful raids on the Iranian regime's vital installations, camps, and supply lines. The spokesman added that at 1050 [0650 GMT] today, Iraqi planes launched a violent raid on the Iranian Marivan camp and that other aircraft carried out a destructive raid on the Iranian Musak camp at 1100 [0700 GMT] today.

The Iraqi military spokesman indicated that the aircraft delivered destructive blows to the (Gulalah) camp at 1110 [0710 GMT] today and that the Air Force planes delivered a destructive blow to the Baneh camp at 1115 [0715 GMT], today scoring destructive hits. The spokesman affirmed that a number of Iraqi aircraft carried out a violent raid at 1235 [0835 GMT] today on the railway tunnel near the (Qatur) bridge, which links the Iranian railway network with the outside world, and managed to destroy it. The spokesman said that at 1230 [0830 GMT] today, a number of Iraqi aircraft raided the strategic and very vital Qaflan Kuh bridge. The Iraqi military spokesman affirmed that all the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to the homeland.

Planes Attack 'Large Maritime Target'

JN080740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0830 [0430 GMT] today. In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base after scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Planes Raid Oil Facilities, Bridges

JN081427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1418 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out successive raids today on the Ahvaz oil pump, the pumping station of the production unit in the Marun oil field, and on two bridges the Iranian forces use for military purposes. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA a short while ago that the Iraqi fighter planes destroyed their targets, setting them ablaze, and that they safely returned to base after completing their mission.

Communique No 2,217

JN071656 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Communique No. 2,217 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A lofty structure, a final victory, and continuous progress are Iraq's option from which it will not deviate. All enemy attempts will fail. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Those who commit crime, harbor ill will, insist on bloodshed, and avoid good deeds despite all the opportunities given only deserve to be clubbed on the head to remove the ill satanic mentality in it. To prove to the despotic rulers that whoever knocks on our wall will find Iraq pounding on his roof, the planes of our gigantic Air Force today today carried out several daring operations against vital enemy installations, camps, and supply lines, destroying them and depriving the enemy of any opportunity to attack this peaceful country which aspires to freedom and peace. The following is a roundup of these heroic acts:

A. Our daring planes today carried out 93 combat missions during which they raided the aggressor scoundrels, killing them and destroying their arms, equipment, and supplies.
B. At 1050 [0650 GMT] today, our planes carried out a violent raid on Marivan camp.
C. At 1100 [0700 GMT] today, our planes carried out a destructive raid on Musak camp.
D. At 1110 [0710 GMT] today, other planes directed their strikes at (Gulalah) camp.
E. At 1115 [0715 GMT] today, Baneh camp came under devastating Iraqi bombs.
F. At 1225 [0825 GMT] today, squadrons of our planes carried out a violent raid on a train tunnel near (Qattur) bridge, which links the Iranian railroad network with the outside world. The planes succeeded in destroying the bridge.
G. At 1230 [0830 GMT] today, several of our planes raided the very important and strategic Qaflan Kuh bridge.

Having carried out all these combat missions, our eagles returned safely to the homeland, God be praised. Long live the loyal eagles of Iraq. Continue to deal strong Arab blows to the clique of charlatans. In God we trust, for He is our supporter.

2. The heroic helicopter gunships carried out 22 combat missions against enemy targets today, inflicting heavy losses on enemy men, equipment, vehicles, and supplies, and returned safely to base.
3. Our brave units in East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps have achieved the following: They destroyed three infantry positions, a tube launcher, a vehicle, an ammunition dumb, and three machinegun positions. Moreover, a brave patrol captured three Kalashnikov rifles and an RPG-7 launcher and then returned safely to base.
4. Nine enemy men were killed or wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Four infantry positions, a vehicle, and an observation post were destroyed. A tube launcher and a vehicle-borne 106mm gun were destroyed in the East of Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. Three enemy vehicles, two ammunition dumps, and an observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.
5. New groups of Iranian civilians defected to our forward units and were evacuated to the rear lines safely.
6. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled the suburbs of the city of Khanaqin with long-range artillery. Enemy shelling damaged three houses.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 May 1986.

Reportage on Visit of Finnish Foreign Minister

Arrives 6 May

JN061537 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Amman this evening via Al-Ramtha on a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of industry and trade in addition to visiting some historic sites.

Received by Al-Mu'ahsir

JN071157 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Amman — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ahsir, minister of industry, trade, and tourism today discussed with the Finnish foreign minister bilateral trade and economic relations and ways to promote and bolster them. Dr al-Mu'ahsir reviewed the various Jordanian economic projects and their role in Jordan's economic and trade progress, referring to the law encouraging investment and the privileges and exemptions it provides for Jordanian and non-Jordanian investors. He referred to Jordan's progress in all fields, particularly in the industrial fields, explaining Jordan's role in providing technicians and experts to contribute to supporting and developing fraternal Arab countries.

Meeting With Al-Masri

JN071543 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1433 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Amman, 7 May (PETRA) — A meeting between Jordan led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri adn Finland led by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrnen was held at the Foreign Ministry here this morning.

At the beginning of the session, Al-Masri reviewed the peaceful efforts to reach a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. He reviewed the dangers threatening the region if a just, durable, and comprehensive peace which guarantees Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights is not reached. Al-Masri called for joint international efforts to put an end to the Iraq-Iran dispute and to stop the destructive war which is exhausting the two countries' resources and threatening the security and safety of the region as well as international peace and security. He praised Iraq's position and acceptance of international mediation efforts to end the conflict and establish relations of good neighborliness with Iran based on noninterference in the interrnal affairs of either country.

The Jordanian side listened to a briefing by the Finnish minister on his country's active role in backing the United Nations and its activities, as well as Finland's active participation in UN peacekeeping forces, particularly in Lebanon and the Golan. On the Middle East problem, the Finnish minister said that the Palestine question constitutes the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that peace cannot be achieved without guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national rights and the right of all the region's countries to live within secure and recognized borders through the convocation of an international conference similar to the Geneva conference and on the basis of UN security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The two sides discussed the subject of international terrorism and agreed on the need for joint efforts to put an end to this dangerous phenomenon which jeopardizes the lives of individuals and the security of states. They condemned terrorism in all its forms irrespective of its source.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields. They also discussed Finland's contribution to the UNRWA budget. The Finnish minister promised to study the possibility of his country's contributing to this budget.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Taysir Tuqan, the director of the Political Department, and the director of the International Organizations Department. It was attended on the Finnish side by the director of the Political Department at the Finnish Foreign Ministry, the Finnish ambassador to Jordan, and the accompanying delegation.

Holds Press Conference

JN071900 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrnen has stressed the need for continuing international efforts to seek a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East. He warned of the dangers that may occur if endeavors and international peace initiatives to end the Arab-Israeli conflict are halted.

In a press conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman this evening, he said that the main purpose of his visit to Jordan and a number of the region's states was to get closely acquainted with the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and the conditions of the Finnish contigent in UNIFIL. He added that he had met in Amman with the foreign minister and the trade and industry minister to discuss ways of developing bilateral realtions in the political and economic fields.

The Finnish minister spoke about trade relations between Jordan and Finland. He stressed the need to develop these relations for the mutual benefit of the two peoples. He indicated that Finnish exports to Jordan amounted to $10 million and urged Jordanian industrial leaders to expand Jordanian exports to include Finland. He affirmed his country's desire to import Jordanian products.

In response to a question about UNIFIL's role in Lebanon, the minister stressed the need for the continued presence of these forces in southern Lebanon as long as these forces continue to be able to positively carry out their duties in preventing an aggravation of the situation in the region.

Comment on Visit of Syrian President Al-Asad

Visit Termed 'Turning Point'

JN070753 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Al-Asad's Visit and the Possibility of Holding the Summit"]

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad concluded an official working visit to Jordan yesterday at the invitation of his brother His Majesty King Husayn. Although an official statement was not issued at the end of the visit due to the fact that relations between the two fraternal countries go beyond these formalities, what has been announced regarding the results of the visit indicates that the talks dealt with the need to hold an Arab summit. This creates optimism and gives hope that Amman and Damascus have agreed to work for saving the Arab situation from the current crisis and to turn a new page in relations among Arab countries in order to end the state of fragmentation and loss.

We may be restating a fact when we say that the Arab situation has reached a point of weakness and fragmentation which has encouraged the nation's enemies to escalate their aggressions against the Arab nation and enabled them to exploit Arab differences to undermine Arab dignity, encroach on Arab rights, and attack Arabs on any level.

Thus, even if President al-Asad's visit to Jordan had resulted only in promoting bilateral relations and reaching an agreement to save the current Arab situation and to exert joint efforts to hold the Arab summit, it would be no small contribution to history, especially since it constitutes a turning point that has moved the Arabs from a state of inaction to one of effective action. It is no secret that Jordan and Syria represent two major trends in the Arab arena, and their agreement on the need to hold the Arab summit will surmount many obstacles which have so far prevented the convocation of this summit.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial

JN080845 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Before the Collapse"]

[Text] These days, the Arab nation is facing serious events that are about to undermine not only its aspirations and future but also its existence as a nation.

While conspiracies are being weaved and all world forces rallied against the Arab nation and while attacks on Arab rights, sovereignty, and land are coming in succession and fires are erupting throughout the Arab world, the Arab nation's reaction is still weak, slow, and negligent. This prompts the forces of evil to further attack the Arab nation.

The Arab citizens bitterly wonder why, while aggressions on the Arab land and sovereignty continue and preparations for new serious aggressions are clear and underway, the Arabs are incapable of achieving a minimum degree of joint action to avoid collapse.

We say this while viewing the basic pan-Arab principles emphasized by the Jordanian-Syrian summit and the positive results it yielded, which are a model that should be generalized on the Arab level and which should be regarded as a firm base for the Arabs.

Jordan and Syria have quickly bypassed their secondary differences and considered the common principles between both fraternal countries to face the dangers posed to them. In so doing, Jordan and Syria have emphasized that pan-Arab responsibility has priority over other issues. The Jordanian-Syrian summit was held and we hope the Arab leaders can promptly follow this example — bilaterally and collectively — because time is running out and conspiracies are getting bigger.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Makes Cairo Stopover 6 May

NC071739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] According to information received by well-informed political sources, Amin al-Jumayyil stopped at Cairo airport on his way to Tunisia yesterday. Although he met with several Egyptian officials, the sources did not indicate whether one of them had been President Husni Mubarak.

Frenchman, AUB Professor Kidnapped in Beirut

NC071412 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, May 7 (AFP) — Two gunmen kidnapped Frenchman Camille Sontag, 84, on Wednesday morning when he was driving with his wife along West Beirut's coast road, the French Embassy said here. The gunmen forced him to get out of his car and go with them in a waiting taxi. His Lebanese-born wife was allowed to go free, the embassy said. Mr. Sontag has lived in Lebanon since 1947 and has been a representative of the French car company Peugeot in Beirut.

Also on Wednesday, a Lebanese Christian lecturer at the American University, Nabil Matar, 38, failed to turned up for classes and his family fear he has been kidnapped. Mr. Matar, an English lecturer, left his home for work but did not arrive at the campus, his family said.

Syria Accused

NC072122 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The fate of Frenchman Camille Sontag is still unknown since he was kidnapped by gunmen in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' in West Beirut today. Informed sources have accused the Syrian intelligence service of kidnapping Sontag in an attempt to blackmail France, a tactic Syria has used before with the West. Reports indicate that several members of the Syrian intelligence service, Red Knights, and the Al-Asad Battalion infiltrated into West Beirut during the past 10 days.

Army Officer's Body Found in West Beirut

NC080902 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The body of Lebanese Army Major Ibrahim al-Far was found in the Al-Hajj Dawud area of West Beirut at 1130 today. Al-Far was kidnapped this morning when he was driving his brown Renault 18 near the Badran gasoline station in the Burj Abu Haydar area.

Reportage on Syrian Forces' Activities

Syrians on 'Maximum Alert'

NC071146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that the Syrian forces in Lebanon have been placed in a state of maximum alert. Syrian Intelligence Chief Colonel Ghazi Kan'an has been quoted as saying that the Syrian command expects foreign intervention in Lebanon within a week.

Syrians Clash With Hizballah

JN071918 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] New Clashes occurred today between Syrian soldiers and Hizballah militias in the area of the Roman ruins of Ba'labakk. The two sides used machineguns and RPG's. The number of casualties is not known yet.

Hizballah Members Retreat

NC071955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Extreme tension now prevails in the town of Ba'labakk following the clashes which took place there between Hizballah gunmen and Syrian forces this afternoon. The Syrians are demanding that Hashim Salhab and 'Abduh al-Laqqis, two Hizballah members wanted for opening fire on Syrian soldiers, be turned over to them. The Syrian forces besieged the Ba'labakk government house area, where Hizballah has several centers. A number of Hizballah members retreated to the hills surrounding the town. The Syrians threw a cordon around the city and prevented anyone from entering until 1900 today.

Amal, Red Knights Gunmen Clash in Beirut Area

NC072056 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] We have just been informed that fighting is raging in 'A'ishah Bakkar [in West Beirut] between Amal gunmen and personnel belonging to the pro-Syrian Red Knights. Machineguns and rockets are being used in the fighting.

Sunnis, Maronite Christians Criticize Tokyo Summit

HK080114 Hong Kong AFP in English 0041 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Lebanon, May 8 (AFP) — Leading Sunni Moslems and the chief of northern Lebanon's Maronite Christians sharply criticized the just-ended Tokyo summit of major industrialized nations, which issued a statement against terrorism and agreed on measures against Libya.

The Islamic Rally, comprising Sunni religious and political figures, described resolutions made at the summit as a "declaration of war, not against real terrorism, but against the national struggle of oppressed peoples."

Maronite leader Sulayman Franjiyah criticized results of the summit, questioning whether U.S. President Ronald Reagan, "by approving of all Israeli practices, showed humanism."

An extreme rightwing Christian party, Guardians of the Cedar, hailed the summit, saying it had approved action "to save the new generation from the desire to kill, terrorize and destroy, born in palestinian terrorist camps".

(In Tunis, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi met Wednesday night, members of the Lebanese delegation said. The two discussed Arab issues, including the attempt to hold a May 3 Arab summit which failed because of disagreement among Arab nations.)

Attacks Continue on Lahd, Israeli Positions in South

Lahd Positions Shelled

NC071820 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Intermittent machinegun and rocket fire can be heard along combat lines in the south. A state of extreme tension prevails there following morning clashes on Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'ayn al-Mir lines. An official source speaking for martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces of the Popular Liberation Army said that two martyrs, Muhammad 'Awad and 'Abd al-Ra'uf Madi, fell during attacks by the agent Lahd militias.

The occupation forces escalated their aggression, combing several villages within the so-called security trip and entering Kafr Shuba, where they imposed a curfew and blew up two houses on the outskirts of Kafr Killa. In response to the terrorist activities of Lahd militias, National Resistance men shelled one of their positions in the Yatir hills at dawn today. Lahd radio admitted the operation and claimed that none of it men were hit.

Another resistance group shelled a position of the Israeli occupation forces in (Ramiyah) and fired grad rockets at the Misgaf 'Am settlement inside the occupied homeland. The resistance men also attacked a Lahd militia site on Al-Suwaydah hill and ambushed an Israeli intelligence car that was passing on the Blida-Hula road.

Israeli Warplanes Fly Over

NC080917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A formation of Israeli warplanes flew three reconnaissance sorties over Sidon and the [Palestinian] camps this morning, breaking the sound barrier at low altitude.

'Official Source' Blames Iraq for Explosions

JN071433 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1344 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus — An official source has stated the following: At a time when a campaign of threats and aggression is being intensified by Zionist and imperialist circles against Syria and when the citizens are mobilizing their material and moral capabilities to confront this aggression and defend the Arab nation's honor and future, paying no attention to the enemy's power and threats but only holding fast to their weapons and focusing on the main enemy since it is their historic destiny to defend the Arab nation and its issues and to assume the burden of confrontation anywhere and under any circumstances; at this very time the fascist regime in Baghdad continues its criminal role as a major tool in the savage onslaught which is being waged by Zionist and imperialist circles against Syria.

This suspect regime was not satisfied with supplying Israel's agents in Lebanon with funds and weapons and encouraging them to pursue their partition plan in that fraternal country, believing that this would exhaust Syria and disrupt its pan-Arab role there.

Thus, it resorted to dispatching groups that were trained and financed in Iraq to commit acts of murder and sabotage in Syria. These groups blew up several public transportation vehicles on 16 April 1986, killing 144 citizens and causing various injuries to 149 others.

The competent security organs have continued to investigate this despicable, ugly crime and have succeeded in apprehending all the criminals who perpetrated this act. These criminals have confessed their mean crime and the dirty role played by the sanguinary regime in Baghdad in training and financing them and defining their tasks.

The Syrian Government, while revealing to the Syrian and Arab citizens these tragic facts and the criminal role which is being played by the puppet, murderous regime in Baghdad as well as the suspect history of that regime against the interests and security of the Arab nation, affirms that it will take all measures to protect its national security and to severely punish the perpetrators, including all those who were connected in any way with this crime. The SANA representative has learned that the confessions of the criminals will be broadcast soon.

Berlin Embassy Rejects Disco Bomb Accusations

JN071851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin — The Syrian Arab Embassy in Berlin, the GDR capital, issued a statement today denying accusations that it transferred explosives to West Berlin. The statement says: The Syrian Arab Embassy vigorously condemns lies and allegations that the embassy provided explosives to the people who blew up the headquarters of the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin. The embassy also categorically denies that it had anything to do with any explosion in West Berlin.

Syrian Dailies Discuss Explosions, Terrorism

JN080815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] Today's newspaper frontpage news on the apprehension of all the criminals who were trained and financed by the fascist regime in Baghdad to commit acts of murder and sabotage in Syria. They cite official sources as saying that Syria will take all measures to protect its national security and to severely punish the criminals.

In a commentary today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: Saddam's regime will pay the price of its crimes. This regime has again proven that it is a mere tool in the hands of the imperialist and Zionist forces and that its role in the region is confined to implementing the schemes of the forces hostile to the Arab nation and its national and progressive forces. This regime was not satisfied with attempting to sabotage the Arab situation and preoccupy the Arab nation with side disputes and battles that turn it away from confronting the impending Zionist danger, but escalated its plotting against steadfast Syria at a time when the campaign of Zionist-imperialist threats against it is being intensified.

AL-THAWRAH adds: At a time when Israel is preparing to carry out a premeditated aggression against our country, Saddam's fascist regime dispatched groups trained in Iraq to commit acts of murder, sabotage, and assassination of innocent citizens in Syria. This regime ordered these groups to blow up some transportation vehicles in Syria, killing or injuring 289 citizens. It was obvious that by committing this ugly massacre Saddam's fascist regime wanted to offer a free service to Israel and the United States in an attempt to create a particular security situation in Syria and subsequently preoccupy this country from confronting the hostile U.S. and Israeli threats and schemes. However, what Saddam's regime has planned was turned against it because the security organs succeeded in apprehending the killers and criminals and in obtaining from them clear confessions stressing that they were dispatched by Iraq's executioner and that it was Saddam who trained them and supplied them with weapons and explosives to carry out their crime.

AL-THAWRAH says: In view of these confessions it is essential to emphasize that this crime by Saddam's regime will not pass unpunished because Syria can mete out punishment to the killers and their masters. Those agents and traitors who are moving in the darkness and who are playing a dirty role against the innocent citizens in our country, should realize that Syria's steadfastness is as strong as mountains and that plots against it will not shake this steadfastness. Our people, who are aware of the methods used by the killers, criminals, and grudge bearers, possess the national enlightenment and social preparedness that will enable them to foil plots, protect their national security, and forestall that schemes of all traitors and mercenaries.

In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* deals with terrorism and terrorists. Under the headline "Who Gave Reagan the Right to Punish Peoples?" the paper says: Leader Hafiz al-Asad has repeatedly said that Syria is against terrorism and that it condemns it. However, what concerns Reagan and his supporters is not combatting terrorism, but terrorizing peoples and striking at the national liberation movements. What Reagan and his allies want is to return the world to the age of the colonialist empires which used an attack on an ambassador as an xcuse to use the gun and warship to shed the blood of peoples and invade others' territory.

The paper emphasizes that what the master of terrorism at the White House wants is to reimpose domination and hegemony on peoples, something which is impossible for Syria to accept. Syria will resist and defend itself. It will not go back on its principled stands regardless of Washington's internal and external pressures and no matter how many agents and hireling regimes it moves such as Saddam's traitorous regime whose nature and bankruptcy have been exposed.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Yes, we are against terrorism, but we cannot accept subservience to the United States, capitulation to Israel, and subjugation to intimidation and extortion. The matter is crystal clear and colors will not be mixed for us. It will be impossible to fill the gap between terrorism and peoples' struggle for their freedom, liberation of territory, and restoration of usurped rights.

Damascus Radio Reacts to Reagan Tokyo Statement

JN071348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1132 GMT 7 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The senior officials of a superpower which assumes a special responsibility toward international society and world peace are expected to behave in a manner compatible with this responsibility, by weighing their words before uttering them freely, and by not distorting facts that are known to everyone near and far. The United States is a superpower in our world and a permanent member of the UN Security Council. By virtue of its position, power, and leadership of the Western world, it assumes a special responsibility toward world peace and the international community. The good or bad conduct of the U.S. rulers will determine the fate of world peace and international relations in general.

The statements which are being made by the U.S. rulers do not give the impression that they are conducting themselves in accordance with their responsibility toward peace and respect for facts and other people's intelligence. Peoples cannot accept any justification for the reckless and thoughtless words that are being uttered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, even when certain U.S. officials and allies say that Reagan is a sick old man who tends to be reckless in his speech and behavior, is unknowledgeable and uninformed, and does not know the significance of what he says sometimes. If Reagan is indeed what he is portrayed to be, then the American people should be the first to remove the consequences resulting from the behavior of such a ruler. The truth is, this matter concerns not only the American people, but all world nations because any reckless, and adventurous behavior by the ruler of the United States is bound to harm some parts of the world in certain specific circumstances and the rest of the world at others. It is the duty of the the world nations whose peace and security are threatened by the behavior of the U.S. rulers to curb the policy of piracy, threat of war, saber-rattling, organized official terrorism, and lawlessness which is pursued by the United States under the leadership of President Ronald Reagan and his group.

The world nations know that the U.S. rulers are strongly opposed to international detente and are purposely heightening tension on international and regional levels to continue the arms race policy and to transfer this policy to outer space. This is in addition to their desparate attempt to change the direction of world evolution. It is natural, therefore, for the U.S. rulers to purposely heighten tension in the Middle East, spread the war clouds over the Mediterranean basin, and exert enormous pressure on the West European states to support their lawless acts and provocations against the states and peoples of the region. Concern for peace, security, and the rule of law calls on world nations to curb the activities of the advocates of tension and war and prevent them from pushing the world to the brink of disaster.

President Ronald Reagan has again directed his reckless words at Syria. In a statement in Tokyo, he said that if the United States discovers that Syria is connected in any way to state terrorism, it will be treated in the same manner as Libya. President Reagan made a similar statement in the past which was later publicly corrected by other U.S. officials. That statement was also clarified through diplomatic channels with the words that President Reagan did not mean what the news media had reported.

This time, however, President Reagan's words seem to be linked to a certain plan because officials like Vice President George Bush and Assistant Secretary of State Murphy made even nastier and more provocative statements. Furthermore, Israeli and Western news media have reported that Bush has discussed with Israeli war minister Yitzhaq Rabin an Israeli proposal for joint military action.

Regardless of the motives behind the campaign and provocations against Syria in an attempt to bring pressure to bear on it, certain facts must be made clear. These are: First, Syria has been and still is against terrorism. Second, the United States and Israel are engaging in organized state terrorism, both on an individual and collective basis, hijacking planes, carrying out aggression, waging wars, and committing crimes against innocent civilians. Third, Syria is concerned about peace, security, principles of the UN Charter, and the provisions of international law; moreover, it is determined to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against any aggressor, big or small. Four, Syria adheres to the objectives of liberating the occupied Arab territory, regaining usurped Arab rights, and rejecting separate, partial solutions and U.S. and Israeli plans to dominate the Arab homeland. It will not abandon this position regardless of the pressure and blackmail methods used against it. Fifth, any adventurer who might contemplate a movie-type oepration against Syria from which he would emerge triumphant in the American Rambo manner must remember that Vietnam's mosquitoes have killed the Rambos of the United States.

Qaddah Receives Soviet Committee Delegation

JN071359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received a Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation led at 1000 this morning by Comrade (Olgardar Suleymanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Solidarity Committee [title as heard], and the accompanying delegation in the presence of Comrade Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab Soldiarity Committee. After welcoming the guest delegation, Dr Qaddah reviewed the latest political developments as well as the escalation of the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its racist ally, Israel, in imposing hegemony on the region and expanding at the expense of Arab land through its recent aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the threat to commit an aggression by striking at our country's steadfastness. In this regard, Dr Qaddah stressed the stand of our country under the leadership of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in supporting and backing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as our country's determination to confront those aggressive provocations with a firm will and strong resolve.

Dr Qaddah praised the friendly Soviet Union's support for our country's steadfastness and firm position on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which was further entrenched and strengthened through the repeated meetings of the two countries' leaders, especially the latest meeting between Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delegation affirmed its country's firm stand supporting the Arab cause in general and our country's steadfast position on hostile schemes. It also praised the wise policy of our party under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Kasm Receives Iranian Energy Minister

JN071403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Iranian Energy Minister Mohammad Taqi Banki and his delegation at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Irrigation Minister Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and Khalil Bahlul, director general of the military housing establishment. The guest Iranian minister conveyed to Dr Al-Kasm the greetings of Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

Talks dealt with cooperation in the economic, construction, and technical fields between the two friendly countries. After getting acquainted with the results of the Iranian minister's talks in Damascus, the prime minister affirmed the importance of this cooperation, particularly in the field of energy. The prime minister asked the Iranian minister to convey his greetings to Iranian Prime Minister Musavi.

Prime Minister Meets Minister

LD071852 Tehran IRNA in English 1706 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 7, IRNA — Minister of Energy Mohammad-Taki Banki and Syrian Prime Minister Abdai-Rauf Kasem expressed hope in their wednesday meeting that the contacts between the two countries' officials would continue for the purpose of achieving joint goals of the two nations. The Syrian premier said at the meeting that his country's officials are always prepared to cooperate with their Iranian brethren in developing Iran and Syria, because the progress of either country is in the interest of the other.

The visiting Iranian minister also told the Syrian minister of Iran's experiences in the fields of dam construction, energy as well as irrigation farm land. The Syrian prime minister also extended an invitation to Iranian premier Hoseyn Musavi to visit Damascus.

Vice President Khaddam Receives DPRK Official

JN071204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Yang hyong-Sop, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly chairman, and his delegation at 1230 today. The DPRK ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the international and Middle East situation as well as bilateral relations.

Peres Warns Syria Against Military Venture

TA081217 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1145 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has warned the Syrian president against any adventures in light of the president's domestic situation in Syria. Shim'on Peres was speaking today before the Labor Party's Moshavim Movement District Council. Peres lauded Soviet caution in the U.S.-Libyan affair. This was reported by our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv.

Further Reportage on Rabin Visit to United States

Explains Decision To Join SDI

TA071956 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Report from Washington by Elimelekh Ram — videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Ram] We asked the defense minister to address the controversy over Israel's joining the star wars project.

[Rabin] It is the United States who approached us; and it is not up to us to decide what the U.S. defense policy should be and whether or not such a system is necessary. The United States decided to proceed with the plan for such a system, and appealed to us with an offer to join it, but only in research and development. There was no mention of participation in developing weapons or deploying the weapons involved in such a military system, if they are actually manufactured. I think that under the existing circumstances and with the prevailing fabric of bilateral relations there would have been ramifications had we refused to participate. Besides, I see nothing wrong in joining the scheme; on the contrary, I see that it can onoy benefit everyone.

Objects to U.S. Arms Sales

TA072041 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The defense minister said this evening that Israel objects in principle to the sale of U.S. arms to any Arab country that does not make peace with Israel. Mr Rabin added that Israel is prepared to hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, provided that the Palestinians on the delegation are residents of the territories who are not avowed PLO members. Mr Rabin was speaking at the conclusion of his visit to Washington. He added that in his opinion, the signing of the memorandum regarding Israel's joining the star wars project must not affect possible ties with the Soviet Union, because Israel's participation in the project is limited to certain areas only.

Confident of Agreement on Tabah

TA080839 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
8 May 86 p 1

[Report from Washington by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said here yesterday that he was confident that the Tabah dispute would be solved in next week's meeting of Israeli and Egyptian negotiators in Israel.

Rabin said only one word stands between Israel and Egypt resolving the dispute over the compromise for arbitration of the Tabah dispute. This in turn could lead to the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

Rabin, meeting with Middle East experts at the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington think-tank, said Israel and Egypt disagreed over the word "correct" appearing in the compromise, the terms of reference under which the dispute will be put to arbitration.

The defence minister said Israel was prepared to talk peace with any Palestinian living on the West Bank or Gaza Strip, as well as "undeclared members of the PLO" living outside the territories. However, he ruled out direct negotiations with the PLO.

Rabin predicted it would probably take another one to three years to create the proper climate in the region for serious peace negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In the meantime, he urged Jordan's King Husayn to strengthen his country's economic infrastructure on the West Bank and Gaza in order to weaken the influence of the PLO. He said Husayn made a mistake in recent years by not "paying enough attention" to the territories. Without an increase in Jordan's standing there, he said, "I do not see any real opening" towards peace.

Rabin also stressed the need to stengthen Israeli-Egyptian relations as a precondition of further peace talks.

The defence minister said Jordan had recently suffered some serious political setbacks on the West Bank — as evidenced by the assassination of Nabulus mayor Zafir al-Masri and Husayn's open split with PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat — because it had "neglected local leaders."

"We are ready to negotiate peace with Jordan and Palestinians," he said. "We believe the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should include representatives of the West Bank and Gaza. I personally see everyone in the West Bank and Gaza as eligible to be a member of this delegation."

He added that Israel "would not have made a fuss" if East Jerusalem editor Hanna Sanyurah and Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah had been included in a joint delegation with Jordan, as proposed last year.

Rabin's acceptance of "undeclared members of the PLO" as potential negotiators was seen as significant by U.S. and Israeli observers in Washington, who said he had gone slightly beyond earlier public statements by senior Israeli leaders.

Rabin strongly rejected any new municipal elections on the West Bank, contending that they would merely encourage terrorists to intimidate voters.

Shamir on Arms Sales, Latin Tour, Waldheim Affair

TA080727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 8 May 86

[Interview over the telephone with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, currently in Costa Rica, by program moderator Shalom Qital and foreign affairs correspondent Gid'on Remez — live]

[Text] [Qital] You must have heard the news from the United States [on Congress' vote against the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia]. Is it good news?

[Shamir] This is good news because it again proves the extent to which the U.S. Congress identifies Israel's security interests with those of the United States and with the matter of peace in the region.

[Qital] We did not put up a particularly strong struggle against this deal, Mr Shamir, and we are already hearing reports about the development of a new deal with Saudi Arabia involving the sale of AWAC's. Will we make more of a noise this time?

[Shamir] As you can see, the outcome was assured despite the fact that we did not fight against the sale. Congress' position on these problems is clear and steadfast, and I hope this will continue.

[Remez] Let us turn to the matter of your current trip. You are presently in Costa Rica for the inauguration of the new president. I understand that as early as this morning, on the eve of the inauguration ceremony, certain terrorist threats were made.

[Shamir] I have not heard about any terrorist threats, but perhaps they exist. What I have felt throughout the day is a special appreciation of and admiration for Israel from all circles and from the public. Wherever our delegation appears, we are received with applause and calls of encouragement. Israel is perceived here as a friend and as a power. Despite being pressed for time, officials have already organized special meetings for me, both with outgoing President Monge, who made the courageous decision on Jerusalem, and with the new president, Arias Sanchez. I think that Israel is well liked and appreciated in this region, not only in Costa Rica.

[Remez] Mr Shamir, during a previous stop on your trip to Honduras, headlines were made in Israel over your statement that Israel is willing to sell arms to that country. I remember that during Honduran Foreign Affaris Minister Paz Barnica's visit to Israel, he said that his country was no longer interested in military aid from Israel. Exactly what role would Israel like to play in this military matter in Central America?

[Shamir] We are not seeking any military role. I was responding to a question on what Israel's position would be were Honduras to want to purchase arms from Israel. I said we would discuss this and decide. We have no objection in principle to selling arms to a friendly country such as Honduras.

[Qital] I will now bring our discussion to a matter which unfortunately is being spoken about a great deal, namely the Waldheim affair and the angry reactions to this by you and other Cabinet ministers. This week Austria reacted furiously to these reactions, both through the Austrian Embassy in Israel and in Vienna, referring to interference in Austrian affairs. How do you regard the fact that Waldheim won almost 50 percent in the elections?

[Shamir] I do not consider this intereference in the domestic affairs of Austria or any other country. We continue to adhere to the rule of not interfering in the domestic affairs of countries. However, in this case, when the matter concerns someone's Nazi past, it is not a domestic issue. It is inconceivable that the Jewish state, the State of Israel, should not say its piece against an attempt to rehabilitate a person who was involved in Nazi acts. True, not all the precise details are available; they are sure to come. But there is no doubt that the man was involved, that he fulfilled functions, that he tried to deny and hide this. In any event there are sufficient reasons here why he should not be presidnet of a European country. This is what we have said.

[Qital] The Austrian ambassador in Israel has said that it was made clear to him that the position you expressed is your personal opinion and not that of the Israeli Government. Can we expect additional official steps by Israel before the second round of elections in Austria and after Waldheim's election, if he is elected?

[Shamir] We did not hold any discussion on this matter in Israel. It can be assumed that when I return we will have to discuss what the Israeli Government's position on this should be. Perhaps the fact that there is still a month before the elections will be somewhat beneficial, and perhaps the citizens of Austria will undertake some moral stocktaking.

More Jerusalem Terror Ring Members Arrested

TA070916 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amuyal]

[Text] Police and General Security Service investigators early yesterday arrested five more suspected members of the East Jerusalem terror ring, bringing the number of those now held to 25.

Police suspect that all the members of the gang, residents of East Jerusalem and surrounding villages, were involved in the murders of Israeli businesswoman Zehava Ben-'Ovadya and British tourist Paul Appelby near the Damascus Gate, as well as in the attempted slaying of two other tourists in the Old City.

Six suspects, believed by police to be principals in the terror ring, were remanded yesterday in the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court.

Sources close to the case told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that one of the suspects was recently refused a visa to the U.S. because of his prison record. The sources said the suspect's family had lived in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City before 1967, and after the Six Day War moved to a refugee camp, before taking up residence in the city's Moslem quarter. The family business had at one time been run in partnership with two Jewish brothers, according to the sources.

In another terror case, a 17-year-old East Jerusalemite was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for the April 1985 murder of taxi driver David Kaspi. Three adults were sentenced to life terms some two months ago in the Kaspi murder. The prosecution agreed to a plea bargain in the juvenile's case, and the standard life terms was reduced to 12 years.

In Tel Aviv 51-year-old Mahmud Nazar from Kafr Tura was sentenced by the district court to 4 and 1/2 years for illegal gun sales. Nazar was convicted of buying and selling five handguns as well as M-16 and Kalashnikov rifles for terror purposes.

In Haifa three men from Sakhnin and Baqa al-Gharbiyya were remanded in custody for alleged membership in a terror organization, and for illegal gun sales. Muhammad 'Awarah, 30, and Mustafa Falid Fa'adra, 26, of Sakhnin were remanded for eight days for allegedly selling handguns and being members of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Jamil Ahmad Masrawah, 26, of Baqa al-Gharbiyya was remanded for 55 days for allegedly selling weapons to Ibrahim Ba'adsa, the prime suspect in the 1984 murder of IDF soldier Moshe Tamam.

Ban on Terror Ring Details

TA071029 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English on 6 May carries two press bulletins issued by the southern district police spokesman. The first bulletin states that "the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court has issued an order banning the publication of any identifying details concerning the blind suspect remanded in the investigation of the terrorist gang captured in Jerusalem."

The second bulletin announces an order which bans "the publication of details concerning the extension of the remand of the suspected terrorists captured recently in East Jerusalem. The ban refers to all the suspects brought today before the judge for the extension of their remand in custody."

Government May Try Suspects in Iran Arms Deal

TA080551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] The Israelis suspected of involvement in the attempt to smuggle arms to Iran may also be put on trial in Israel because they allegedly violated Israeli law. Israeli personalities said this to U.S. Administration officials in Washington this week. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this emerges from reports arriving in Israel on these talks. Political sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent that Israel hinted to the United States that the affair could be concluded by deporting the suspects to Israel and placing them on trial in an Israeli court.

Austrian Envoy Hopes Relations To Remain Normal

TA071738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Austria's ambassador in Israel has expressed the hope that normal relations between the two countries will not be harmed as a result of the Kurt Waldheim affair. The ambassador said that Austria's minister for foreign affairs has asked him to check into the official position of the Israeli Government on this issue, this following critical remarks issued by Ministers Shamir and Arens. According to him he was told the government has still not formed its official position and that the statements were made in a personal capacity. The ambassador said reports of increasing anti-Semitism in Austria were extremely exaggerated. He also said that an examination he made shows that trade and tourism links between the two countries have not been harmed.

Molotov Cocktails Thrown in Gaza; No Casualties

TA080751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Last night four Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IDF post from the Jabalyah refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip. They exploded near the post, but there were no casualties and no damage was caused.

Explosive Charge Safely Dismantled in Bet Shemesh

TA080908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Approximately an hour ago an explosive charge was found in Bet Shemesh and safely dismantled. A Bet Shemesh resident discovered the charge at a bus stop near the railway tracks on the outskirts of the town. Police bomb disposal experts dismantled the charge. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz noted that 2 days ago two explosive charges went off in Jerusalem.

IDF Commander on Jordanian Link in Soldier's Murder

TA071239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Relatives of the two suspected murderers of soldier David Manos were either directly involved in the murder or at least knew about it after the deed. The wife of one of the suspects drove the car at the time the soldier was kidnapped, and then took her children and left for Jordan. David Manos' personal papers were concealed in one of her children's clothes. These documents were handed to members of hostile organizations in Jordan. This emerges from an affidavit submitted today by the commander of the Central Command to the High Court of Justice in response to an appeal submitted by the two suspects' brothers to prevent their homes from being demolished.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that in his affidavit, Major General Baraq noted that he has not yet issued a demolition order, but has already decided in principle to order that the house be torn down because he has been convinced that the suspects took off on their grave crime missions, which culminated in the planned kidnapping and cruel killing of David Manos, from those very houses.

Gaza Protests Refugee Transfer to Tall al-Sultan

TA080554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Several dozen settlers from the Gaza Strip tried to set up a stronghold at Tall al-Sultan last night in protest against the government's intention to settle residents of the Canada refugee camp there. They left the settlement of Neve Deqalim close to midnight. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that after about 1 hour, soldiers and policemen arrived at the scene. The soldiers presented the settlers with an order stipulating that the area is a closed military zone, and the policemen dispersed the settlers.

National Press Evaluates Al-Asad-Husayn Talks

TA080938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* says that we should hope that the fact that Syria and Jordan did not issue a joint statement at the end of President al-Asad's visit to Amman means that the Hashemite monarch managed to extricate himself from the Syrian bearhug. However, even if Al-Asad did not succeed this time in dragging Husayn over to Syria's side and its hostility toward Israel, it can be assumed that he will not cease efforts to pressure Jordan. For this reason, Israel should again emphasize that under no circumstances will it tolerate the existence of Syrian equipment and military weapons on Jordanian soil. Our relations with the Hashemite Kingdom could change fundamentally if Husayn permits Syria to set up tis war machine in his country.

DAVAR writes that as expected, the talks between President al-Asad and King Husayn in no way changed Jordan's and Syria's positions on subjects such as relations with Egypt or the Iran-Iraq war. The same also holds true for the peace process which in any event is frozen, with no sign of thawing in sight on the political horizon. However, Jordan, in principle, remains open to a renewal of the peace process through a U.S. initiative, whereas Syria is only prepared to discuss a comprehensive arrangement under an interbloc aegis. It is not surprising that the sides refrained from issuing a joint statement. In the short run at least, the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria need not worry Israel, as long as there is no change in Jordanian strategy and as long as there is no military cooperation between these two neighbors. In fact, one can assume that the relative calm relations between them prevents a confrontation brought on by nervous tension.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Guinea-Bissau President Hold Talks
LD071729 Algiers APS in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 6 May 86 (APS) — Political talks were held this morning at the presidency between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and party secretary general, and Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State council of Guinea-Bissau. The talks began with a meeting between the two presidents on their own, and then were enlarged to include the members of the two delegations. Bilateral relations in their various aspects, whether at state or party levels, were discussed — relations characterized by solidarity, friendship and mutual respect. Both sides discussed the development of economic relations and the means for their consolidation to include many sectors.

The talks also dealt with the current situation in Africa and the Third World in general and the international economic crisis, and the situation in the Mediterranean following the aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in addition to matters of common interest.

Foreign Minister Ibrahimi Pays Visit to GDR

For coverage of the visit of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, to the GDR, see the 7 May and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Libyan Trade Cooperation Agreements Signed
LD072323 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 7 May 86

[Text][passage indistinct] The Libyan delegation led by Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary of the general people's committee for economy and trade [passage indistinct] national economic operators wound up here by the signing of two trade agreements between the two countries. Under these two contracts, Algeria will export to the Libyan Jamahiriyah 2,300 tons of irrigation tubes worth 6 million dinars and 15,000 square metres of synthetic leather worth 330,000 da. Discussions will be carried on this evening for the conclusion of contracts providing for the exportation of sanitary ware and valves and fittings worth 70 million da.

For its part Algeria will import from the Libyan Jamahiriyah 100,000 tons of caustic soda for 6 million da, 5,000 tons of crude plastic worth 12 millions da and 500,000 tons of cement worth 50 million da. In a press release issued following the discussions, the two sides indicated that the contracts will be annually renewed as from 1987. The communique specifies that talks will be pursued and other commercial contracts signed providing for textile, soap, shoes and olive oil exports to Libya and caustic soda import from the latter.

LIBYA

U.S. Refusal To Arm Saudis Warning to Arab Rulers
LD071602 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May 86; JANA: The U.S. Administration dealt a severe blow again to the Arab rulers who pant after it and lick its boots at the doorsteps of the black house. The child-killer Reagan's administration has refused to supply Saudi Arabia with the weapons it has been trying to get from the U.S. This U.S. refusal constitutes a warning [ar laft nadar] to the Arab rulers who have appointed themselves as guards of the U.S. and its interests in the region and an affirmation of the U.S. methods and arrogance in dealing with Arab rulers who have no shame, who give in to its policies and who accept its successive insults. These rulers realize better than others that, in its dealing with them, the United States does not differ from the sultan's treatment of his harem; he has everything and they have nothing.

The Arab rulers who expected U.S. gratitude for impeding the Arab summit and its confrontation of the barbarous U.S.-Atlanticist aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah got nothing from the U.S. Administration except being insulted more and forced to bow.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends 'Urgent' Cable Arab Rulers
LD072324 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution has sent an urgent cable to the heads of Arab states about the current situation.

Bush Cited as Doubting Tokyo Summit's Effectiveness
LD080906 Tripoli JANA in English 0814 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, Shaban 28, may 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. Vice President George Bush admitted the uselessness of the Tokyo summit. In a statement he made after meeting the Zionist war minister terrorist 'Yitzhaq Rabin', he said he is not highly optimistic about the outcome of the Tokyo summit. He voiced doubt about the effectivness of the summit communique. He hinted at and bluntly threatened sisterly Syria. He indicated that the Tokyo summit has no effect in combatting 'terrorism' as he termed it.

Liaison Bureau Summons Envoys on Tokyo Summit
LD071454 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning summoned the the ambassadors of Italy, France, and West Germany to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, whose countries participated in the Tokyo summit, and the Netherlands charge d'affaires to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in view of the fact that his country chairs the EEC. They were informed of the following:

1. Libya strongly rejects and denounces being named in the statement issued by the Tokyo summit of industrial countries.
2. The Great Jamahiriyah wants to know the position of their government regarding the unsuitable statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz about the Great Jamahiriyah and the brother leader. This is outside the bounds of the traditional rules of relations among countries and does not conform with the methods that are generally accepted in international relations. In addition to the hinted threats against Libya, of using force again, Shultz pointed out secret measures adopted by the conference.

The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the ambassadors to inform their governments of the above and submit an explanation of their position; and whether they are party to a new plan to attack Libya since they were a party to this meeting. The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also asked the Dutch charge d'affaires, because his country chairs the EEC, for an explanation as to the position of the EEC countries which did not attend the Tokyo conference, and whether they consider themselves as party to the statement issued by the conference.

The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning summoned the Japanese ambassador to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and asked him to explain his country's position on the Tokyo summit of industrial countries' statement and the statements made by the U.S. secretary of state about the Great Jamahiriyah. The ambassador was also told that the Great Jamahiriyah strongly rejects and denounces Libya's name being involved in the statement issued in tokyo. It is surprised that Japan accepted this when we think that Japan, in view of its cultural alignment to the East, would not be biased toward the U.S. and NATO countries in the crusader war launched by these countries against Libya and the Arab and Islamic nations.

The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the Japanese ambassador to advise his government about this and submit an explanation.

Arab Envoys Summoned; Reply

LD072202 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 7 May 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this afternoon summoned the ambassadors of the Arab states accredited to the Greater Scoailist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and it informed them of the following:

1. The statements made by U.S. Vice President George Bush when he visited some Arab countries, and the threats which were included in these grave statements cannot be accepted under any circumstances. It is regrettable that such statements should be made on Arab soil. They included clear threats against another Arab countries and were a humiliation for the Arab nation.
2. The statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he attacked the Greater Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, threatening the use of force, represent a new threat against Libya and a crusade aimed against the whole Arab nation. The situation requires a comprehensive Arab rebuff to the barbarous American-Atlanticists who are against the Libyan Arab people.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison requested the Arab ambassadors to inform their government of this matter, and to define a clear positions vis-a-vis these statements, to work for collective steadfastness against these hostile U.S. threats.

The Arab ambassadors accredited to the Greater Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah issued the following statement:

The heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Greater Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were greatly astonished by the remarks by George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, at a news conference in Tokyo at the end of the summit of the seven industrial countries, in which he attacked the Libyan leader in a way which contradicts international norms. While condemning the style, which contradicts international norms, which was used by a secretary of state of a country like America, the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions denounced this kind of statement which expresses contempt for the leader of an Arab country, and which was manifest in personal bestial aggression against him and against children, women, and the elderly of the Libyan Arab people. This statement revealed the intention to commit a new aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

The solidarity of the Arab peoples and countries with the Greater Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the denunciation of the savage U.S. attack against its soil and sovereignty, the killing of innocent children, women, and old people, affirms that the Jamahiriyah is an integral part of this great Arab nation, and that the U.S. claims of Libyan isolation is a description which applies only to the United States itself.

Shultz' statement about not excluding the renewed use of force and the submission by the leaders of the Tokyo summit to the United States represent a dangerous initiative which threatens the security and peace of the Arab region, of its peoples, and of the Mediterranean countries in general. This calls for more solidarity, support, and unity between Arab countries to face this treacherous attack which threatens their security, peace and stability.

Secretary Condemns 'Base Statements' by Shultz

LD071520 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon yesterday met with the African ambassadors to the Great Jamahiriyah at their own request. During the meeting, the doyen of the African ambassadors said that the request for the meeting arose from the desire of the African ambassadors to express the attitudes of their governments and countries toward the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's

Bureau for Foreign Liaison replied to the doyen's statement affirming that this unplanned meeting provides the best reply to Shultz' allegations that the Great Jamahiriyah has been isolated. He asked who is really isolated: Is he the one who met with an entire continent or he who met with only five countries only? He pointed to the absolute support the Great Jamahiriyah received from the nonaligned countries in New Delhi collectively as well as from them separately. The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out that Shultz could not rally three continents or even the countries of the continent in which his country is situated.

Following the meeting, the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison replied to a JANA question concerning George Shultz statements. He pointed out that Shultz does not know the real world. The U.S. secretary of state has failed to understand the message addressed to the U.S. Administration from the nonaligned countries. He has also failed to understand the denunciation of the U.S. aggression and the description of the terrorizing of European governments to yield to his demands as a triumph for the policy of aggression. European popular organizations have been mounting a campaign of rejection of U.S. hegemony over European politics and of the policy of terrorism adopted by the U.S. Administration.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison declined to comment on Shultz' cheap attacks on the leaders of states, considering the base statements as an indication of the U.S. diplomatic deviation from ethics generally and ethics of international dealings in particular.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out that this new diplomatic language befits Shultz, who leads a campaign for bombing children and killing innocents — something not in the foreign policy of any country whatsoever since the destruction of Nazism and fascism. He added that Shultz should search his new language for an adjective that could describe his boss Reagan and Thatcher in a manner consistent with the entire world's denunciation of them as child-killers.

Envoys Confirm Position

LD062033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — At noon today, the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau met the African ambassadors accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah at their request.

During the meeting, the doyen of the African ambassadors confirmed that the request for the meeting stemmed from the desire of the African ambassadors to express their governments' attitude to the barbaric U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. The doyen of the African ambassadors confirmed the following during the meeting:

1. Condemnation of the treacherous aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the random strafing to which the innocent Libyan Arab people fell victim.
2. Expressed support and backing for the brave Libyan Arab people.
3. Refuted reports by the international news media that foreigners living in the Great Jamahiriyah are being threatened. In his capacity as the doyen of the diplomatic corps, he confirmed that foreigners living in the Great Jamahiriyah enjoy excellent treatment. The doyen also expressed the desire of the African ambassadors to meet the brother leader to express to him their absolute support.

Letter to Perez de Cuellar Criticizes Tokyo Stand

LD072308 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today sent a message to Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, about the U.S. Administration's escalation of its aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. The following is the text:

The United States is esclating its aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by its determination to use all sorts of economic, military, psychological, and propganda pressures in an endeavor to terrorize the Libyan Arab people and to convey a distorted image about it to world public opinion. The latest in this aggressive policy is the measures taken by the United States against the Jamahiriyah at the meeting of the seven countries in Tokyo and which are tantamount to declaring a state of war against a UN member country and against a peace-loving small people.

In this respect it was pointed out that the declaration dealing with so-called international terrorism — which was agreed upon by the seven industrialized countries in their meeting on 4-5 May 1986 in Tokyo — contained an overt contigency plan and other covert measures, which were not disclosed, against the Arab People in Libya in particular, and against some other peoples and countries. As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced, these measures have amounted to a political and economic blockade and isolation and, a threat of the use of force against a UN member country.

During his press conference, George Shultz also expressed his intention to use force against the Jamahiriyah. He also encroached upon the leader of the Libyan revolution by using language that is morally and diplomatically improper. The U.S. President also pointed out during his press conference in Tokyo on the 7 May 1986, that this declaration has given the United States and the other countries taking part in the meeting, the right to take some individual measures, among which is the use of force, against any country that supports terrorism from a U.S. viewpoint; i.e. any country which does not submit to the hegemony of the United States and its partners in the meeting.

This dangerous escalation in the position of the United States, Europe, and Japan against the Jamahiriyah has come following the armed aggression carried out by the United States and Britain against a small and peace loving people. At the time, the effects of the savage aggression, together with its civilian victims, whether children, the elderly, or women, are still vivid in the mind of world public opinion, which has expressed its condemnation, denunciation, and disgust for the barbarous aggression, which exceeded all moral and humanitarian values.

It has been ascertained through the Tokyo summit and the subsequent statements, that the United States and its partners are determined to continue their aggression against the Jamahiriyah by threatening to wage a war against it under the pretext of eliminating terrorism and by endeavoring to economically and politically isolate the Jamahiriyah.

What the Tokyo declaration contains, with regard to a contingency plan against the Jamahiriyah, is an irrefutable proof of the U.S. intention and determination to continue the aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to prepare the way, at all levels and by all means, for a new aggressin against the Jamahiriyah.

In this respect, the White House officially stressed on the eve of the Tokyo summit that the possibility that the United States might carry out a military aggression against the Jamahiriyah still stands.

This direction, which was followed by the Tokyo meeting, indicates the extent of the disregard shown by the United States and the participating Western countries through their adoption of measures they wanted to impose upon the international community, for international legitimacy.

The Jamahiriyah is disturbed by hypocrisy of the Tokyo declaration. The countries that are today crying out about terrorism are the same countries that pursue it every day through invasion, the threat to use force, implementation all sorts of economic and politicl pressures, and the starving out of small people and countries.

The seven countries, which decided to take economic, military, and political measures against the people of the Jamahiriyah because of the latter's rejection of the policy of hegemony, diktat, threat, and aggression, are the same countries that have rejected the resolutions of the international community, agreed upon by the UN apparatuses regarding the political and economic boycott against the racist regimes of South Africa and occupied Palestine. They are the same countries that are consolidating, with all means of devastation, those racist and aggressive countries to enable them to pursue terror and the mass annihilation of the people of South Africa, Namibia, and occupied Palestine.

This stance threatening peace and security in the Mediterranean region and the Arab homeland — which is an explosive region; and threatens to endanger world peace and security demands you to take the appropriate measures and procedures bestowed upon you by the UN Charter in order to repulse the U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah. At the same time, [the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison] begs that this message circulate as one of the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council documents.

JANA Condemns Craxi Subservience to U.S.

LD071615 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Rome, 7 May (JANA) — The Italian prime minister, Benito Craxi, has stated that the leaders of the major noncommunist industrial powers have agreed on the need to hold consultations among the allies prior to the launching of any American air raid on the Jamahiriyah. He was thus replying to journalists' questions following the conclusion of the summit conference held by the 7 industrial powers in Tokyo. This statement by Craxi affirms that the Italian clique has totally succumbed to the aggressive American designs against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and have become an obedient servant to the terrorist Reagan administration.

Craxi Statement Criticized

LD081029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Rome, 8 May (JANA) — Italian Premier Bettino Craxi has stated that the leaders of the industrialized countries had agreed upon the need to undertake consultations between the allies in Western Europe before launching any military attack on Libya. This raises the question: Has Libya become a firing ringe or what? What Craxi has stated is no more than a daydream that his mind and colonialist imagination produced under the pressure of terrorist Reagan, the child-killer.

Bulgaria's TRUD Interviews Official on U.S. Policy

AU061447 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview given by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, "chairman of the Libyan Committee on Peace and Solidarity," to Voyko Tanev, place, date not given;: first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al 'Ubayd, chairman of the Libyan Committee on Peace and Solidarity, took part in the work of the Sofia session of the World Peace Council [WPC]. A representative of TRUD editorial board met with him and asked him to share his impressions of the situation in Libya after the U.S. aggression against this sovereignty country.

[Tanev] We are witnessing the efforts of the imperialist forces to assert the policy of state terrorism as a norm of international relations. What is the place of the present U.S. actions against Libya in this process?

['Ubaydi] The world situation is deteriorating because of the constant and aggressive U.S. acts throughout the world. The brutal and unprovoked attack against Libyan cities is a link in the chain of the policy of state terrorism conducted by the U.S. Administration. The threats against Nicaragua are intensifying. The White House is financing the bands fighting against Angola and Afghanistan. It was not accidential that the recent Sofia session of the WPC categorically condemned the policy of state terrorism and doctrine of neoglobalism, which the United States is conducting, as a threat to the peace and security of all peoples.

We highly value the support expressed for us at this difficult time by all socialist countries. The Libyan people understand very well that the "justification" of struggling against international terrorism put out by Washington is just a screen to conceal Washington's hegemonist ambitions. Libya has never been involved in terror acts. Furthermore, we decisively condemn all manifestations of international terrorism. Terrorists are those who kill defenseless children and peaceful citizens.

[Tanev] What is our attitude to the USSR peace initiatives, which are aimed at reducing tension in the region?
['Ubaydi] We are deeply convinced that the USSR peaceful policy is an expression of the Soviet people's sincere striving to remove the threat of a nuclear war. We also positively evaluate the USSR's support for the developing countries. I think that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to withdraw the fleets of the USSR and the United States from the Mediterranean is one of the most important initiatives, the more so as this proposal was made directly after the U.S. attack in Gulf of Sidra in March this year. These initiatives correspond with the Libyan interests and are in harmony with the resolution adopted at the Delhi meeting of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau.

[Tanev] Bulgaria was one of the first states to decisively condemn the bandit attack of the U.S. bombers. How do you evaluate our country's support?
['Ubaydi] We highly value the sincere concern and total support expressed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and in the Bulgarian Government declaration. For us this was another confirmation of the lasting relations betwen Libya and Bulgaria and between their peoples.

Army Chief Receives Lebanon's Hawi, PFLP Member

LD072231 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] This evening, Brigadier Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received George Hawi, the secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Taysir Qubba'h, member of the Political Bureau of PFLP.

Tokyo Proves Europeans Lack 'Real' Independence

LD062323 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] It is not strange for Britain and the United States to encroach upon the United Nations, international organizations, and the peoples of the world. The history of the United States and its partner in the sphere of international terrorism is full of terror and the violation of international resolutions. The peoples in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America suffer from U.S.-British terrorism and from U.S.-British stands at the United Nations which are hostile to the peoples and their legitimate struggle for freedom, liberation, independence and deliverance from the colonialist hegemony, subordination and domination of their land and resources.

What is strange is for states — which have no relation to the crusade hateful of the Arab nation, whose heads harbor no personal hatred for the Arabs, and who do not suffer from the complexes of inferiority and sickness — to pursue an aggressive line against the Arabs, the peoples of the world and their just causes, and to follow in the footsteps of the child killers Reagan and Thatcher, in encroaching on the United Nations and the international organizations, obstructing their role in preserving world peace and security, and taking the world to the rule of the jungle, which was overtaken by time and which fell under the feet of the free peoples in their regular march toward liberation and independence.

The Atlantic-industrial summit committed an aggression against the United Nations and international legitimacy by refusing to respond to the international will and discuss all the international issues at the United Nations, With its encroachment upon the peoples of the world it allowed itself to discuss an international issue which concerns the whole world and the weak states in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which suffer from U.S.-Atlantic terrorism, and it departed from discussing its basic topic and was forced, under U.S. pressure, to issue a statement prepared by the U.S. Administration to justify its barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation and the continuation of the aggression against the people of the world, who are struggling for liberation and independence. The statement of the industrial summit, which is in fact a statement by the U.S. Administration — and before it the EEC statement — confirm an evident truth: the EEC and the Atlantic-industrial states lack real independence and are subordinate to U.S. influence.

These states signed the statement of the child-killer, Reagan, despite being convinced of the falsity of the U.S. claims concerning what the U.S. Administration calls terrorism and the alleged Libyan role in it, and despite the opposition of the European peoples and the peoples of the world to the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and their rejection of the U.S. claim. This confirms that the European and the Atlantic-industrial states lack real independence. Thus the European people should begin anew the struggle for liberation from subordination and U.S. influence and the confirmation of freedom on their lands.

The statement gave the U.S. Administration — under the false banner of resisting terrorism — the right to commit aggression against the forces of liberation in the world. This gives the U.S. administration a free hand to exercise organized official terrorism against states which reject subordination to U.S. hegemony and influence, and against the forces of liberation which struggle for the confirmation of their right to free and dignified life on their land, and the confirmation of real freedom to the peoples of the world.

The statement of the industrial summit is in itself a flagrant aggression against the peoples of the world, a matter which calls for a joint stand by the peoples of the world in the face of the U.S. aggression, because the statement allows the administration of the child-killer, Reagan, to commit aggression against Nicaragua and Cuba, and to abort the struggle of the peoples of the American continent striving for liberation and deliverance from the agent dictatorships, and allows the United States to commit aggression against the Tamil revolutionaries in Sri Lanka, the Arab nation, and the peoples struggling against U.S. hegemony and domination of them and their resources, including the European-Atlantic peoples and the peoples of the industrialized states. If the forces of evil in the world are uniting their aggressive plans and holding conferences to legitimise terrorism and export it to the world, the free peoples and those struggling for freedom should unite their forces and struggle collectively against the forces of the Atlantic-imperialist-Christian-Zionist-racist aggression. Victory will be for the peoples.

Old City Resolves 'Defiance and Steadfastness'

LD072317 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2130 GMT 7 May 86

["Resolutions issued 7 May by Tripoli Old City Basic People's Congress"]

[Text] Following the failed U.S.-NATO crusading barbarous brutal aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and in devotion to defiance and steadfastness, the masses of the Old City Basic People's Congress met in emergency session and adopted the following resolutions:

First: Every citizen in the Great Jamahiriyah is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is the symbol of and hope for comprehensive Arab unity, the liberation of Palestine and support for the peoples struggling for their freedom and liberation from injustice, hegemony, and slavery.

Second: Every Libyan house in the Great Jamahiriyah is a house for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. To confirm this, the masses of the congress allocated hourse no. 30 in Jami' Mahmud street in the Old City for the brother leader and his family. This is because the Old City was honored to embrace the leader of the revolution in that historic house, which was the scene for a part of the preparatory stage of the revolution.

Third: Let Reagan the child murder, his partner Thatcher the child murderer, and behind them NATO, the hirelings and cowards, know that they will only get to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi over the dead bodies of the Libyans and through every Libyan house. Either victory or martyrdom! We adopted the death decision with our free will, and there is no power to stop us from implementing it.

Fourth: We stress our unshakable firm faith in our principles, aims, and theses, our everlasting insistence on our leader, thinker, teacher, and guide Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and our continuous readiness to defend our giant civilized achievements, which were achieved through the great 1 September revolution.

Fifth: The barbarous crusading aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah has failed to achieve its goals, we warn that any other aggression will be met with more force and strength and will go further [ab'ad] than the previous occasion, and it will undoubtedly be smashed on the rock of Libyan resistance. We are able to confront and defeat this aggression, and the Great Jamahiriyah will remain proud and steadfast and will never capitulate or kneel.

To immortalize the martyrs, it has been decided to name one of the streets of the Old City after the child martyr Rasha. The masses of the People's Congress also salute the brave men of the Air Defense Force who stood their ground against that failed brutal barbarous raid.

March further! 1 September for ever!

[signed] The masses of the Basic People's Congress for the Old City.

The brother leader [passage indistinct] Victory and Freedom! The masses of the Tripoli Old City Basic People's Congress, as they gather today to hold their emergency session to study the failed U.S.-NATO-Zionist aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, stress again to you and to the world their firm historic commitment to the principles of the great 1 September revolution: To combat colonialism wherever it might be and in whichever form it is; to support all the wronged and vanquished peoples who aspire for final liberation from all unjust ties and bases; and to work toward the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf. These are the principles stressed by the document declaring the establishment of the people's authority.

We also stress to the world and to you our spirit of defiance, pride, and glory. Since the failed U.S.-NATO-Zionist aggression was aimed, among other things, at bombing your house, then all our houses are yours and your children are ours, and our hearts, which are full of love, joy, and warm Arab blood are your tent which is standing high for everlasting victory.

March forward with God's blessing, because he is greater than the United States, NATO, and their tenth crusade! March from one victory to another! Glory be to the defying masterful Libyan Arab people! Forward, and 1 September for ever!

[Signed] The masses of the Old City Basic People's Congress.

Universal Secretariat Continues Meeting on Raid

LD081332 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Universal Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and their central issue, the Palestine question, today resumed its emergency meeting which began in Tripoli yesterday, in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people. The emergency meetings are attended by delegations from coutnries, and international organizations, bodies and unions, as well as international personalities. The most important of these are: The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The meetings are also attended by official and popular delegations from Syria, Cuba, Greece, Portugal, France, Malta, as well as a number of international unions.

The chief delegates of the Portuguese Socialist Party, the Maltese Labor Party, in addition to the president of the Arab-French Friendship Society, the president of the Arab-Greek Friendship Society, a member of the Portuguese Peace Council and a member of the PFLP, have spoken during this morning's session. The speakers affirmed the world peoples' solidarity with and effective support for the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in the face of the barbaric American-

NATO aggression. They reaffirmed their conviction, which was endorsed on the world populace level, that the aggression reflects the terrorist tendency which dominates the mentality of Reagan, the child-killer.

The speakers called on international society to take urgent effective measures to face up to the reasons and consequences of the dangerous Hitlerite line led by Washington in the international arena and the containment of this line for the sake of safeguarding of world peace and stability. The JANA correspondent at the meetings has reported that members of the secretariat and the participating delegations in the emergency meeting thereupon embarked on a review of the events of the aggression and its devastating consequences, as well as a study of the tasks of the members of the secretariat and the progressive and democratic forces in the world in facing up to aggression on all levels.

MOROCCO

New Round of Indirect Saharan, Moroccan Talks Begin

LD080920 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York, 8 May (APS) — Another round of indirect negotiations on the conflict of Western Sahara began yesterday between the Polisario Front and Morocco under the supervision of Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general and Senegal's minister of the Armed forces [Medoune FAL] and personal representative of the current chairman of the OAU.

Polisario's representative, Mohamed Ali el-Ouali, stated, following yesterday's, Wednesday, session, that his country's delegation proposed, during the negotiations, the drawing up of a settlement plan compatible with the text of Resolution 104 of the OAU and Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly. The Saharan official pointed out that the conflict over Western Sahara is a decolonialization issue and thus it cannot be resolved as an ordinary conflict. He asserted, at the same time, that without the political agreement of both sides it is very difficult to organize a referendum within the framework of the Saharan people's right to self determination. The Saharan official pointed out the fact that the international community should exert pressure upon Morocco so that the latter will yield to UN and OAU resolutions and provisions.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Addresses Constituent Assembly

JN071103 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May, 7 (SUNA) — The newly elected Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stretched a friendly hand to Ethiopia for improved relations based on good-neighbourliness. In his first speech before the Constituent Assembly following his election Al-Mahdi said he was happy to reciprocate an offer of friendship Col. Mengistu of Ethiopia made in his May Day address. We assure Mengistu that we will take two steps in exchange for a single step he takes towards friendship, Al-Mahdi said.

Al-Mahdi has pledge that his government would observe good relations based on mutual respect with Arab, Islamic, African and other countries. He said he would expect of other countries to reciprocate such relationship. The new premier said all members of his cabinet would be asked to make a formal declaration of their assets so as to avert any possibility of illegally accummulating wealth. Al-Mahdi instructed under secretaries of ministries, secretaries of regional governments in the regions and the national capital to discharge duties of ministers and regional governors till he forms his government.

Al-Mahdi regretted the walkout of southern deputies describing the act as a deceptive rather than a genuine move. He said he would immediately contact the withdrawing deputies to reveal the reality behind the walkout. He pledged that the first task of his government would be to prepare for national constitutional conference to find peaceful settlement to the question of South Sudan. Al-Mahdi has also instructed regional governors in South Sudan's three regions to remain in office till a formula for administration in that part is found.

Following oath taking Al-Mahid told reporters that participation for the southern brothers in the constitutional institutions is open through understanding and consultation. Al-Mahid called on the southerners not to pay attention to those who fish in the dirty water. Al-Mahdi said southern deputies who walk out from the Assembly hate democracy and attempting to distort its image by irrelevant attitudes. Al-Mahid told reporters that Sudan African Peoples Congress (SAPCO) deputies returned to their seats their withdrawal and said they were deceived. [sentence as received] He did not mention who deceived them.

Calls for Cease-Fire

JN071104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Sudan's new Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has called on the southern Sudanese forces which are brandishing the gun against the legitimate authority in the country to put an end to the bloody war, to work for an immediate cease-fire, and to sit at the negotiating table to guarantee the success of the national constitutional conference. In a press statement, Al-Mahdi said that his government will support the Armed Forces as long as there are some who challenge and carry out aggressive acts against the Sudanese people. He said that the security forces must be resolute in this regard.

New Government 'By Next Week'

NC071308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 7 May (MENA) — Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, has emphasized that the relationship between Egypt and Sudan transcends the integration process. He pointed out that relations between the two countries are longstanding and eternal, and will be strengthened further, God willing. At a dinner banquet he hosted in honor of the Egyptian parties' delegation, Al-Mirghani said: We will work to promote and strengthen the ties between Egypt and Sudan which derive from blood and language and from the Nile River

On the subject of the new Sudanese policy, Al-Mirghani said: Good relations with all neighboring countries will be maintained. He added that this policy will ensure that Sudan once more presents an Arab, African, and Islamic face to the world. He stressed that the problem of South Sudan will be solved through peaceful dialogue.

Meanwhile, Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, who is leading the Egyptian delegation, has conveyed the congratulations of President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian people to President Ahmad al-Mirghani. Dr Wali stressed that the Egyptian people stands beside the Sudanese people in its efforts to overcome the difficult economic circumstances facing it.

In another development, the new Sudanese prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, has stated that he will have completed the formation of his new government by next week. In an exclusive interview with MENA, Prime Minister al-Mahdi said discussions are underway with the various parties; six ministers will be selected from the Democratic Unionist Party, Eight from the Al-Ummah Party, three from the southern (?parties), and one from the Sudanese Progressive Party.

Al-Mahdi said the program of the new Sudanese Government will be announced soon. It will include efforts to strengthen the armed forces and increase its effectiveness, and to proceed in earnest toward an Islamic experiment. The program will also put forward a peaceful solution for the problem of the south, propose remedies for the economic crisis facing Sudan, and devise ways of (?safeguarding) public funds. He went on to say: In addition, the government's program will protect the country's dignity and bolster Sudan's relations with fraternal states. Al-Mahdi stressed his government's commitment to the law, the Constitution, the principle of consultation with the opposition parties, consensus, and adherence to consultative [al-shura] procedures. He emphasized that the new government acknowledges the sovereignty of the Sudanese people.

Delegation Leaves for Ethiopia To Meet SPLM

JN071118 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 7 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) delegation, which had already held talks with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] leaders in Koka-Dam, Ethiopia, has today left for Ethiopia to complete talks. The Koka-Dam previous meeting had fixed the seventh of current May as a time for continuing dialogue on the date and place of convening of the scheduled constitutional conference, which is due to discuss all Sudan's severe problems.

Armed Forces Recapture Rumbek From Rebels

JN071624 Khartoum SUNA in English 1615 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 7 SUNA - The People Armed Forces today recaptured Rumbek town southern Sudan after long period of siege. A responsible source at the Peoples Armed Forces General Command said the People Armed Forces besieged the town in order to give the rebel forces of John Garang the chance to listen to the voice of wisdom and quit the town but all peace efforts exerted by the Peoples Armed Forces were in vain. More details about the restoring of the town will be revealed later on the source added. The Sduanese People's Liberation Army SPLA led by John Garang had besieged the town and occupied it last March.

TUNISIA

Additional on Visit by Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil

Meets Bourguiba for Talks

LD070430 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Carthage, 6 May (TAP) — President Bourguiba had talks today in Carthage with Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic. Present during the talks were: Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the presidential office and minister of the civil and administrative reform; Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, minister of the interior and the ambassadors of the two countries. On this occasion, the head of state decorated his illustrious guest with the insignia of the Great Cordon of the Order of Independence. It is to be recalled that President Bourguiba was decorated in 1965 with the insignia of the Order of Merit of Lebanon, the highest decoration of this country.

Meets Fatah's Khalaf

JN071914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] An informed source in Tunis has stated President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Fatah's second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, in the Tunisian capital today. The discussion dealt with the security of Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The PLO leadership has neither confirmed or denied this report. The Lebanese president is paying an official visit to Tunisia, which will end tomorrow, at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba.

Sees Klibi; PLO, Other Ambassadors

LD080406 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese president, who is currently visiting Tunisia last evening in El-Saada palace in El-Marsa conferred with Mr Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general. Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil last evening at his residence in El-Saada Palace in El-Marsa received the heads of Arab diplomatic missions accredited to Tunisia and Mr Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunisia. This meeting was attended [words indistinct] the Lebanese ambassador.

ETHIOPIA

Talks Held 'To Resolve Differences' With Somalia

Foreign Minister Arrives

EA071718 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The foreign minister of Somalia, Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the head of a high-level delegation. The visit of the Somali delegation is within the framework of the agreement reached in Djibouti last January between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPE, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, and President Siad Barre of Somalia to establish a joint ad hoc committee and to start a dialogue between the two neighboring countries. The task of the ad hoc committee is to examine and identify areas of basic differences and to report to the two heads of state on ways and means of resolving the differences between the two countries.

Joint Meeting Begins

EA071957 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Today revolutionary Ethiopia and Somalia began a joint meeting aimed at laying the groundwork for resolving their differences. The meeting is being held at the Ghion Hotel. It follows the recent discussions between the two heads of state. which aimed at resolving the differences between the two countries. The delegations from the two sides are led by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and Ethiopian foreign minister, and Mr Jama Barre, Somalia's foreign minister.

In speeches at the start of the joint meeting, the two foreign ministers noted that the differences and clashes between the two countries had resulted in great losses in human lives and property and led to the displacement of innocent people living in the area. They noted that a solution to this common problem, which puts great pressure on [words indistinct] is necessary.

In his speech, Comrade Goshu Wolde pointed out that the most important lesson that could be learned from past experience was that a policy opposed to development was harmful to the objectives of peoples of the two countries and an obstacle to the achievement of peace and cooperation in the region. He added that the historical responsibility facing the two countries was very great. Comrade Goshu noted that there are two choices resulting from this historical responsibility, the first being the past — which was based on destruction and massacre — and the other being a future relationship based on peace and mutual cooperation.

The comrade minister pointed out that since the problems between the two countries are well-known and clear, a solution based on international agreements and resolutions passed by the United Nations and the OAU could be found for them. He added that in particular, political efforts and far-sightedness were basic essentials. He said that in view of this, mutual effort is needed to transform positively the existing relationship between the two countries. He gave an assurance that revolutionary Ethiopia would make an unreserved effort to achieve this constructive goal.

On his part, Mr Jama Barre stated that the exchange of views in search of a solution to the problem, embarked on by the leaders of the two countries, laid the foundations for creating peaceful relations and cooperation between the two countries. He added that the current meeting was expected to achieve its goal of creating favorable conditions for clearing up the misunderstanding that has prevailed for so many years. Mr Jama Barre said that although (?both sides) made great efforts at various venues to solve the problem existing between the two countries through dialogue, through the OAU, the efforts were fruitless. Barre added that although the problem between the two countries was complex , a proper solution could be found through efforts based on patience, mutual goodwill, and a spirit of understanding.

He said that the two countries therefore were expected to solve their differences on their own, in a spirit of goodneighborliness. He added that the major effort expected of them in this respect would portray their stand and character on a continental and international scale.

Relief Commissioner Misappropriates Funds, Flees

EA072001 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1712 GMT 6 May 86

[PMAC statement: "Is it possible to flee from the judgment of truth?"; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The broad masses of Ethiopia, like all people, have aspired to be free from the age of backwardness. To bring this aspiration to fruition, they have struggled and made sacrifices. In particular, after making the decision to determine their own destiny, they were able to shake off the backward rule of feudalism and dependency on imperialism.

Based on their historic victory, they organized themselves in a manner most conducive to an accelerated rate of development. It is a fact that the broad masses of Ethiopia, who previously lived in a disorganized, subservient, and undignified way, in all respects at the whim of their masters, are currently in a historic period in which they have consolidated their ability to plan their goals and implement them in practice.

The development of society cannot be accomplished in a brief span of time. Nonetheless, the tasks implemented by our people during the past years of revolution are grand by any standard. In fact, when they are viewed in light of the numerous obstacles established by imperialism and reaction, the achievements are exemplary. In this respect, we are on the eve of the period during which the working people will ensure their direct assumption of power by establishing the peoples democratic republic of Ethiopia.

In order to bring about the conditions for this situation, and so that the people may administer themselves and build a new system of equality and mutual prosperity in our ancient and beloved motherland, our efforts will continue and will be strengthened. It is a fact that even though the working people have as yet not been able to consolidate a comfortable life as result of the complex struggle they have waged to date, they have taken firm steps to implement their future hopes in practice. As they have realized from their past experiences, they have no choice but to be ever alert to overcome the obstacles (?placed) by their enemies so that they can consolidate their goal by accelerating their development activities and by emerging victorious over backwardness.

It is known that while there are genuine revolutionaries who labor day and night in the class struggle to elevate the beloved motherland to its appropriate historical position, there are those who pursue their individual interests at every conceivable opportunity and who will not shy away from betraying the people and the country so long as it benefits themselves.

What could give more satisfaction to the conscience of any genuine citizen than to shoulder the trust of the people and the responsibility placed by them? What could be more of an unhealed scar or more of a guilty conscience than to abuse the people's trust? While our popular revolution will provide the appropriate position of honor to the genuine sons of Ethiopia, it will, on the other hand, bring all traitors and criminals to account.

We shall never forget the charitable efforts made by Ethiopia's true sons and the humanitarian efforts from all over the world last year at a time when our country was facing an extremely grave crisis due to natural calamity. It is clear to all that in the period since 1977 [Ethiopian calendar; 1984-85] our party, the revolutionary government, and all the working people have concentrated solely on the effects of the drought. This was a period during which they made relentless efforts to save the lives of our compatriots. All true citizens have been able to transform that situation, which was pathetic in the extreme, through their labor, their money, and their property and to deal with the mammoth task of saving lives and embarking on permanent rehabilitation. Even though increased efforts and support must continue in order to eradicate the problem effectively, the results achieved so far have satisfied everyone.

However, at the time that this great humanitarian deed was underway, a horrendous deed was committed. What makes the deed so horrifying is that not only was it committed at a time of crisis, when our compatriots were starving and when large numbers of children were dying in their mother's arms, but in particular, the identity and method of its perpetrator.

As is known, one of the steps taken by the revolutionary government to deal effectively with the recurrent drought problem in the country was the establishment of a more effective vanguard relief and rehabilitation commission. In this respect full authority and support was given to the managers in charge so they could carry out their responsibilities adequately. The contribution made by the commissioning office in rallying assistance, both at home and abroad, and in ensuring that this assistance was distributed to recipients cannot be viewed lightly.

All the sincere workers of the [Relief and Rehabilitation] Commission who are rendering unlimited service are to be commended. On the contrary, while many were engaged in the struggle of do or die to save the lives of numerous compatriots, Commissioner Dawit Wolde Giorgis, who was in overall charge of the office, exchanged his moral dignity for personal gains. He misappropriated funds alloted to the work of saving the lives of our compatriot children and youth who were on the brink of death, thereby committing an act which will never be forgiven by history, and has fled the country after betraying it.

This money included only the amount proved to have been embezzled from one area, but it is obvious that the amount stolen by this individual is greater than this. Hence investigations continue.

At a time when the broad masses of Ethiopia were sharing all that they had and the international community was providing us with money and material assistance to help save the lives of the many compatriots who have been suffering because our motherland was very badly hit by drought — when viewed in a moral context, the atrocious acts instigated by the former head of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Dawit Wolde Giorgis, are extremely serious. The money stolen by Dawit Wolde Giorgis was stolen from the mouths of hungry infants, mothers, and elderly citizens of Ethiopia. In this respect, Dawit brought doom to the lives of his compatriots.

Dawit Wolde Giorgis used his high office and the responsibility bestowed upon him to benefit from the chaotic situation against which the broad masses of Ethiopia, the foreign aid donors,and the revolutionary government were fighting in an attempt to improve the pathetic situation in the drougt-stricken parts of our country. Dawit cannot be a human being: he was engaged in personal profiteering at a time when every minute had to be used to campaign to save lives. It is not just the extent of his theft and his treachery that has made him a criminal and an enemy of the people, but the implementation of his robbery was carried out at the expense of his compatriots — of their lives.

The broad masses of Ethiopia will bring this treacherous criminal to account. Therefore, it is our conviction that those who stand for justice and truth will cooperate with us in bringing him to punishment. The broad masses of Ethiopia have been bringing those who have been exploiting its wealth and energies to justice.

Today, too, it is the broad masses' legal right to bring Dawit Wolde Giorgis to account, a man who profited in their name and who, together with those like him, is living in luxury in U.S. cities. Even if he tries to flee from the judgment of truth, this will not be possible.

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Government Reportedly Closes Border With Zaire

Effort To Curb Smuggling

EA071345 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 May 86 p 24

[Report by own correspondent entitled: "Uganda Border With Zaire Now Closed"]

[Text] Uganda has decided to close her borders with Zaire following an increase in the number of smuggling cases. A source close to the National Resistance Movement (NRM) said on Monday [5 May] that the border posts of Alur, Paidha, and Golli had been ordered close after consultations with Zairian authorities at the weekend.

The source said since the overthrow of the Tito Okello regime last January, smuggling on the Uganda-Zaire border had increased in which fuel, paraffin, and other petroleum products are sent to Zaire. He added that most of those engaged in smuggling are members of the defunct Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) who fled into Zaire soon after the National Resistance Army (NRA) captured Kampala on January 25, this year.

The NRM government is also considering closing her borders with Rwanda, following increased smuggling activities especially at the border town of Katuna in Western Uganda. At the moment, NRA soldiers are heavily engaged in the battle against smugglers on Uganda's borders. Since the capture of West Nile by NRA soldiers last month, a number of smugglers have been netted. The meeting at the Uganda-Zaire border was attended by the Arua Special District Administrator (SDA) Mr Angudwa. The name of his Zairian counterpart was not given.

In another development, travellers who arrived in Kampala from Gulu on Monday said Sudanese guerrillas of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had attacked fleeing UNLA soldiers, sending them back to Uganda. A source said there had been heavy artillery fire on the Uganda-Sudan border in the past few days as the SPLA fought it out with UNLA soldiers. Some of the soldiers have been arrested while tryingto re-enter Uganda. a senior NRA officer confirmed the arrest.

Zaire 'Not Informed'

AB071928 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Officials from the Ugandan Ministries of Information, Internal Affairs, and Defense, have declined to comment on media reports that the country's border with Zaire had been closed for economic reasons and that the border with Rwanda will also be shut.

A Zairian diplomat in Kampala said his embassy had not been informed of any border closure, and that it was not clear that this could have been ordered by officials in Kampala. An embassy spokesman said that the border is open as far as [words indistinct].

Reports in foreign media yesterday and today said that the authorities in Kampala had closed the border with Zaire in a move to curb smuggling of Ugandan coffee and petrol. Reports also said the government of President Yoweri Museveni is also thinking of closing the border with the tiny landlocked state of Rwanda which depends on Uganda to gain its sole access to the sea via Kenya.

A top official of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting said he was not authorized to comment on security matters.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Visiting Swedish Trade Minister

AB071147 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, received Swedish foreign trade minister [title as heard] Mats Hellstroem yesterday at the Unity Palace. Following his meeting with the head of state, the Swedish minister told the press that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen the cooperation between Sweden and Cameroon. Mr Hellstroem disclosed that Sweden is willing to help Cameroon in the field of transport and commerce. The Swedish minister of foreign trade, who is leading a 15-member delegation to our country, will meet with Cameroonian businessmen today in Douala.

CAR

Kolingba Annouuces Creation of Single Party

AB080730 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The CAR president, General Andre Kolingba, announced last night the creation of a new party, the Central African Democratic Rally [Rassemblement Democratique Centrafricain — RDC], the imminent organization of a referendum on the Constitution, and the dismissal of the magistrates who presided at the recent trial of students of Bangui University accused of threatening state security.

In a 30-minute radio-television broadcast, the CAR head of state said that the revision of the Constitution was a true renewal of the republican institutions which should be translated into the rebirth of a republican state, a law-abiding state which guarantees the unity of the nation, civil peace, rallying of the people, and national redress.

Concerning the creation of a new party, Gen Kolingba declared that the RDC should assemble within it the various parties in the whole country and reject all those who would seek to impose a totalitarian doctrine.

CHAD

Refugees To Be Repatriated to Their Villages

AB071000 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A new operation of sending people back to their villages organized by the Ministry of Food Security and Disaster-Stricken People and code-named Operation Repatriation will begin tomorrow and will be carried out in two phases. A total of 6,520 people belonging to practically all the regions that were severely hit by drought and famine in recent years — (Bakna), Chari Baguirmi, Chairi (Baguirmignon), Ouaddai, Guera, and Biltine — are involved in this operation. A similar operation was staged last year in these regions and involved 4,452 people who had left the camps to return to their villages because of the improved rains last year. They were repatriated in August and this seriously affected production that year. [sentence as heard] This year, in collaboration with the ministry delegate at the Presidency of the Republic in charge of planning and with the help of United States Agency for International Development, the Ministry of Food Security and Disaster-Stricken People has tried to take the lead by initiating the operation before the beginning of the rainy season.

Upon their departure from Ndjamena, each of the repatriated persons will receive provisions comprising a sack of grain, a can of paddy rice, and some (?oil). This corresponds to 4 months of work. This operation will be carried out in coordination with the FAO [word indistinct], which will put about 50 vehicles at the disposal of the Ministry of Food Security and Disaster-Stricken People for the first phase of the operation. The number of vehicles will be the same for the second phase. This operation had been very carefully prepared in various wards [of Ndjamena], the Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards. The groups of volunteers who are willing to return to their villages have been counted. This is a gigantic operation which will cost a great deal to the state, whose means have already greatly diminished. Whereas the operation in August 1985 cost some 50 million [CFA francs], twice this amount should be earmarked for the one beginning tomorrow. Everyone is concerned that the convoy get on the move with the assistance of rescue workers and militiamen.

As we are talking about repatriation, we should note that Chadians are now returning from everywhere. Several hundred have already been dispatched toward the south of the country and the border with the Central African Republic. A massive homecoming of Chadians is thus expected in the coming days. Seven hundred and eighty persons have already returned with the (Katanak) leader, while in Ndjamena, over 200 persons are waiting in the former premises of Cabrigny to be repatriated to their homes. As can be seen, the problem is gigantic and seriously affects the government's already limited means. It is for this reason that the government hopes for the opening of an office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Chad to help deal with this situation.

Minister Delivers Message to Djibouti President

AB072225 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] In the framework of the vast diplomatic campaign embarked upon by the Chadian Government in Africa, the minister of mines and energy, Mr Adoum Moussa Seif, arrived in Djibouti yesterday. He delivered a message of support to the Djibouti head of state, Mr Hassan Gouled Apidon from President Hissein Habre. Mr Adoum Moussa Seif was received by the Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Bahdon Fara Moumin. The contents of the message delivered by the Chadian minister to President Hassan Gouled was not disclosed. However, the discussions held today by minister Adoum Moussa Seif and his Djibouti counterpart centered around the situation prevailing in Chad, and various (?topics) of interest to the African Continent.

GABON

Political Bureau on Intensified Immigration Control
AB071648 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] In Gabon the authorities have reasserted their determination to control immigration. A communique to this effect was issued yesterday at the end of the Political Bureau meeting of the Democratic Party. This meeting follows that of Central Committee of the single party held 2 weeks ago, during which the problem of the entry of foreigners into Gabon and the repatriation of illegal immigrants were also discussed.

Here are details on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] by Julien (Modwi), a member of the Bureau, which is the highest component of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

[Begin (Modwi) recording] The problem of immigration was once more examined carefully by the Political Bureau which, following the Central Committee meeting, noted with concern that the rate of immigration into our country has become intolerable. It welcomed the legislative and regulatory measures already taken by government to stop and control these immigrants.

The Political Bureau asked the government to henceforth inform friendly countries of these measures which will include the expulsion and the refusal of entry to illegal immigrants. The Political Bureau reminds PDG militants that immigration control, which is considered as one of the problems of greatest concern notonly here but also in other countries, but does not concern security services alone. It concerns all citizens of the nation since it conditions our cultural identity, as well as political stability, social peace, and the security of people and goods on our national territory. That is why the party must first and foremost be involved in the struggle.

In this regard, the Political Bureau calls on militants at all levels, especially those of the basic organs, committees, sections, and action committees, to mobilize themselves in the struggle against illegal immigration through the education of the people, and through the creation of vigilante groups within their political constituencies.

In this context, the Political Bureau has decided to organize seminars at the level of every federation of the party to initiate the local officials of the party and its specialized agencies in the techniques of intelligence and vigilance, methods of approach, collection, and exchange of information, in conformity with the recommendations of the Central Committee.

Moving on to examine the international political situation, the Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the visit paid to our country by His Excellency Mr Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, from 2 to 5 May. This visit proves once again the wide renown enjoyed by the great Comrade El Hadj Omar Bongo on the international scene, and how seriously Gabon is taken in the world. The Political Bureau, which has been very attentive to the problem posed by the liberation of Palestine, specifies nevertheless that a twin-city relationship between Libreville and Jerusalem has never been agreed or decided upon. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Chief of Defense Staff Returns From Brazil, Comments
AB071741 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1245 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 May (AZAP) — General Eluki Aundu, chief of Defense Staff of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces], returned to Kinshasa on Tuesday evening after a 20-day visit to Brazil at the invitation of that country's military hardware industrialists. Talking with AZAP, the FAZ chief of Defense Staff stated that Brazil, in his opinion, must no longer be classified among underdeveloped countries taking into account what he has seen in that country as well as the efforts being made by the Brazilians to conquer nature. He also stated that on his return home, he attended the military exhibition organized in Barcelona, Spain.

BURKINA FASO

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat

CDR Expresses Support

AB071616 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 May 86

["Press release" issued by the National General Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (SNG/CDR) in Ouagadougou on 7 May on the occasion of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Ouagadougou on 7 May]

[Text] "Press release" by the SNG/CDR's: Comrade militants of the people's democratic revolution, as stressed by the policy speech, our militant solidarity and support will be given to national liberation movements which are fighting for the independence of their countries and the liberation of their peoples. Armed with this conviction, our people have spared no efforts since 4 August 1983 to give concrete meaning to their support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO. In fact, today, Wednesday, 7 May 1986, the PLO chairman, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, arrives in Ouagadougou, in the free land of Burkina Faso. In this regard, the SNG/CDR's invites all CDR militants of Kadiogo Province to come out en masse to accord the valiant and intrepid freedom fighter — Yasir 'Arafat — symbol of self-sacrifice for the well-being of a people. Your massive mobilization will be the expression of our solidarity and determination to support all the oppressed peoples in their struggle against subjugation and domination in all their forms. To this effect, CDR's militants of the wards, services, secondary schools, and vocational training schools and of the university should be mobilized for the reception scheduled for 1530 on the dot. The route remains the same as usual.

Arrives 7 May

AB072027 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, arrived in our capital this afternoon. Prosper Birba has the details:

This visit falls within the framework of the tour which Chairman 'Arafat is making in Africa. It will be recalled that he had earlier visited Algeria, Mali, Nigeria, Gabon, CAR, and Congo. It was with an aircraft belonging to the People's Republic of Congo that he arrived on Burkina's free soil this afternoon. President 'Arafat, who did not make any statement upon his arrival, is being accompanied by a member of the PLO Executive Committee, an advisor for economic affairs, an advisor for African affairs, and a private advisor. Upon his arrival, the leader of the Palestinian revolution was welcomed by the comrade president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara], who was accompanied by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani.

The first face-to-face talks between President Sankara and Chairman 'Arafat began later at the state guest house. Tomorrow, Chairman 'Arafat will pay a visit to Manga, followed by [word indistinct] in the morning.

Libyan Delegation Speaks to CDR's About U.S. Raids

AB072042 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The national secretary general of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] this morning at the People's Hall presided over a meeting grouping a Libyan delegation and the CDR's national office. Kilmite Hien, deputy secretary general of the CDR's, the Kadiogo high commissioner, Comrade Alain Ilboudo, as well as several CDR's of Kadiogo Province were also present. The Libyan delegation included Comrades Sayid Hafyana and *(Ali al-Hamdi)*, both members of the People's Congress. It will pointed out that these two comrades are bearers of a message from Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi to the Burkinabe people, following the U.S. raids on 15 and 16 April this year.

During this meeting, the Libyan delegation paid tribute to the Burkinabe people for their support following the raid. According to Comrade Sayid Hafyana, this support did not come as a matter of chance, because the two revolutions are inseparable. After a lengthy expose on the U.S. raids, Comrades Hafyana and *(Al-Hamdi)* answered questions from the Kadiogo militants. The questions centered on the savage U.S. attack. A photo exhibition on the inhuman massacre of the Libyan populations will take place tomorrow at the Mohammed Maiga Press Center.

GHANA

Exhibition on U.S. Raid; Libyan Envoy Departs

AB070940 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A 7-day photo exhibition on the American raids on two cities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has opened in Accra. The exhibition, which attracted a large number of people, showed pictures of expectant women and children who had either been killed or deformed, and people admitted to hospitals suffering from injuries sustained. Other pictures showed houses and schools destroyed during the unprovoked attack on the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

In an address, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, said the U.S. raid on Libya poses a threat to world peace. This is because by ignoring the concerns of most of its allies and undertaking the aggression against Libya, the Reagan administration has shown an attitude that endangers all people in the world. Capt Kojo Tsikata asked: Why does the United States, once a defender of colonial struggle, once an example of a society's determination to break free from alien domination, now portray itself as the world's gendarme against progressive governments which seek to assure their people of an independent and dignified existence? He referred to similar U.S. attacks on Cuba, Iran, Grenada, Nicaragua, and Angola.

A special envoy of the Libyan leader, Dr Sayid Hafyana, who was in the country to deliver a special message to Chairman Rawlings, said certain Western nations have nothing in their policies but terrorism, yet they often accuse Libya of supporting terrorist activities. He said Libyans would defend their country even at the point of death.

In the meantime, Dr Sayid Hafyana has left Accra for Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. At a news conference before he left for Ouagadougou, Dr Hafyana appealed to world leaders to examine the question: Who is a terrorist? According to him, a terrorist is the one who supports liberation movements in South Africa, and imposes economic sanctions on progressive countries. [sentence as heard] Dr Hafyana therefore urged progressive countries to unite and defend their hard-won independence.

LIBERIA

Exclusion From Doe-Opposition Meeting Upsets UPP

AB072133 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] You may recall that on Monday President Doe met with leaders of three opposition political parties. Well, the UPP [United People's Party] was not represented and they seem to be upset. We will hear more from this cable report Isaac Bantu sent to the BBC:

[Begin Bantu recording] The UPP has expressed shock at its exclusion from Monday's meeting. The UPP's acting national chairman, Wesley Johnson said in an interview yesterday that the exclusion of his party, which has massive support throughout the country, does not serve the true purpose of national reconciliation. He also said that the efforts to bring about a political settlement between the ruling party and the opposition will not be successful without the UPP's participation. The UPP, which recently announced its resumption of political activities in keeping with the country's new constitution, was banned for alien ideology by the now defunct Interim National Assembly, a body established under the military regime to supervise the return of the country to civilian rule. According to Wesley Johnson, there were strong indications that if the UPP had been invited to attend Monday's meeting, it might have been boycotted by the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia]. Another meeting is expected to take place this Friday. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Government Lauds Somalia-Ethiopia Peace Talk Efforts

AB072137 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has expressed satisfaction with efforts by Somalia and Ethiopia to resolve their dispute over the Ogaden region. It is particularly delighted that a Somali delegation has traveled to Addis Ababa to participate in the inaugural meeting of the joint committee set up to negotiate terms for settlement.

In a statement in Lagos, the Federal Government (?said) that as chairman of the OAU Good Offices Committee on the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, Nigeria will continue to provide full support to all efforts aimed at resolving the dispute.

The inaugural meeting of the joint committee was proposed during recent discussions between President Siad Barre of Somalia and the Ethiopian leader, Colonle Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

TOGO

Diplomatic Relations Established With Thailand

AB071448 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Desirous of maintaining ties of friendship and cooperation between their countries, the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Togo, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, beginning today.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Kremlin Dinner 6 May

MB071403 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at an official dinner hosted in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government in the Kremlin on 6 May — recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, dear comrades and friends: My country's delegation and I, in particular, feel greatly honored by the invitation to visit the USSR a few months after the holding of the 27th historic congress of your great party.

We are aware that this important congress, the result of deep thought on establishing foundations for a communist society in your country and on the problems of peace and socialism in our present world, produced decisions of great (?theoretical) value for the life of the Soviet people as well as for all revolutionaries and fighters for liberty.

We are also aware that one of your main concerns in the implementation of these decisions of your 27th party congress, which recommended better work methods and organization as well as greater exploitation of resources, science, and technology to increase production and productivity [words indistinct].

However, the serious international problems facing mankind, particularly developing countries and exploited and oppressed peoples because of actions carried out by imperialist powers, cannot fail to be part of your concern inasmuch as the USSR was and continues to be the most reliable support of peoples fighting for liberty and total independence.

It is with great interest that we welcome the reaffirmation of your party's policy on the need to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation in diverse fields with African countries which have opted for socialism. Accordingly, it is our desire to work together toward finding ways and means that would make this cooperation more rational and effective. We think, therefore, that our visit will constitute an excellent opportunity so that, at the highest level, we may assess the development of our bilateral relations and examine most relevant international issues. It is my conviction that (?this visit) will serve to strengthen our traditional ties of friendship and solidarity which date back to the time of the struggle for the independence of our fatherland and which are continually demonstrated during these most difficult periods experienced by the Angolan people, who are confronted with a war of aggression mounted by racist South Africa with the support of the most conservative circles of the U.S. imperialism.

After achieving independence, the Angolan people, under the leadership of their vanguard, freely opted for socialism, a path of development which best satisfied their aspirations. Despite the difficulties we are experiencing, we consider that the decision of the People's Republic of Angola to opt for a noncapitalist mode of development is just and constitutes a sovereign right which cannot be questioned by any other state. However, in flagrant disrespect for our people and international norms governing relations among nations, and with the aim of overthrowing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, imperialist forces resolved to support and carry out a policy of destabilization against the Angolan people. The war imposed on us is a cruel and inhuman manifestation of that policy.

In this ghastly plan, imperialism has been using all ways and means at its disposal ranging from economic blackmail, political pressure, and slander campaigns to terrorism to achieve its designs, going as far as massacring innocent children, old people, and women. Our country is thus in a situation which can be regarded as dramatic in view of heavy loss of life, the large number of people who are mutilated and left homeless, and the enormous damage caused by acts of sabotage. Our people are victims of the consequences of the critical situation presently facing southern Africa created by the racist Pretoria regime which, with the complicity of the United States, is carrying out a policy of belligerence and aggression against all states of the region.

The fact is that the racist South African regime is presently experiencing one of the most disturbing periods of its existence in view of the popular revolt which it can no longer stop. That is why it tries to solve its own serious political and social problems, which result from its nature, with violence and acts of aggression against neighboring countries. If the South African regime did not enjoy the support of the U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan, it would long ago have tried to adopt a different attitude both at internal and external levels since it would be possible for the international community, through the United Nations, to impose on the Pretoria regime international norms on relations, thus ending the bloody reprisals inside its country and the aggression against southern African countries. However, by adopting a policy which contradicts the interests of African peoples and countries, the Reagan administration has allied itself with the racists within the framework of the so-called policy of defense of its vital interests. In this context, the U.S. Administration target in this region is to shoot down not the apartheid regime but the progressive regimes interested in solving fundamental economic and social problems for the benefit of their peoples. Thus, the government of the People's Republic of Angola has noted with indignation the multiplicity of hostile acts by the U.S. Administration aggravated further by the repeal of the Clark Amendment, the decision to increase its material and financial assistance to the puppet gangster, and its attempts to pressure U.S. companies to break economic ties with the People's Republic of Angola. All these meausres coupled with the war of aggression carried out by Pretoria's regular forces and puppet gangsters are aimed at installing in the People's Republic of Angola a puppet government that would serve its interests.

However, despite all this, we are absolutely convinced that it is possible to achieve a just and honest peace in southern Africa. It is with this in mind that, on one hand, our people have been firmly defending their gains and their territorial integrity, and on the other, they have been developing constructive initiatives in the diplomatic field. It is obvious that the People's Republic of Angola has been developing efforts in all spheres so as to achieve, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the problems facing the region.

In our view, this objective can only be achieved with the independence of Namibia in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and the total eradication of the apartheid system.

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, dear comrades and friends: We continue to observe the progressive worsening of the international situation. As a matter of fact, the increasing imperialist aggressiveness is assuming particularly dangerous characteristics inasmuch as it uses force and threats againt so-called Third World countries, now becoming a disgraceful practice, as evidenced by the recent aggression against Libya by the United States and the continued acts of provocation against Nicaragua and other progressive countries. This behavior seriously worsens the world's political tension and represents an enormous obstacle to efforts for the restoration of a climate favorable to universal peace and understanding among nations.

Our present world can only survive if we strictly observe norms governing coexistence among nations within the international community. That is why we continue to be convinced that it is of paramount importance for all of mankind to combine efforts to avert wars and nuclear holocaust. It is in this context that we support the constructive peace measures adopted by the USSR, measures which have not always received due reciprocity, thus delaying the beginning of an era of security on our planet.

Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, esteemed comrades, I should not like to conclude this speech without expressing to the CPSU and the Soviet Governemnt the Angolan people's gratitude for your valuable and diverse assistance within the framework of the excellent relations of friendship and solidarity existing between our peoples, parties, and states. Likewise, I should not fail to emphasize the ties between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, which constitute the principal foundation of our relations. As a matter of fact, it is in the defense of a common ideal and ensuring the [words indistinct] continuation of our relations for progress, peace, and development of our peoples. We wish the Soviet people all happiness and successes in implementing the tasks and objectives of the CPSU.

Allow me, Comrade Gorbachev, to toast to your health and happiness as well as the happiness of all CPSU comrades and the prosperity of the Soviet people.

Dos Santos Sends Messages to Algeria, Egypt

MB070943 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Republic, has sent messages to Presidents Husni Mubarak of Egypt and Chedli Bendjedid of Algeria. The messages were delivered by Kamu de Almeida and Saraiva de Carvalho, our country's ambassadors to Egypt and Algeria, respectively.

On being received in Cairo by the Egyptian head of state, Kamu de Almeida briefed him on Angolan Government's views on the war situation in southern Africa, particularly the war imposed on us by the South African warmongers.

In Algiers, the Angolan ambassador was received by the director of the office of President Chedli Bendjedid with whom he also examined the situation in southern Africa in light of recent events. On the occasion, the director expressed his country's friendship and solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party.

BOTSWANA

Masire Praises Cuban Assistance to Africa

MB061804 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that Botswana and Cuba have struggled to emancipate themselves from the shackles of colonialism. Accepting the letters of credence today from the new Cuban ambassador to Botswana, Mr (Perdomo), Dr Masire said it was the duty of the emancipated countries to safeguard at all costs the independence that they have gained. He said given the courage and determination of their peoples, he was confident that Botswana and Cuban would succeed in defeating their enemies and thus maintain their independence. The president said independence would only be complete when the forces of colonialism have been eradicated elsewhere in the world.

Dr Masire said southern African nations valued the support that Cuban gives to the promotion of the independence of Namibia and majority rule in South Africa. He also said that developing nations snould find ways of increasing their economic contacts through cooperation and trade. The president said these nations have noted with appreciation Cuba's commitment to the promotion of cooperation among developing countries. He said Botswana has already benefited from Cuba's offer of scholarships tenable in its institutions of higher learning.

Earlier, Mr (Perdomo) had said that the Cuban governemnt and its people appreciated the international struggle sustained by the people and government of Botswana for creating a climate of understanding among all people in their decisive support as a member of the Frontline States.

MALAWI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Speaks at State Dinner 6 May

MB070602 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the brutality of the racist authorities in South Africa calls for the intensification of efforts to destroy apartheid which is obstructing peace and progress in southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe said this when he spoke at a dinner hosted in his honor by the Malawian president, Dr Kamuzu Banda, in Blantyre last night. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that all that can be expected from racist South Africa now is the escalation of violence and destabilization activities. He challenged the international community to exert pressure on the Botha administration to abandon its policy of racial segregation.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe and Malawi should strengthen political and economic ties to foster relations forged during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle. He expressed satisfaction over the cooperation existing between the two countries at multilateral levels in SADCC, the OAU, the Preferential Trade Area, the Commonwealth, and the United Nations.

Speaking at the same occasion, Dr Banda said visits by countries in the same region are important and said Zimbabwe and Malawi should continue working together in regional and international organizations.

Today, the prime minister and his delegation are expected to visit the Kamuzu Academy, a school in Kasungu district. They are also expected to visit Malawi's new capital, Lilongwe. Tomorrow, Comrade Mugabe is expected to visit a fish landing site on Lake Malawi before flying back to Blantyre where a trip to a plantation in the Thyolo district. [sentence as heard]

Mr Banda and Comrade Mugabe are expected to sign a general agreement of friendship and cooperation at the end of the visit and give a press conference.

MAURITIUS

Parliament Rejects Censure Motion by Opposition

AB071800 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Port Louis, May 7 (AFP) — The Mauritian Parliament has rejected by 36 votes to 21 a motion of censure tabled by opposition leader Paul Berenger. Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth had seen the motion, voted Tuesday, as a key test for his coalition government. As expected, three opposition members of Parliament, Sir Satcam Boolell of the Labour Party and two M.P.'s for the Socialist Workers' Front stayed away from the vote. Mr Berenger heads the Mauritian Militant Movement, the main opposition party.

SOUTH AFRICA

Explosion Reported in Johannesburg Shopping Center

MB071208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — An explosion rocked a shopping centre in the wealthy Johannesburg suburb of Benmore today, police in Pretoria said. It occurred on the steps outside a Pick'n'Pay store in Benmore street, Benmore Gardens, Johannesburg today. A police Public Relations Division spokesman said in Pretoria no information regarding casualties or the cause of the blast was immediately available.

At least 6,000 black workers staged sit-in wage strikes at several Pick'n'Pay stores around the country today. There was no immediate comment from police on the possibility of the blast and strikes being linked. The strike, organised by members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), involves sit-ins at more than 32 stores and eight hypermarkets in the Transvaal, Natal, the Free State and eastern Cape, CCAWUSA said. Stores in and around Johannesburg, including Benmore, were manned today almost exclusively by whites, many of them "casuals" such as school pupils and housewives.

Pick'n'Pay reported earlier the strike by packers, till operators, cleaners and warehouse staff was "peaceful" except at the Randpark Ridge Store in Randburg, northwest of Johannesburg, one store in Natal and the Bedworth Park Hypermarket in Vanderbijlpark where "militant workers" has been involved in minor incidents. Workers are demanding a R90-a-month increase. Their present minimum pay is R303 a month. Pick'n'Pay has offered R80 a month backdated to March 1 or a split increase of R60 a month from March with a further R30 in July. Workers rejected the company offer.

The number of workers on strike could rise to 8000 affecting 60 units, CCAWUSA has said. Some strikers, carrying blankets, threatened today to sleep in certain supermarkets tonight. "The blast occured at 1.20pm beneath steps outside the building," a SAP spokesman said.

Residents and workers said they believed the blast was a bomb of some kind. A butcher situated near the scene said police had told him and his staff to leave their building so they could search for "more bombs." A nearby resident, Mrs Majorie Gibbs, was cooking lunch when she heard a "tremendous bang which made the whole building shake." "I have heard bombs go off in Zimbabwe and this sounded lime a bomb," she said. An eyewitness who lives directly next to the centre containing the Pick'n'Pay store said she heard a "big explosion and rushed to my window and saw black smoke coming out of the building, glass was everywhere and people were running around like crazy." "The building is empty and the police are apparently looking for another bomb."

Mr Brian Gishen, who was in his car on his way out of the centre, felt the "boom" of the explosion right above his head. "My friend and I were waiting at the corner of the Pick'n'Payside of the building...when we felt the explosion above and behind us," Mr Gishen said. "We looked over our shoulders and saw the windows of the first floor burst outwards and glass flew everywhere," he said. "It covered our car and another car." Mr Gishen said his friend was deafened by the blast and took a while to regain his hearing.

No Injuries Reported

MB071346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — The explosion on a fire escape at the Benmore Gardens Shopping Centre caused no injuries, a police Public Relations Division spokesman said in Pretoria. "The exact nature of the explosive device has not been determined yet," he said. Damage was limited to windows of businesses and the ceiling at the staircase, he said.

Police, Management Deny Explosion

MB071925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1919 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — Both the police and Pick'n'Paymanagement have denied that there was an explosion in the canteen of Pick'n'Pay's Norwood hypermarket today. A spokesman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa reported to SAPA that a "petrol-bomb type device exploded in the canteen at about 3pm."

The general manager of Pick'n'Pay in the Transvaal, Mr Rene de Wet, said there had been "no blast or anything untoward at the Norwood hypermarket." He said that the staff had been sitting quietly in the canteen the whole day. The hypermarket's general manager, Mr Aubrey Zelinsky, echoed Mr De Wet and added the staff were preparing to sleep in the store tonight. "Everything in the canteen has been quiet and the staff have been well behaved," he added.

A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said that there had been no reports of explosions in the Norwood area and certainly not anything at Pick'n'Pay."

Umtata Details Explosion

MB071313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A massive explosion has rocked a plush shopping center in Johannesburg's northern suburbs. Police have not yet issued a statement, but one of the people working in the shopping center, Val Baker, is convinced it was a bomb.

[Begin Baker recording] The bomb went off at about 1300 in the afternoon, in the stairwell of the Benmore shopping center. All three levels were acttually blown clear through. The ceiling had come down. The bomb was actually in the second-floor gents' toilet. The whole parking area below this was covered in glass. The cars were leaving with glass all over them. Paramedics, police, etc, were on the scene virtually immediately, and the whole area was cordoned off, the whole building was evacuated, and as far as we know there were no casualties at the time. And up to this point, nobody has been allowed back in. [end recording]

Pik Botha Evaluates National, International Issues

Hopes EPG Might End Violence

MB071729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Representatives, May 7, SAPA — There was a "potential chance" that the government's talks with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) would bring an end to violence in South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said that originally, when the Nassau conference of Commonwealth heads had set up the EPG, the SA Governemnt had not been very impressed with it. However, after the seven members of the group visited SA "we in the government got the impression these people were taking their task seriously."

The group had presented him with a report on March 30, before they left the country, and the government had replied before the end of April. A senior foreign affairs official was at present in London talking to the group. The EPG would return this coming Tuesday for further talks.

It had been decided neither they nor the government would talk to the press about the discussions, which were at a "very delicate phase." "It is true there is a potential change that we can make progress to putting an end to violence in South Africa," said Mr Botha. "I don't know if it will succeed." He said the state president had given his personal support to the ideas that were being exchanged "between us and the group".

Turning to disinvestment, the minister said that while he agreed that apartheid had to go, simply scrapping apartheid would not put an end to the campaign.

It would continue, although not in its full intensity, and not with the support it had now. Apartheid had to be abolished for other reasons, because it was right and fair in terms of Christian ethical principles to do so. This was, and would remain, the driving force in what the government was doing. By scrapping apartheid, however, South Africa would not make friends with the whole world.

A "diabolical power" had its eyes on SA, he said, and he saw evidence of this every day. In the evenings, in the darkened cellars of this country, people gathered to report to their commissars, and to talk about the events of the day. They would say that "too few people died today", that "the children must bait the police more, the police must shoot more people."

The new South Africa had to be approached on the basis of values such as freedom of speech and religion, the protection of property rights and the sharing of power in terms of structures on which all South Africans agreed. A variety of discriminatory measures had already been amended or withdrawn, he said. All movement had to be measured in terms of a starting point and all had to make sacrifices. After he had made a speech in Parliament in which he called on the government to commit itself to the United Nations declaration on human rights, no-one had talked to his wife in Acacia Park (the Parliamentary housing estate) for two years.

"Let's forget the squabbles of the past and concentrate on a sound moral basis on which we can build the future," he said. All South Africans were on a boat and some people in it were trying to sink the boat in the belief that the sharks who were swimming constantly around it would not eat them. They should remember that sharks eat everyone.

Says Colored Could Be Envoy

MB071812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Representatives, May 7, SAPA — The answer to the question of whether a coloured could be appointed as ambassador for South Africa was an unqualified yes, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget vote, he asked members to "just give me a chance. Maybe he is sitting before me here." The problem was that if the SA Governemnt decided on such an appointment, it first had to be approved by the government of the country to which that ambassador was to be sent. If news of the appointment leaked out, the country was quite justified, in accordance with diplomatic practice, in refusing to accept the ambassador. He asked newspapers not to write about these matters before an announcement was made.

Mr Botha also said his department had had problems in attracting applications from people of colour for posts in the diplomatic service. He believed that when a new political dispensation was brought in it was in one's own interests that the Foreign Ministry reflected this.

Namibia Vote Impossible With Cubans

MB071837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Representatives, May 7, SAPA — The people of SWA/Namibia believed that fair and reasonable elections could only be held in the territory if Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola, the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said the SWA-/Namibian issue had become "internationalised" and SWA/Namibians were no longer allowed a say in the matter. The United Nations had decided that SWAPO was the sole representative of the territory's people, who believed that if elections were held and SWPAO did not win there would be no peace.

Mr Botha said there was a danger that the same could happen to South Africa and that a "certain organisation" could be declared the sole representative of the people. The stage could be reached where the UN, with the support of the Western countries, could pass a resolution telling South Africa how to solve its problems.

He said he did not think South Africa should abandon its call for the removal of the Cubans from Angola. "We should all think very carefully abouut what should be done if the August 1 deadline for an agreement for their withdrawal is not met." He said there was no question of resolving the issue while foreign troops were present. There were no foreign troops in South Africa afffecting foreign states so there was no reason why other countries should have such troops.

Heunis Discusses Black Unemployment, Development

MB071159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the government's commitment to reducing unemployment is beginning to show results with prospects improving for jobs in black communities in particular. Mr Heunis said in a statement released in Cape Town that the development of black areas was progressing smoothly and that facilities were being regularly upgraded. He said that of the initial 600 million rands made available during the current financial year for job creation, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had been granted 126.5 million. Referring to self-building schemes, Mr Heunis said 75 million rands had been allocated for the financing of infrastructure. One hundred thirty two thousand unemployed blacks were expected to be given work for short or long periods. Projects which have already been approved included the construction of 5,800 houses in the eastern Cape, 2,300 in the Orange-Vaal area, and 666 in the western Transvaal.

Mr Heunis said he was distressed to note that the unrest in certain areas had hampered the completion of some projects. He said funds earmarked for these areas would be allocated to similar projects in other areas where a spirit of cooperation was apparent. He also announced that an additional 32 million rand had been allocated to his department for job creation projects in 1986-87.

Buthelezi Comments on Mandela Release, Constitution

MB071027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 7, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that unless Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are freed and the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, and other black organisations are unbanned his proposed national statutory council will not work. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president disclosed this today at the business international conference in Cape Town.

He said it was politically unrealistic to expect the ANC mission in exile to declare a moratorium on violence while Mr Mandela was in jail and while the ANC in South Africa was banned. He longed for the day when Mr Mandela and others could stand on the same platform as him and present the people with alternatives: There could be no national reconciliation while black politics remained fettered and shackled to apartheid restrictions, he said. And there was no hope of a peaceful, negotiated future for South Africa unless the Population Registration Act was scrapped and Mr Botha "renounced the death" of the tricameral Parliament.

Chief Buthelezi said that if change were to come about in a way in which South Africa moved towards what the West recognised as true democracy, all race groups and the National Party itself would have to be invovled in bringing about change. And future national reconcilaition was totally dependent on blacks setting in motion forces which would culminate in government by consensus. The politics of violence and confrontation, the armed struggle and civil war all militated agaisnt national reconciliation and, therefore, against future democracy.

The new 1984 Constitution was a "political thunderbolt" which struck at the heart of reconciliation, which deepened black anger and further polarised the country. Inkatha and black South Africa rejected it in part and in whole. It could not be reformed and unless it was scrapped there was no hope whatsoever that the future of South Africa could be determined by negotiation. The challenge now facing the country was to move the government away from its insistence on race classification as a cornerstone for constitutional development.

Chief Buthelezi said that the ANC mission in exile (which he consistently distinguishes from the "real" ANC, banned in South Africa) regarded any progress towards the politics of negotiation succeeding as a threat. This was why it repeatedly broadcast exhortations to blacks to kill those who could become involved in succesful negotiations. It was a necessity for them to have blacks killing blacks so that first the townships and then the country would become ungovernable. He was scornful of the external organisation's claim that it attacked only "soft" targets.

UWUSA Reaffirms Commitment to Nonviolence

MB071749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg , May 7, SAPA — The executive of the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA), reaffirmed its commitment to non-violence and its non-political stance at a news conference in Johannesburg today. The union's president, Mr P. Ndlovu, said UWUSA would help "organize, form and support industry-based trade unions ... in order that they can concentrate, free from political intimidation, on the ... labor affairs of their members. UWUSA is committed to representing all workers to ensure that they are justly rewarded for their efforts and their meaningful contribution to this country," Mr Ndlovu said. He added that the new union was prepared to answer all allegations of violence, and pledged to work with all unions, employers and other authorities in establishing the truth behind any allegations, of violence.

UWUSA's secretary-general and a former KwaZulu legislative assembly member, Mr S.Z. Conco, said that so far allegations of violence involving UWUSA were propagated by "mischief-makers."

The union's executive is in Johannesburg to establish an office in the Transvaal and to meet to discuss policy. The formation of the new union was announced at a rally in Durban on May 1.

Mr Ndlovu said UWUSA will be registered as a general union under the Labour Relations Act and constitutionally it has the facility to evolve into a federation. Mr Conco said there was no overseas funding for UWUSA and the union hoped to be able to rely financially solely on membership contributions. He said in answer to a question that the initial funding came from Inkatha. The response to UWUSA's membership drive for the past week had been overwhelming and the unions would soon be in a position to accommodate the thousands of applications UWUSA is receiving from individuals and the many major unions, Mr Ndlovu said.

KwaNdebele To Become Independent 11 December

MB071520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 7, SAPA — KwaNdebele would become indpendent on December 11, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today. This followed the first meeting of the joint committee of the Governments of the RSA and KwaNdebele in the state president's office at Tuynhuys today. Mr Botha, who chaired the meeting, issued a joint statement with Chief Minister S.S. Skosana afterwards, which said the meeting discussed the report of the working committee and that the joint minister's committee had set December 11 as the independence date, subject to the conclusion of agreements between the two governments. "Other matters on the agenda of the meeting included methods of financing and reorganising the government service," the statement said.

The state president was accompanied by the ministers of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, education and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis. Chief Minister Skosana was accompanied by Ministers K.M. Mtsweni, P.M. Ntuli, Z.D. Mnguni, C.N. Mahlangu and F.K. Mahlangu.

Opposition to Catholic, Anglican Positions Noted

MB060551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary: "Politics and the Church"]

[Text] Recent events point to the fact that politicization of the church has reached a crucial stage in South Africa. In increasing numbers, ordinary churchgoers are voicing strong disapproval of the direction being taken by the hierarchy, particularly on the question of disinvestment and other economic action against the country. Two mainline denominations — the Church of the Province of South Africa and the Roman Catholic Church — are most closely affected. Both denominations have spawned organizations concerned about their church's involvement in politics in general and in the sanctions issue in particular.

In addition, ordinary members are either joining other denominations, forming small home churches, withholding financial support, or openly challenging the hierarchy. Reports indicate that the Church of the Province is losing members, mainly to the other Anglican denomination — the Church of England in South Africa — while Catholics, who have no alternative church, have little option but to withhold their funds or strongly voice their disapproval of the line the hierarchy is taking. This they are certainly doing. Last week angry members walked out of two successive masses in Victory Park, Johannesburg, after being invited from the pulpit to indicate whether they supported or opposed the church in calling for economic sanctions. And the South African Catholic Bishops Conference in Durban was handed a petition of 10,000 signatures against disinvestment and sanctions.

Division in the Catholic Church on the sanctions issue is highlighted by the fact that the vast majority of priests attending an extraordinary meeting in Durban on the eve of the conference voted against disinvestment. The conference itself approved economic pressure against South Africa, after denying that it had called for disinvestment and economic sanctions. Curiously, however, Archbishop Denis Hurley said that economic pressure included divestment, disinvestment, boycotts, and trade sanctions. It is reminiscent of the stance of the Anglican bishop of Johannebsurg, Bishop Desmond Tutu. Before openly coming out in favor of disinvestment last month, he was constantly calling for economic pressure.

It is believed in these church circles that economic pressure or sanctions is the most effective form of nonviolent pressure for change. This totally ignores two salient points: first, that change is taking place towards a more just society in which all its component parts will have a say in government, and second, that far from having a nonviolent affect on the progression of things, punitive economic measures will in fact have the very opposite effect. This view is suported by such liberal thinkers as Dr Alan Paton and Mr Harry Oppenheimer, among others.

Perhaps the time has come for these churches and their leaders to heed not only the collective voice of their dissenting members but, certainly the Catholic Church, the contents of the long-awaited document on freedom, released by the Vatican last month. Aimed at blunting what has been called the excesses of liberation theology, the document points out that part of the church's commitment to the poor includes preaching the gospel to them. It restates Pope John Paul's belief that the clergy should stay out of politics, leaving direct political action to the laity. This is precisely what concerned sections of the laity are trying to get across to their leaders.

No one can deny that Christians have a right and a duty to point out wrongs and injustice in the social and secular scheme of things, but in doing so, as in all things, they are required to be the salt of the earth and the light of the world, ensuring that God is glorified in all they do and say. It is this, surely, above all else, that separates them from politicians.

Police Report on Bonteheuwel School Incident

MB071022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 7, SAPA — Police maintained today that demonstrating pupils at Arcadia high school in Bonteheuwel had been dispersed with quirts after they had ignored warnings and had continued stoning policemen. This is stated in a report by Brig C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police in Cape Town, which was released by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

According to the report wastepaper baskets and plastic bags full of stones were found in the school. In the courtyard bricks and stones were broken up to be used as missiles. The report also maintains that none of the pupils was kicked or beaten after they had been taken from classrooms for identification.

Mr Le Grange said today that the facts, as given to him by Brig Swart, were as follows. — On Monday, about 10.42am, the police noticed that about 200 pupils of the school were holding an illegal demonstration with placards;

— They were warned to disperse but attacked the police with stones;

— The situation became so bad that the commanding officer fired a shotgun over the heads of the pupils in order to frighten them and to prevent serious injuries to the policemen;

— After this the pupils ran outside the school grounds where they again gathered illegally and shouted slogans. A police platoon entered the school grounds and was attacked with stones;

The commanding officer then ordered that the pupils be dispersed with quirts. The pupils ran to their classrooms, which were searched in order to identify the ring-leaders. Two 15-year-old pupils were detained for questioning and were still in custody. Wasterpaper baskets and plastic bags filled with stones were found in classrooms and the police took 47 placards. None of the pupils was hit or kicked after they had been removed from the classrooms for possible identification, Brig Swart said.

Mr Le Grange said that, according to the report, Monday's incident was preceded by several others at schools in the vicinity. On Monday there was a climate of unrest and at three schools sentry-boxes for security guards were burnt down. At 10.30am on Monday about 400 pupils of Bonteheuwel high school burnt tyres. The police were stoned when they arrived.

NUM President Released From Detention

MB071332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — The president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr James Motlatsi, has been released from detention following his arrest at a funeral in Katlehong, near Carltonville, on Saturday, police said today. Cap B.F. van Heerden, police liaison officer for the western Transvaal, confirmed the release of Mr Motlatsi yesterday and said he was back at work. Three other NUM officials detained with him on Saturday after the funeral had not been released. There were also about 47 other mourners in detention, Capt Van Heerden said. He said they were being held in terms of the Internal Security Act.

'Mass Stayaway' by Atteridgeville Students

MB070942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0754 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — Atteridgeville's schools were hit by a mass stayaway of pupils today. Pupils in the Pretoria township are demanding the immediate unbanning of Council of South African Students (COSAS), the resignation of the town council, and the withdrawal of security forces from the townships. No police action was being taken, and pupils were peacefully moving about the streets in their school uniforms.

No reaction could be obtained from the Department of Education and Training. Black matric examinations were proceeding "very well" generally, a department spokesman said, but he could not say how the stayaway affected Atteridgeville exam centres.

White Man Arrested for 6 May Witbank Shooting

MB071011 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Police have arrested a white man in connection with the death of a black man near (Veriena) in the eastern Transvaal. The man died yesterday after two white men in a car shot at a combi [van] in which the black man was traveling. A man was arrested in Witbank after the driver of the combi gave a description of this vehicle to the police. Working from this evidence, police found a car fitting the description on a farm in the Witbank area. Police are still searching for the second man in the car.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 7 May

MB071938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1935 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — The following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report as released by the Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"The unrest claimed another life today when a 27-year-old black woman, who sustained serious burn wounds when she was set alight by a mob of blacks in Khutsong, near Oberholzer, in the western Transvaal on May 4 this year, died in hospital today as a result of these wounds.

"At Vosloorus, on the east Rand, a policeman was slightly injured and was forced to fire shots when his house was attacked by a stone-and petrol-bomb-throwing mob.

"In the eastern Transvaal, at Malelane, black arsonists set alight and caused extensive damage to a garage in the township.

"At Akkerville, near Witbank, blacks stopped a private vehicle and threatened to set it alight. A SAP patrol arrived on the scene and dispersed the would-be arsonists by firing birdshots. No arrests or injuries reported.

"At Soweto, Transvaal, arsonists extensively damaged a house and a bus in two separate incidents.

"In Bonteheuwel, near Cape Town, groups of coloured in a number of incidents stoned private and police vehicles. Police arrested three coloured men in one of these incidents.

"At Belhar, near Cape Town, minor incidents of stone-throwing and one attempted arson occurred. The SAP used sjamboks [whips] to disperse one of these crowds."

8 May

MB080825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0811 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 8, SAPA — Here is the police overnight unrest report:

At Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a group of blacks attacked a private house last night with petrol bombs. One of the occupants was seriously injured when he was assaulted by panga wielding blacks while trying to escape from the house. A black man and a woman sustained burns in the same incident.

In another incident, police arrested three black men when a house was srrounded by a mob of blacks. Shots were also fired at the house but no one was injured.

A police patrol was once forced to fire shotgun rounds when their vehicle was attacked by a stonethrowing mob. No injuries were reported.

At Tembisa on the east Rand, shots were fired at the home of a black man. A black woman, an occupant of the house, was slightly wounded. It appears as if an AK-47 rifle or rifles were used in the attack.

In another incident in this township, a black man sustained burn wounds when a private house was petrolbombed.

Near Krugersdorp on the west Rand, a large mob of blacks stoned and attacked a police vehicle. Policemen in the vehicle fired shots, seriously wounding one black man, while a second man was slightly injured. Both are under guard in hospital.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, a hand grenade of Russian origin exploded outside a black policeman's house. No one was injured and only slight damage was caused to the house.

At Tinus near Fort Beaufort, municipal policemen fired shots to disperse an illegal gathering. One black man was fatally wounded in the incident. Police are investigating.

In other incidents in the township a councillor's house was attacked by a stonethrowing mob which dispersed when the SAP arrived and fired birdshot at them. A municipal policeman arrested a black man together with other blacks who stoned the policeman's house.

In Lingilihle near Cradock, a policeman was wounded in the leg when an unknown person or persons fired shots at a police vehicle.

At KwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth, police guards fiired shots to drive off a petrol bomb and stonethrowing mob at a councillor's house. No injuries were reported.

In another incident a policeman was slightly injured by stone throwers.

At Galashewe near Kimberley, stonethrowing blacks attacked a private house but fled when the occupant fired shots at them. Seven men were arrested in the incident.

Report ends.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

New Government Initiative

"Hopes of a rapid end to township violence in South Africa are rising as major behind-the-scenes moves are being made to end the stalemate between the ANC and the Government," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English reports on 6 May on its front page. The state president's office has confirmed that a message has been sent to the economic summit in Tokyo. According to BBC, the message proposes a new initiative aimed at ending unrest in black townships. According to the paper's bureau in London, the message suggested ANC leader Nelson Mandela "could be released from prison in return for assurances from the international community about its future policy towards South Africa." The plan was drawn up by the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG). Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, says that statements by P.W. Botha and Mandela "indicate a settlement between the two could be tantalisingly close."

Stimulate the Economy

Trevor Walker reports on the same page that "the government is poised to stimulate the economy further as a result of the poor response from the private sector to measures in the March Budget." "Treasury sources said an early repayment of the next outstanding loan levy would pump about R250 million into the economy and consideration was being given to assisting in the building of new houses. Clearly the Treasury is concerned at the low level of morale in the private business sector and, in conjunction with the Reserve Bank, is rapidly moving to push consumer spending."

RSC Duplication

"There should be no duplication of administrative structures under the new regional service council (RSC) system, the administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, warned today," Sue Leeman reports on page 3. Opening the final session of the Transvaal Provincial Council in Pretoria, Cruywagen said "the establishment of RSCs could see the start of completely new dispensation in the field of local government and would improve the rendering of services." However, it was necessary to guard against the duplication of administrative structures.

Suzman-Mandela Talks

In his report on the talks between Suzman and Mandela, David Braun reports on page 2 that Mandela told Suzman and MP Tiaan van der Merwe that "if the ANC is unbanned it will lay down its arms and call a truce." Furthermore, Mandela said that "negotiations on South Africa's future must include all the country's groups, especially the Government."

Police Aid Vigilantes

"One youth is feared dead and two others were seriously wounded when vigilantes — allegedly backed by plice — attacked anti-government activists in Leandra in the eastern Transvaal on Sunday," the paper reports on the same page. "Residents told *THE STAR* youths had reported seeing the body of a young man lying near the railway line outside the township early yesterday morning." Two activists have been admitted to hospital. "According to residents, trouble started on Friday afternoon when vigilantes, who were allegedly accompanied by police," arrived at the home of a member of the Leandra Action Committee. The group then allegedly assaulted him and when one of the activists intervened, he was hacked with knives before the vigilantes fled. Police said they would investigate the incident.

Insurance Costs To Rise

The paper reports on page 4 that with insurance companies under pressure to restore underwriting profitability in the wake of heavy claims in fire and storm damage, the cost of insurance is expected to soar. The areas of high claims include riot coverage, hail damage and fire.

Call Up Exemptions

"In little more than two years, 747 conscripts have been exempted from military service, but there is still no relief for those with objections other than pure pacifism," *THE STAR*'s religion reporter writes on page 7. According to the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness, 758 men applied for exemption from 1983 to last year and only 11 were refused objector status. However, the organization said that " 'the Board cannot cater for those who find that serving in the SA Defense Force is in conflict with religious or moral convictions for reasons other than total pacifism.' "

Provincial Councils End

An editorial on page 16 marks the end of provincial councils, which have served the country for 70 years and have built a solid base of social services. However, "it is widely accepted that new constitutional structures are needed to do justice to the diversity of South Africa's communities." "What is particularly worrying now is that as the provincial councils face extinction, the role of the instruments to take their place is ill-defined and public confidence in them sadly lacking."

Desperate Farmers

Hannes de Wet writes on page 17 of *THE STAR* about farmers in the northern Transvaal who note the problems of being a farmer these days. One says that if a farmer wakes up at 1 a.m. you can be sure that he will not sleep again; " 'farming has become such a nerve-wracking business that we just cannot sleep soundly any longer.' " Another farmer, a qualified attorney who gave it up to be close to the soil, noted that the cost of equipment as well as the cost of producing crops have both risen steeply. Some farmers have to borrow to stay in farming and the interest rates have made that very expensive.

Stable Rand

The Trust Bank says in its weekly foreign exchange report that the rand will remain relatively stable in the short to medium term, the paper reports on page 19. Factors supporting the rand will be continued surpluses on the balance of payments, slowly improving economic growth prospects, improving attitudes due to a calmer political environment, a declining inflation rate, a better balanced supply and demand position on the local foreign exchange market, an improving trend on capital account of the balance of payments and a relatively firm gold price. Negative facts are continued capital outflows, vulnerability to political unrest, international political pressure and negative inflation differentials.

Southern Sun Losses

"Southern Sun's results for the year to end-March make pretty sorry reading, with the group's core hotel operations slumping heavily into the red," investment editor Peter Farley writes on the same page. The figures showed a R3 million profit, compared to R25 in 1985. "But a more realistic assessment of the group's own hotel activities shows a loss in excess of R10 million."

Motor Industry Losses

"There would be massive layoffs in the motor sector unless the Government came to the aid of the industry, McCarthy MD [managing director] Mr Theo Swart said today," the paper reports on the same page. "A further 10 percent of motor industry jobs could be cut unless government produces significant forms of relief such as cutting GST by at least 50 percent, and the easing of perks tax, he added."

Barter Trading

Sven Luensche write on page 20 that "barter trading in South Africa is expected to take another huge step forward with the recent formation of Contra International. This follows the announcement that the retail barter Company BX Trade Exchange has negotiated the right to barter products and services internationally." This comes 3 months after the government said it would actively promote barter deals as a part of the country's trading policy. Contra International will focus its attention on barter trade between South Africa and overseas trading partners.

Silencing ANC Member

In its front page report on the ANC's daring raid to take a terrorist suspect, Gordon Webster, out of Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 May reports that it was "part of a highly sensitive ANC operation." Intelligence analysts were "convinced by the daring nature of the raid that the main reason for carrying out the raid was to silence" the suspected terrorist so that he could not be interrogated by police. " 'Whoever carried out this military type raid to free Webster must have been convinced that Webster could not yet have been interrogated by the police, and that it was vital to either get him out or silence him.' "

Exodus From Suburbs

Tony Stirling reports on page 3 that "leading estate agents in Johannesburg report a dramatic increase of people living in the city's northern suburbs selling their homes at rock-bottom prices before emigrating." A top agent said that there had " 'definitely been a dramatic escalation of people selling their homes to realise the cash so that they can emigrate.' " " 'A lot of the people who are leaving are professional men, who have good emigration prospects and who are selling now either because they are emigrating immediately or are planning to do so.' "

Editorial on Police

THE CITIZEN's editorial on page 6 says that allegations of police involvement in vigilante actions need to be probed, and there is no excuse for a policeman not acting within the law no matter what the provocation. However, the assessment of Progressive Federal Party (PFP) memebr David Dalling on the violence in Alexandra is "unbalanced if not hysterical." The police did not start the trouble; the "comrades" did. "Mr Dalling and other PFP probers into alleged police brutality have blinkered vision. To abandon the townships to the radicals by keeping out the police and the army would be madness. What is needed is action by the police that is neither illegal nor unrestrained. At the same time we need an end to unrest and violence by the radicals."

Venda Hunger Strikers

"Three detainees held by Venda police are on a hunger strike demanding that they either be charged or released, according to Venda Security Police chief, Brigadier Gerson Ramabulana," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 May. The three were detained 1 February along with five other men, none of whom has been released.

Matric Exams Going Well

"Matric examinations started well on Friday with no incidents of disruptions or intimidation, reported a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria yesterday," the paper reports on page 2. "The spokesman said candidates reported in large numbers to their examiniation centres and 'everything was running smoothly.' "

Violence Closes Festival

"The Jabavu Festival '86 was cancelled yesterday," another report on the same page says. A spokesman for the show's promoters said the cancellation was the result of "increasing violence." Several petrol bombs have been thrown onto the show's grounds and a security guard was shot and wounded.

Pick'n'Pay Strike

"The Commercial, Catering, and Allied Workers Union of SA (CCAWUSA) has indefinitely suspended a planned wage strike by 5,000 union members at Pick'n'Pay stores," Len Maseko reports on the same page. "CCAWUSA has accused Pick'n'Pay of picking a "discriminatory section' in the Labour Relations Act to prevent union members from going on strike last Friday." Management had invoked a clause saying a strike that took place before the 30-day conciliation period expired was illegal. "A CCAWUSA spokesman yesterday criticised Pick'n'Pay for taking 'full advantage of apartheid legislation inconsistent with the civilised countries.' "

Sharpeville Students, Gang Clash

"Two high school pupils and a gang member were killed and a house gutted in clashes between school children and a gang known as Jets in Sharpeville," another page 2 report says. "The fight between the pupils and the gang started a few months ago after pupils had vowed to wipe them out. Police are investigating."

Tutu Closes Church

Sy Makaringe reports on page 3 that Bishop Desmond Tutu has closed the parish of St Mary's in Dobsonville, Soweto, after members of the parish prevented a new rector from occupying the mission house. Parishioners have accused the new rector of "having a negative attitude towards the congregation and ignoring grievances of the youth."

'Bogus' Pamphlets Condemned

"The president of the Inyathi ya Mswati National Movement in KaNgwane, Mr David Lukhele, on Monday condemned and disowned pamphlets that called for the police to shoot and detain students in the area. Mr Lukhele, who is leader of the opposition party, was quoted in a bogus pamphlet last week which accused the ruling Inyanza Movement of 'not taking sticks to fight students like Inkatha is doing in KwaZulu.' "

SOWETAN on Fort Hare Closing

Commenting on the indefinite closing of Fort Hare University in an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says that "one of the first mistakes the architects of tribal and separate universities made was to underestimate black students. They had believed that by shunting black students onto tribal colleges they would become meek, humble and blindly supportive of authority." The closing of Fort Hare shows that separate colleges are a failure. "Education has become a mess, and the sooner its is made equal, free and non-discriminatory, the sooner will children attend to their lessons. They will never be peaceful as long as the over-riding political situation in this country is so abominable."

Venda Political Prisoner

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Mathatha Tsedi discusses the ordeal of Tenda Mudzimu Ratshintanga, who was recently released after spending 25 months as a political prisoner in Venda. Rathshitanga was found guilty of harboring guerrillas in 1984 and became one of the three political prisoners in Venda's Matatshe prison. "When you ask Mr Ratshitanga about his experinces in prison, he shakes his head: 'The European system of imprisonment is a total failure, because the harsh conditions there harden one's resolve.' "

End of Job Reservation Urged

"The removal of statutory job reservation in the mining industry was now urgently needed, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, said yesterday," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 5. "He said the need to abolish apartheid in all its forms and create a socio-political dispensation that gives fair and equal opportunity to all is now more widely recognised than ever before. He said his company had long been in the forefront of those committed to such changes and it was encouraging that the Government had announced many substantial reforms."

Mandela Comment on Buthelezi

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 6 May reports on the front page that PFP MP Helen Suzman said Nelson Mandela made it clear in his talks with her that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement should be involved in the negotiations among all groups for a new South Africa. " 'He had no hard things to say about Inkatha,' Suzman said." Fellow PFP MP Tiaan van de Merwe, who was included in the talks, said Mandela " 'is not the kind of man for whom whites need to have any fear.' "

Boost to Economy

Another front page report says lower bond and overdraft interest payments announced Monday could shift R500 million a year from investors' and lenders' pockets to more active areas of the economy. The average hard-pressed bondholder will have about R35 a month extra to spend. Bank customers, both corporate and individual, could save as much as R160 million in annual interest payments, assuming interest rates do not rise later this year.

NUM Strike Threat

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) says "members from the union's Carletonville, Klerksdorp and Free State regions have indicated that workers are wanting to stage work stoppages" if the NUM president and four NUM members are not released from police detention, a report on the frontpage says. NUM President James Motlatsi, who is also president of the Southern African Miners' Federation, is reputed to "enjoy strong support among workers at Anglo American's highly unionised Western Deep Levels gold mine where he is employed." An Anglo American spokesman said the company felt it would be " 'inappropriate' " to comment since the men have been detained under security legislation.

Electricity Price Increases

"Electricity prices in South Africa showed a massive average increase of 19.7 percent for the year ending March 31," a report on page 2 says. Last year's 9 percent increase and this year's jump — predicted by the National Utility Services [NUS] stems directly from Escom's [Electricity Supply Commission] new financial planning. " 'Although Escom have little choice but to pass on their own increased costs, consumers should surely expect some stabilisation of tariff prices in order that they, in turn, can play their part in reducing the inflationary spiral,' " said Peter Cornelius of NUS South Africa.

Tough Stand on 16 June Stayaways

Most employers are likely to take a tougher stand regarding the planned stayaways on 16 June, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student uprising, than they did on 1 May, an article on page 3 reports. An Associated Chambers of Commerce official said most members view 16 June as a "political issue." They were more sympathetic to 1 May because it is an international holiday.

Call for Motor Industry Breaks

"Motor industry is described as heading for disaster unless government comes to its rescue with significant concessions on perks tax and GST," a page 3 article says. Government should ease up on the perks tax and at least halve GST on new and used vehicles for the next 2 years and should heed the call of manufacturers to scrap the 10 percent surcharge on all imported items affecting the motor industry, Theo Swart, managing director of McCarthy Group's motor trading, said. " 'The motor market is in such a sad state that widespread unemployment is threatened at the retail end of the business. There is already 36 percent unemployment at the manufacturing end,' " he said.

Supply Side Solutions

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says that South Africa urgently needs economic growth or "higher unemployment and greater political turbulences which in turn may well undermine confidence to a degree that aborts recovery," will result. However, South Africa "has already got to that uncomfortable situation which the U.S and Britain achieved some time ago where additional stimulus results not in growth but in inflation." The government's options for dealing with this situation are "severely limited." "Sooner or later government must surely come to the conclusion that the possibilities of demand management have been exhausted and that the only solutions lie on the supply side. The first step is to cut taxes and, simultaneously, to bring government spending under tighter controls."

BUSINESS DAY on RSC's

"Again all opposition, and against all good sense, government is ramming its system of regional service councils [RSC's] into being," *BUSINESS DAY* says in another editorial on the same page. "The probability of failure, given the condition of local government in this country, is overwhelming." As the government is relying on business to "cough up turnover and payroll taxes to pay for" this system, "perhaps the time has come for business to insist that, as it is paying the piper, it can call the tune — and to give outright support to the political opposition to the RSC's."

Time Ripe for Government-ANC Talks

In a column on the same page, R.W. Bethlehem, "the group economics consultant of a leading mining finance house," writes: "the time has come for government and the ANC to talk, and not only to talk but to reach an early understanding about the unbanning of the organization and its return to the arena of lawful competitive politics. Common sense demands it, economic considerations demand it and, indeed, even the requirements of national security demand it." Although the government sees the ANC as its main threat, "such is the greater threat of uncontrolled black violence that looms in the background of present government-ANC differences that such a view can no longer be sustained." The growing radicalization of black youth should also prompt the ANC to talk to the government, because this radicalization also threatens to undermine its own authority. "Today it is still within the power of government and the ANC, acting jointly, to determine outcomes. In five years, such an opportunity is likely to be lost altogether." However, "time is not only running out in this sense. It is running out also for the economy and its ability to match demographic change." Economic growth has slowed, and a continuation of this trend would mean that poverty and unemployment would rise, living standards decline, and, "perhaps most seriously of all, the country would finally reach the point where the consumption of its capital stock was threatened." "The conflict in SA has a potential to exceed in dreadfulness even that of Lebanon because its complexity and special strategic dimensions. But is remains sufficiently limited in its scale still to justify the hope that statesmanship and compromise have a role to play." The country has reached the point where "both morality and self-interest — in the broader, long-term meaning of the term — do coincide both for government and the ANC, and time cannot be lost in the exercise by them of a mutual patriotic and historic responsibility."

Job Scheme

Dominique Guibert reports on page 7 that as many as 2,000 people wait as long as 17 hours in an open lot in Diepkloof, Soweto, "braving inclement weather and risking their lives at the hands of thugs in the hope of earning of paltry R5." The people are participating in a casual jobs scheme launched by the government to "alleviate critical unemployment" and the scheme will last only as long as the government provides funds.

CAPE TIMES on Botha

Commenting on President P.W. Botha's 50 years in politics in an editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 5 May writes: "As a reformist premier and latterly as head of state President Botha has moved further in a verligte [enlightened] direction that many people might have expected. He has shown political courage. But he has remained very much a Malan Nationalist, in essence, adamant in opposition to any restoration of the vote to coloured people and Africans on the old Cape lines of a non-racial common roll franchise." Although Botha "has broken with the Verwoerdian ideology of separate nationhoods," he is "still a believer in Afrikaner hegemony, and is convinced that his policy of incremental reform under tight National Party control is in the interests of all. The rising generation of black nationalism has other ideas. It remains to be seen whether any compromise will be possible."

Church Fieldworker Detained

"A Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) field worker, Mrs Theresa Solomons, was detained at the office of the Midlands Councils of Churches in Middelburg on Friday" and is being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 9. "Meanwhile, according to the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG), the following people have been detained in the City:" "Islamic activist and former Robben Island Prisoner" Achmad Cassiem, teacher Neville van der Rheede, Peter, Michael, and Gerald Hendricks, and 19-year-old Baba Chiceka.

Whites Kill Black Man

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 May reports on page 4 that a black man was shot dead near Witbank on the morning of 5 May by two white men. The whites fired on the passengers of a mini bus for no apparent reason. A police spokesman said that the whites had driven past the mini bus, which was traveling in the opposite direction. They then wheeled about and followed the bus. According to the police, one of the whites then fired a shot into the bus, and the black man was struck in the chest. The case is being investigated.

Blacks Must Enter Economy

On page 9, the paper reports that Eli Louw, minister for administration and economic advisory services in the office of the president, said in Pretoria that blacks must be admitted to the economic activity of the country and must have access to the wealth of the country, or else no political formula would work. Addressing a National Party meeting in the Pretoria east constituency, Louw said decisions on the joint future of all groups could only be made successfully when everyone has become a participant in the system. "A system therefore has to be created in which blacks can become involved on an interim basis, so that they can negotiate from within the system." An instant solution for the country was not possible, he added, as the problems were too complex, the problems among the black groups too great, and there was too much mistrust between black and white. The minister felt that small-scale agriculture and informal housing should be encouraged.

BEELD on Terrorism

In an editorial on page 12, the paper says the fact that terrorism is a curse which has to be fought mercilessly was underlined in a very welcome manner yesterday when the world's seven richest nations reached an agreement on the issue in Tokyo. There is no doubt that this is the direction which should be taken, it says. But two issues were not cleared in the statement: First, whether the seven would have enough courage to act against countries which were politically and militarily more difficult targets, such as the Soviet Union and Syria, and second, there is still apparently no realization that terrorism cannot be defined by the motives of the perpetrators, and this allows one to fall into the trap where one person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter. "It is here where the declaration by the seven falls short. Perhaps this is not quite so coincidental, because Britain, for instance, still tolerates the presence of an undeniably terrorist organization like the ANC in London. Yesterday's declaration was undoubtedly a step forwards, but reservations like these will have to be cleared out of the way before the fight against terrorism can become really effective."

Black Child Admitted to White Church

On page 4, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 5 May reports that 5-year-old black foster child Emily Sedibe, who was adopted by the Berschat family, has been admitted as a full member of the Dutch Reformed Church community at Rant-and-Dal, near Krugersdorp. Reporter David Malan says this was announced to a packed church at the morning service, after the church council had held a special meeting on 30 April over the issue. The report says the child's admission was approved by a vote of 56 to 2. Mrs Anelise Berchat told *DIE VADERLAND* that her family had suffered since press reports about Emily had appeared, and had received many threatening phone calls.

Human Rights Discussed

On page 8, the newspaper reports that Prof David van Wyk of the University of South Africa has called on the government to "put its house in order as far as a human rights declaration is concerned." Professor van Wyk was speaking at a symposium on the issue, held at Pretoria University on 2 May. He said the government had nothing to lose by translating its statements on human rights into some structural form. He referred to the present government as a transitional government which has a positive role to play in transferring power to other population groups in the country.

DIE VADERLAND on May Day

In its editorial on page 10, *DIE VADERLAND* says May Day has created a set of circumstances which have made the labor scene significantly more complex, but which can also promote a climate of negotiation if handled wisely. The stayaway action was successful as a demonstration of black worker solidarity, but it did not bring about, as planned, a large-scale crippling of trade, industry, and services. The important thing here is that neither labor nor management can win. This points the way to negotiation, including negotiation in the political field. "As regards May Day as a possible paid holiday, the government has constantly declared its willingness to have another look at our public holidays. May Day has its origin in the fertility festivals preceeding Christ and in 1889 it was mooted as an international labor day." It says that if all the union groupings in the country, on both the left and the right, could accept it, that would neutralize the radical meaning of the day.

Call for Scrapping Group Areas Act

On page 8, the paper says the outgoing chairman of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr Carel Taljaard, has called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and other discriminatory legislation. In an address in the city, he said apartheid is indefensible. It is also not dead, but is has to die, he added. Mr Taljaard said the reform of the past 6 years had restored two important freedoms: the freedom of movement and that of association. But he pointed out that other restrictive legislation was hampering the government's reforms. "In this regard, there could be no full freedom of movement if there is no freedom of domicile — which is prevented by the Group Areas Act." This act contradicted the government's philosophical point of departure, Mr Taljaard said. The outgoing chairman also said he was grateful that the government had asked the South African Law Commission to look into the issue of a declaration of human rights.

ILANGA on Group Areas Act

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu for 28-30 April says in an editorial in English on page 8: "While the state president, Mr P.W. Botha,has received some bouquets for doing away with influx control and 'dompas' [passbooks] for blacks he must be severely criticized for retaining the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts which are regarded as cornerstones of apartheid." "If he is sincere about creating a new South Africa he must abolish these laws as well."

ANC Police Infiltration Plan

"The suspected reason why the ANC was so anxious to free Gordon Christopher Webster, the 23 year old Colored man who was sprung from the Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, late on Sunday was because he is believed to have knowledge of an ANC plan to infiltrate the organization's agents into the police," a report on page 3 of the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* for 7 May says. "*THE CITIZEN* has confirmed from top intelligence sources that the man shot by the police in a shootout in which Webster was injured had made an application to join the South African Police." There is increasing speculation that Webster had knowlege of other ANC members who had applied to join the police.

CITIZEN on Mandela Release

Commenting on Helen Suzman's statement on her talks with imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and State President Botha's reaction to her statement, *THE CITIZEN* says in an editorial on page 6 that "we would like to see Mandela free, because he has served 22 years in jail and has paid for his transgressions, even though he has not recanted. But we consider the best way of achieving this is for Mandela to create the condition for his release by rejecting violence. We may not live an easier life if he is free, but it is a risk that we cannot shelve for ever."

Taxes Hurt Gold Mining Industry

"The present tax system imposed in the gold mining industry is adversely affecting its future expansion," says Tom Main, assistant general manager of the Chamber of Mines, a report on page 24 says. "The present tax system is so onerous that it is no longer possible to develop a separate new mine at a rate of less than 7.5 grams to a ton," he said. Only 40 percent of the country's gold output comes from mines with grades higher than 7.5 grams a ton. A further problem is the "discrimination whereby a tax surcharge of 25 percent is applied to gold mining companies."

Lessening Demand for Minerals

Chamber of Mines President Clive Knobbs says that as the Western industrialized countries move into a service-industry dominated period, their demand for and reliance on South African raw materials will decline, a page 24 article reports. Although space-age technology would not ignore traditional metals, their rate of consumption will decline. "It is one of the principle challenges facing us in the next two or thre decades." He warned that the South African mining industry should maintain its hard-won reputation as an important and reliable supplier of strategic minerals at relatively low cost.

CAPE TIMES on Pik Botha

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English for 6 May says in an editorial on page 8 that in his speech to the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce Foreign Minister Pik Botha "seemed to suggest" that if whites were not prepared to share power with othr race groups the time might come when whites themselves would be denied a share in the country's power structure. If this was indeed his argument, "he was expressing a most enlightened view, one that has seldom been aired by someone so senior in the Nationalist government." Rhetoric, however, is no longer enough. "Only its speedy translation into action will restore faith among the unfranchised in the government's pledges, and credibility to ministerial assurances." Mr Botha also "broke new government ground in public on the wisdom of releasing Mr Nelson Mandela from prison." "A fanatic was far more dangerous than a martyr, asserted Mr Botha. Once again, we cannot fault the Foreign Minister in his thinking."

Editorial on 'Unrest'

In a second editorial, the paper calls the security situation "most disquieting." "Day after day,the 'unrest' report reflects a horrifying pattern of shootings, political killings, murder of informers, stonings, petrol bombings, arson attacks, clashes between funeral crowds and police, clashes between police and school children, and other eruptions of violence." "To call this 'unrest' is unrealistic." The public needs to be informed of the facts fully and fairly, so that they understand what the minister of law and order still does not seem to understand — "that this is a political crisis and will have to be resolved by political means, by negotiation." "It is futile to imagine that black protest can be bludgeoned into submission." "The sooner that Mr Pik Botha's brand of realism takes greater hold in the white community the better for South Africa."

EPG Talks

In a report on the return of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 May, the paper reports from London that "the main thrust of the EPG proposals is reported to be a plan for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC. From Cape Town it is reported that any decision by the SA government to accept these proposals remains linked to the condition that the ANC renounces, or orders a moratorium on, violence." This was conveyed in a message to the Tokyo summit.

P.W. Botha To Visit France

"State President P.W. Botha is planning a mid-June visit to France and other West European capitals, diplomatic sources here say," the paper also reports on the front page in a dispatch from Paris. "In Paris yesterday senior Foreign Affairs official Lesley Manley met French counterparts for the second time in 10 days to discuss Botha's visit, the sources disclosed." There was no indication that Botha would be welcome in any other capital, however.

Gold Reserves Low

"South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves took a pounding in April. By month end they had declined by 14.7 percent to R3.24bn, the lowest level since 1979," John Tilston reports on the same page. Reserve bank figures show that gold holdings had declined to R2.6 billion from R3.0 billion in March, caused partially by a change in gold prices.

Transportation System Attacked

A report on page 2 of the paper says that bus operators have suffered estimated losses of R70 million according to Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse, speaking to a bus operators group in Johannesburg. He noted that " 'our enemies' recipe for revolution' " is to create poverty to be used to mobilize the masses into unrest and said that the transportation system had been the target of " 'instigators.' "" 'The disruption of transport, especially the transportation of workers, is aimed at paralysing the economy thereby causing unemployment, hunger, homelessness and dissatisfaction of the masses.' "

Meeting Aspirations

"The political aspirations of people labelled extremists by government will have to be met, Chris Ball, MD [managing director] of Barclays National Bank, said last night," a report on the same page of *BUSINESS DAY* says. He told a University of Witwatersrand group that " 'my experience of those labelled as extremists is that they are mainly decent people wanting the same as the rest of us and hopefully only temporarily radicalised by their experience.' " He said he doubted a political trauma could be averted despite the government's efforts to remove restrictive elements in the laws.

Bugging Kagiso Residents

An allegation was made in the Rand Supreme Court that police were bugging the telephone conversations of at least two Kagiso residents, another page 2 report says. This charge was made during a court action brought by the Krugersdorp Residents Organization.

Poor Prospects for Growth

"After the economic setbacks of the first quarter of the year, economic growth of 3 percent may now be out of reach this year," the paper reports the *STANDARD BANK REVIEW* as saying in a story on page 3. According to the banks economists "virtually every aspect of domestic activity — consumer demand, industrial production, building activity and agricultural production — have failed to live up to promises of revival held out in the last few months of 1985." Even export based activities suffered a setbacks.

Economy Boost

A report by Chris Cairncross also on page 3 says that "government is urgently considering several options in an effort to drive it out of its slump," including early repayment of the 1980 levy, reduction of the general sales tax, and acceleration and expansion of the expendiiture programme on low-cost housing throughout the country. Finance department officials say, however, they will not be pushed into a hasty decision nor are they fully convinced a stimulus is necessary.

Talks With U.S. on Nuclear Energy

An article on page 4 of *BUSINESS DAY* quotes Foreign Minister Pik Botha as telling Parliament that talks had been held with the United States on nuclear energy. However, no formal agreemtns had been reached. Botha said the discussions realted to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the nonproliferation treaty.

Taking a Chance on Mandela Urged

The paper says in its editorial on page 6 that a political breakthrough is a necessity if "South Africa is to avoid the bitter fate of international isolation and civil war." The government recognises this truth; "the question is how to unlock the political situation before the present polarisation sets solidly." The reported offer to release Mandela and unban the ANC may be what is needed. The paer urges the president to take the chance and "put Nelson Mandela and the ANC to the test. Even if they fail that test, Mr Botha will not be much worse off either politically or militarily, though the outlook for the country will then be very bleak indeed."

Slow Decay

An article on page 7 by Thelma Tuch says "the effective application of economic sanctions against SA would create a destructive vicious cycle — a slowdown of economic growth leading to increased unemployment and, inevitably, worsening social problems in the country," according to the French-Speaking Catholic Community which compiled a document presented at the South African Catholic Bishops Conference. According to the group, "the financial and social costs of sanctions are heavy and their effectiveness doubtful." It notes that a decrease in foreign investment would slow growth, lessen competition, and increase unemployment, which would hit blacks first. On boycotts, it notes that a 20 percent boycott of South African sales would result in a growth in unemployment of from 400,000 to 500,000. Finally, curtailment of imports would jeopardize hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Ease Pressure on Car Industry

"Easier hire-purchase terms for car buyers and a new perks tax deal on company cars will be among proposals that the Minister of Finance will be asked to approve to pull the economy out of the doldrums," Michael Chester reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 May. These concessions will be sought by Peter Searle, president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in talks he seeks with the government. He will pursue hire purchase agreements allowing purchasers to spread out repayment and an easing of the taxes on company perks.

Invitation From Alexandra

The Alexandra Action Committee has "invited whites to their township on Sunday, May 18, to visit the graves of their dead and meet the 'mothers, fathers and wives of their people killed,' " an article on page 3 reports. " 'Your safety shall be guaranteed,' " a group spokesman said. " 'The activists are not safe ... you have probably heard of the list of names of people who are to be eliminated.' "

Union Woman Kidnapped

A union organizer of the South African Allied Workers' Union employed by a Lichtenburg firm told the paper that "she and a colleague were kidnapped and assaulted by three men, one of whom is alleged to have been a senior employee of the firm," according to a report by Mike Siluma on the same page. The lady, Dorothy Morobe, said that the day of the attack organizers had met with the director of the firm, who is also mayor of Lichtenburg. Afterwards, they were taken to the police station but were later released when policemen said problems at work were of no concern to them. After leaving, Ms Morobe and her colleague were forced into a car by two masked white men, one of whom she recognized as a senior employee of her firm. They later took her from the car and kicked and whipped her before driving off.

Township Development

Sue Leeman reports from Pretoria on page 5 of *THE STAR* that "the last session of the Transvaal Provincial Council is expected to pass sweeping legislation which will streamline township development. One of its more important implications is that it will give total autonomy to several major centres — including Johannesburg — when it comes to establishing townships within their areas of jurisdiction." This proposals has been hailed by the Progressive Federal Party as a step forwrd. Applications for development would go to the local authority concerned which could make the decision if there were no objections and would have to go to the Townships Board only in the event of objections.

Indaba Praised

On the same page, the paper cites Barclays National Bank Managing Director Chris Ball, in a speech at Witwatersrand University, as calling the KwaNatal indaba "a step towards normalising inter-personal relationships wihtin South Africa and and its relevance could not be doubted."

Venda Consulate

A report on page 8 from the paper's Northern Transvaal Bureau says that "Conservative and Nationalist town councillors in Pietersburg have at last reached agreement on a political issue — the establishement of a Venda consulate in the town." However, major differences between the two remain on such issues as the opening of a local branch of the African Bank and the question of multiracial trading in the central business district.

Leandra 'Killing'

"The police have denied that a person was killed in Leandra on Sunday and said the 'body' seen near the railway line 'was in fact that of a sleeping youth who later walked to a nearby farm,' " according to a report on page 8. This was in reply to statements by the Leandra Action Committee that one youth was feared dead.

Police Killing Condemned

The Electrical and Allied Workers' Trade Union of South Africa has "strongly condemned the killing by police of one of its members during unrest in Wattville on May Day." The shooting of official showed the " 'heartlessness and brutality' " of the police.

STAR on Unbanned ANC

THE STAR in an editorial on page 12 notes the skepticism and optimism surrounding the discussion of the possible unbanning of the ANC. It says that it is encouraging that Pretoria has acted with restraint toward the Commonwealth group, "apparently accepting the need for an honest broker." "President Botha should cease trying to force an artificial divison in the ANC between communists and non-communists and accept that a legalised ANC will have to be left to decide for itself how it is constituted. The ANC should accept a synchronised ceasefire deal instead of demanding preconditions. If the ANC is unbanned and forswears violence as a strategy, it will be only the first hurdle cleared in a long, long race for peaceful negotiation. But at least the journey towards negotiation by all for the future of this country will have commenced."

Changing U.S. Media Coverage

A second editorial on the same page notes the study of television coverage of South Africa in the U.S. which showed that networks after the ban on cameras turned to more analytical reporting on attitudes and causes, which might result in better informed criticism of South Africa and the loss of the country's reputation as an open society. Violence has not abated either, which shows the camera does not cause it. "The conclusion remains: the best cure for a bad image is to improve the subject matter."

KaNgwane Chief Comments

On page 13, the paper reports from London on statements made by Enos Mabuza, chief minister of KaNgwane, on the BBC radio program "File on Four" when he said that " 'my assessment of the situation is that the youth in our country is to the left of the ANC. They are far more radical. They want change now and they want to act now, regardless of the consequences. They are prepared to pay the highest price.' " Freeing Mandela would have an effect on the youth because they say he is their leader. Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, however, said in response on the program that he felt releasing Mandela would only stoke rather than calm the flames of unrest. In an interview with Hannes de Wet, Mabuza said that " 'there is no doubt in my mind that the ANC has majority black support today,' " and said he regarded Mandela as his " 'spiritual leader.' " " 'I am convinced that violence in the country will cease once Mr Mandela is released. He will contribute much towards finding a negotiated solution for South Africa.' " He said on disinvestment that one should take the lead from the progressive trade unions which have not yet come forward with a position. He said it was his duty not to tell the government what it wanted to hear " 'but to spell out clearly what my people want.' "

Squatters' Shacks Demolished

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 May reports on page 1 that about 30 "heavily armed" Soweto council policemen tore down some of the shacks at the Mshengu squatter camp in Mofolo on Tuesday. The policemen were ordered by the council to stop any newcomers to the area from buulding more shacks. The council said it wanted to limit the number of shack dwellers to 400 but over the past week more than 1,200 had arrived to pitch up homes. The council's housing committee chairman said "we could not allow people to squat in unhealthy conditions. We will try and find an alternative place for the squatters at Emdeni township where we are laying down sewer pipes and running water."

Vosloorus Town Councillors Resign

Two Vosloorus town council members resigned on Monday, leaving the nine-member council with seven members, a report on page 2 says. The two men's resignation letter stated they were resigning "because of pressure form their families."

SOWETAN on Demolition of Shacks

Commenting on the demolition of shacks in Mshengu by Soweto town council police, the *SOWETAN* says on page 4 that "it is really about time that the local authorities fought hard to improve this grave problem of housing. We are almost certain that some of the causes of the present unrest come from people who have no homes and whose families are torn apart because they are suffering in this fashion."

KwaZulu May Day Holiday

The paper reports on page 5 that KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the homeland's legislative assembly that KwaZulu will recognize May Day as a public holiday. This will make KwaZulu the first legislative authority to recognize May Day as a public holiday.

BEELD on ANC

In an editorial on page 12, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 7 May says on the very day that Mrs Helen Suzman declared, after a visit to ANC leader Nelson Mandela, that he and his organization were committed to creating a climate for negotiation, details became available of the ANC's recent actions. Innocent people were gunned down in a hospital by terrorists who respect nothing and no one. "Is this what Mandela means by the right climate? Creating a fear psychosis? Shooting down innocent people with Soviet rifles and holding an entire community hostage by means of terrorism so they can dance to the music of the ANC's terrorist masters?" These actions, it says, only reduce the chances of negotiation, and politicians like Mrs Suzman must spell out clearly what lies behind the nice-sounding phrases so that South Africans can decide for themeselves whether they want to send out peace signals to such an organization. But, it adds, assuming that Mandela is trying to create a climate for negotiation by moving closer to the demands laid down by the government that he first reject violence, then the terrorist attacks like that on the hospital would indicate that the ANC leadership has lost control over certain elememts within the organization. "In that case, Mandela will have to distance himself from this faction. By doing so, he will indicate that there are elements within the ANC with whom it is indeed worth negotiating."

Editorial on Treurnicht Zulu Visit

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper says Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party [CP] has paid a visit to the Zulu king and, most likely, he would have made plain what his party's policy is. It says Dr Treurnicht has miscalculated badly if he thought either the Zulus or any other non-white group would see eye to eye with such policies and points that the Zulu king was very explicit when he spoke out against the attitudes of whites who think like the CP does. "Could the meeting perhaps have driven home to Dr Treurnicht that his party's policy is so unacceptable to the majority of people in the country that it would inevitably lead to confrontation, a confrontation which no one can win?"

BEELD on Foreign Relations

Another editorial on page 12 says the news that the French ambassador is to return to South Africa is welcome news, a sign that the country's diplomatic relations are improving of late. "This represents a welcome change in the French approach to South Africa's complex problems and coincides with the more pragmatic approach of Mr Jacques Chirac's conservative government, as opposed to that of the socialists." This, the paper says, together with the continued sympathetic attitude of the American Government and the circumspect approach of the so-called group of wise men from the Commonwealth, and the manner in which President Botha was recently received in Swaziland, gives reason to hope that South Africa's traditional friends in the West are moving away from the simplistic attitude towards this country's problems.

Need for Internal Talks

In his "Political BEELD" column on page 12 of *BEELD*, Piet Muller writes : "In politics, everything is a matter of timing. This has again been underlined by the possibility which has almost overnight become a talking point, that the government and the ANC may talk with one another." But he asks whether at this late stage fruitful discussions are stillpossible. "Eighteen months ago, yes. At that time there was a group of nationalists within the ANC which was sending very clear signs that they wanted to get involved in serious discussions." But things have now changed, he says, with the government facing problems of law and order and international pressure and the economic downturn. Then, too, the Marxists and militants in the organization have increased their grip on the military wing of the ANC. So one wonders, he writes, whether useful talks will be possible before the militants inside the country realize that black unrest will not topple the white government, and that black and white will have to negotiate with each other. Muller points out that the United Democratic Front [UDF] seems to have more influence on the radicals in the black residential areas, "which naturally raises the question: why talk with the ANC and not the UDF? Here is a legal internal group which apparently holds sway in most black areas and, at least unofficially,supports a policy of nonviolence." What the country needs, he says, is an internal group of "wise men" who can serve as go-betweensbetween various groups and their leaders, who clearly do not want to get together. Perhaps this would then make it easier for leaders to participate in the proposed statutory council. But then, he concludes, all leaders must be involved, not just black leaders.

Nationalist View on Black Rights

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans for 6 May carries a report by Gerhard Burger on page 6 which says the latest issue of the National Party journal, *THE NATIONALIST*, has said that for "10 million people to forever remain with no political rights simply because they are black and find themselves in so-called white South Africa, would be nothing less than the most unacceptable form of racism and oppression. It would not fit in with South Africa's Christian national principles." The journal adds that to expect that South Africa's blacks should remain without political rights and self determination is not morally justifiable. It adds that reform is not easy or popular, but if it is necessary for the country's survival, then it must be tackled by a responsible government. It admits that the comprehensive changes brought by reform will necessarily lead to a loss of support. The government, it says, could have chosen the easy way out and maintained the status quo, but that, it says, would have been irresponsible.

Editorial on Talks With ANC

In its editorial on page 8 the newspaper says the government maintains that is is violence and communism which continue to make negotiation with the ANC impossible. Nevertheless, it says, the president has invited the nationalists in the organization to reject violence and enter into negotiations, which shows a shift in emphasis in Parliament recently. But, the paper warns, "it would be wrong to think that something dramatic will happen soon. Rather, one should see all this as a long and drawn-out process which could hold benefits for the government and the country. By involving the Commonwealth, the Western and Third World countries are influenced against overhasty sanctions actions. And that must influence the Reagan advisory committee as well as Congress." But the process should not be too drawn out. If that were to happen, or if the expectations are summarily shattered, South Africa can expect a more violent sanctions onslaught than ever before, the paper concludes.

ZIMBABWE

Banana Appeals for Church Role in Liberation

MB061044 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
6 May 86

[Text] President Banana has called on the church in Zimbabwe to take the lead in the continuing liberation struggle. He told the official news organ of the ruling party, *THE ZIMBABWE NEWS*, that in most churches the leadership lies in the hands of one man and a few people [as heard] at the expense of the many members. President Banana said the church should change in order to take a meaningful role in the new social order and in national development.

He said liberation means not only politically, but includes psychological and spiritual liberation. He said some church leaders looked down on socialism because they have been colonized. The head of state, (?in the interview), said that there was need for mental and spiritual decolonization and for freedom from Christian imperialism. Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe needs a new bread of (?courage) — (?courage bred and baptized through the healing flames of revolution). [passage indistinct]

ZAPU MP Joins ZANU-PF; Accused Coupist Released

MB060547 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
6 May 86

[Text] A senior member of ZAPU, who is also a member of Parliament, Comrade David Kwedini, has resigned from his party to join ZANU-PF. He announced his defection yesterday saying the ZAPU leadership lacks courage to respond to the call for unity by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe. His defection brings to 64 the number of MP's for the ruling party in Parliament, leaving ZAPU with only 14.

There is a vacancy in the House of Assembly following last month's resignation of Comrade Byron Hove of ZANU-PF, who represented Gokwe East. A by-election is expected soon to fill the seat.

Meanwhile, the ZAPU MP for Gwanda, Comrade Edward

Ndlovu, has been released from detention. Announcing the release yesterday, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, said he had decided to have Comrade Ndlovu released following consultations with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe. The MP had been held on charges of plotting a coup against the government. After appearing before the court several times, with seven ZAPU members on similar charges, Comrade Ndlovu was acquitted last week when the state withdrew the charges.

'Masses' To Learn Marxist-Leninist Ideology

MB070512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2013 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 6, SAPA — ZANU-PF will train the masses to understand Marxist-Leninist ideology, as well as the dangers of being divided on tribal or regional basis, the Party's deputy secretary for the commissariat and culture, Mr Nelson Mawena said today. ZIANA reports Mr Mawena officially opened a photo and book exhibition mounted by Romania in Chitungwiza. He said it was necessary for the party to create a broad framework of direct participation of all progressive groups in alliance with the working peple. "If the masses are to be educated to understand the Marxist-Leninist ideology, and understand the dangers of being divided on tribal or regional basis, a strong impetus must be given to the process of their ideological training which ZANU-PF is in the process of establishing," he said.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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Libya

In a speech cited by Tripoli television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the recent U.S. air strike was another attempt by the forces of "traditional colonialism and new colonialism" to "subjugate" and "humiliate" the Arab nation, and dismissed the notion that the issue of terrorism was the basis of the attack. Al-Qadhdhafi said the Jamahiriyah was struck because it represents a "challenging, rising, and an inciting" force, and maintained that the "aggression" did not weaken but increased its determination to fight imperialism and Zionism. He cautioned that although the Jamahiriyah is still "saving its military force," it has the capability of destroying the U.S. 6th Fleet through suicide missions.

Although acknowledging the Egyptian people's hatred of the United States, he nevertheless condemned the "subservient cowardly" Egyptian regime, urging the Egyptian Army and masses to revolt, and warned it and any other Arab country granting facilities to the U.S. 6th Fleet that Libya "will fight" and "punish" them. He also spoke of a possible military attack against Egypt if the Jamahiriyah were to "smell" actions from it aimed at Libya, such as harboring "terrorists" or providing them with training and other support.

As for Western Europe, Al-Qadhdhafi called on Italy to "expel" the U.S. presence there, warning that the Jamahiriyah could not "turn a blind eye" in the event of future U.S. campaigns from that country, and would attempt to attack it. He also alleged that Western leaders secretly contacted him and said that although President Reagan is "crazy" we must deal with him.

The Libyan leader chided the policy of nonalignment which does not protect the small states, and claimed that Libya is, therefore, now closer to the socialist camp than ever before. Libya's chief delegate to the United Nations, 'Ali 'Abd al-Turyaki, disclosed that Libya had received "assurances" of Soviet aid going "beyond encouragement" and revealed that Libya may formalize its "very friendly relations" with the USSR by joining the Warsaw Pact, KUNA reported.

Syria

The Syrian Embassy in London "categorically" denied "involvement in or knowledge of" any alleged terrorist action on British territory, and particularly with regard to last month's El Al incident, according to SANA reporting an embassy statement. The embassy opined that the heightening of the "international smear campaign" against Syria is aimed at justifying a joint U.S.-Israeli "aggression" against it. In further reaction to allegations of Syrian involvement in a bombing attack on the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin, the Syrian ambassador to the GDR, in a news conference reported by East Berlin Voice of GDR radio, asserted that the embassy had "absolutely nothing" to do with the attack, and revealed that Syria had demanded that it be involved in the investigation.

In other developments, Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim "strongly rebutted" Syrian assertions of Iraqi involvement in the recent bombings inside Syria in a statement to INA. The Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* claimed that President Hafiz al-Asad informed Jordan's King Husayn, during their recent meeting, of his readiness to reach "an understanding" with Egypt on conditions, including that country's "retraction" of the Camp David accords.

Israel-Syria

Jerusalem television reported that there are "no signs of tension" on the Israeli-Syrian border, according to Israeli "military" sources, who added that no "change" in the Syrian force's deployment has been observed, and "official" sources in Jerusalem stated that there have been no signs of Syrian "aggressive tendencies" toward Israel within the past few days, according to Jerusalem radio.

Meanwhile, in a statement to KUNA, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi stated that implementation of Israel's "plan" to launch an "aggression" against Syria would have "dire consequences" for peace and security in the Middle East and "far beyond." Klibi also criticized the U.S. Vice President's recent statement linking Syria with terrorism, and noted that this was made after the U.S. official's meeting with the Israeli defense minister. The chief Libyan UN delegate, 'Ali 'Abd al-Turayki asserted that the United States and Israel are "preparing" public opinion for an attack on Syria, KUNA reported, and he warned that such an aggression would evolve into a war between the Arab states and the United States and Israel. In further allegations, Radio Monte Carlo cited Fatah's Salah Khalaf who revealed that Syria "may be" subjected to "imminent military aggression" by the United States and Israel according to "information" on the U.S.-Israeli "threats" to that country.

In other developments, Jerusalem radio reported that 10 Syrian commandoes captured in southern Lebanon will stand trial "next month" on charges of carrying arms and attempting to attack the IDF and the Army of Southern Lebanon.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil departed Tunisia 8 May following 3 days of talks with Tunisian officials during which he secured their "support" for his views regarding the "conflict" between him and senior Syrian officials on the way to resolve the Lebanese civil war, according to KUNA citing a "high-ranking diplomatic" source. Radio Monte Carlo, citing a diplomatic source in Cairo in a statement to REUTER, reported that Al-Jumayyil stopped over in Cairo on his way to Tunisia and had a meeting with the Egyptian president.

Iran-Iraq War

In further reaction to the recent Iraqi air strikes on Iranian economic and residential targets, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i warned Iraq of the consequences of a resumption of the "war of cities," and stressed that Iraq's attacks would not go unanswered, in an address reported by IRNA.

In air action, Iraq launched strikes on the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, and claimed another attack on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast. For Iran's part, a military report cited by IRNA claimed that two Iraqi warplanes were downed 8 May over the Al-Faw area, while an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA 9 May rebutted the Iranian allegations and termed them "sheer lies."

DRA-Iran

The DRA made a strong protest to Iran over a news conference given by "counterrevolutionaries" in Tehran 3 May, during which the DRA-Pakistani talks were attacked, according to Kabul radio. The authorities called for an immediate halt to such "hostile propaganda" and predicted that such "unfriendly" actions will only serve to "disrupt" bilateral relations. Citing the news conference as a continuation of an "unbridled anti-Soviet campaign," TASS chided Iran's "pan-Islamic tendencies" and its "growing aggressiveness" with regard to the DRA. It also noted that the current anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan "hullabaloo" is being "whipped up" in Iran at a time when conditions "exist" for making "progress" for a "political settlement" around Afghanistan.

In another protest, the DRA strongly denounced Iranian "assistance" in a 29 April attack by Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" on Qazi Deh village in which 12 Afghans were killed, 2 more wounded, and one captured, Kabul radio reported. The protest alleged that Iranian Revolutionary Guards "guided" the "counterrevolutionaries" with communications equipment. The DRA demanded the return of the captured Afghan and warned of the "dangerous consequences" of such acts and asserted that a repitition will force the DRA to "defend" itself.

Iran

IRNA reported that the bus driver and assistant of a double decker bus were killed 9 May when a bomb exploded underneath the vehicle in central Tehran, and blamed the munafiqeen "antirevolutionaries" for the act.

Qatar

A brother of the amir, Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad Al Thani, was admitted to a London hospital "apparently" suffering from a "serious gunshot wound," according to London PRESS ASSOCIATION. Qatari sources have not been observed to report this.

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ZAMBIA

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Jordan Said Ready To Mediate Between Syria, Egypt

GF080830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus and Amman have referred to a Jordanian-Syrian agreement regarding political and military cooperation between them which was reached during the vist of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Jordanian capital 2 days ago. The newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-BAYAN*, published in the UAE today, quote these sources as saying that the Jordanian king proposed to the Syrian president to carry out a mediation between him and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to restore relations between Egypt and Syria as a first step toward the restoration of Arab solidarity.

The sources added that King Husayn conveyed the Egyptian president's desire to intercede with Washington and Israel to prevent them from carrying out their military threats against Syria, even if that leads to freezing the Camp David agreements. The sources said that President Mubarak is willing to make a tour of Europe and the United Sattes to urge them to prevent the flaring up of the military situation between Syria and Israel. The sources said, however, that the Syrian president requested some time to study the Jordanian proposals. The sources described this as a positive gesture toward improving Syrian-Egyptian relations.

On the military level, Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus said that the Jordanian king gave a pledge to President al-Asad that Jordanian forces will fortify Umm Qays in northern Jordan and defend it against any Israeli aggression that attempts to overrun the Syrian front via that important strategic location. The sources said that the Syrian request to place Syrian air defense systems in that area was one of the issues discussed during the Amman summit between the Jordanian and Syrian leaders.

Syria Ready To Negotiate

GF081648 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Damascus has noted that the Syrian president told King Husayn that he is ready to reach "an understanding" with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on conditions. He added that the Jordanian monarch will convey President Al-Asad's "views" while meeting with him [President Mubarak] within days. He stressed that Syria's main condition to accept Egypt's return to its brothers is the "retraction" of the Camp David accords. The correspondent pointed out that the differences over the Gulf war between Damascus and Amman have not changed and that this issue was a very small part of the talks. He added that the talks focused on the confrontation of military eventualities in the region and Israeli threats to launch an offensive against Syrian or maybe Jordanian positions.

PLO Official Confirms Contacts With Syria

GF080850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — 'Abbas Zaki, official in charge of external relations in Fatah, has announced that contacts are taking place between the PLO and Syria through mediators. In its issue today, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* quotes 'Abbas Zaki as saying that secret meetings have been held between the two sides and resulted in an agreement to end any prior conditions or a prior stand with regard to relations with Syria. Zaki desribed relations between Jordan and the PLO as distinctive and special relations, saying "the door will not be closed between the PLO and Jordan."

The Palestinian official said that the Fatah fifth general congress, which will coincide with the convening of the PNC in Algeria, may make structural changes within the movement. He affirmed that a large number of figures who participated in the dissenting movement with Abu Musa (Sa'id Musa Muragha), have abandoned him and most of them have returned to Fatah, while some others have joined other Palestinian factions.

'Abbas Zaki disclosed that many of the Palestinian fighters who left for the PDRY following the departure from Beirut later went to occupied Palestine and carried out operations there. Some of them were captured. Among these was the deputy commander of the Palestinian forces in the PDRY.

PLO To Support Syria in Event of Attack

JN090730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Movement's second-in-command, said in Tunis yesterday evening that the information he has concerning U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria predicts that Damascus may be subjected to imminent military aggression. In this regard, Abu Iyad asserted that in the event of aggression, the PLO will stand alongside the Syrian leadership and that it will mass all the resources it has to support Syria in repulsing any such attack.

Chedli Klibi Receives Soviet Envoy Before USSR Visit

LD081249 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 8 May 86 (TAP) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received at his office yesterday Vselovod Kizichenko, USSR ambassador in Tunis. The Soviet ambassador stated that the meeting dealt with the preparations of the forthcoming visit of the Arab League secretary general to the Soviet Union. He added that the visit will be taking place very soon.

'Arafat Says Israel To Attack Lebanon Camps

GF081100 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed he has received information regarding extensive Israeli preparations aimed at directing a new strike against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that the PLO has sent an urgent memorandum to the president of the UN Security Council to confront these criminal attempts by Israel.

Palestinian-Lebanese Forces Attack ASL Patrols

JN081815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday detonated a number of remote-controlled, explosive charges under a mobile patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] at the eastern crossing point into the occupied border strip in Bayt Yahun. A communique by the joint forces said that its men fired at the patrol moments after the detonation of the charges, killing and wounding several agent elements.

Another group from the joint forces yesterday detonated a number of remote-controlled, explosive charges on the Qirbin road as ASL elements were searching for Katyusha firing sites. Three elements were killed and another was seriously wounded. Another group from the joint forces yesterday detonated an explosive charge as a joint patrol of the Zionist forces and agent militias was passing in the Jazzin area. Direct hits were scored.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF081243 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manama. 8 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama this afternoon for Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During his visit, the Bahraini minister will deliver a message from Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Leaves for Cairo 7 May

LD071438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait Minister of Industry and Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi left here Wednesday for Cairo for talks with the officials there on stabilizing the international oil prices. During his few days visit, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah will talk with his Egyptian counterpart 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil on means to cut down Egyptian oil exports in an effort to contribute to OPEC's policy to stabilize the international oil prices.

Shaykh 'Ali's visit comes within the framework of OPEC's five-member ministerial committee endeavors aimed to hold talks with non-OPEC members to urge them to join OPEC efforts in readjusting oil prices that have lately been dramatically declining. The five-member committee was formed duirng last OPEC conferences comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela, and Nigeria.

Tokyo Statement 'An Insult to World Conscience'

LD081402 Kuwait KUNA in English 1155 GMT 8 May 86

["A KUNA News Analysis" — KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, May 8 (KUNA) — The United States has exploited the Tokyo economic summit and led the other six leading industrial countries of the world to terrorise the peoples of small nations instead of embarking on useful plans to improve their lot. The Tokyo summit has closed an eye on all the world problems and foremost those that pose a threat to world peace, particularly the 38-year-old Palestinian problem.

The world would have appreciated the economic lords of Tokyo had they exerted efforts to consolidate the basis of peace the world over. They could have contributed to that end by adopting a set of resolutions bringing to an end the factors that breed terrorism. But, regrettably the industrialist leaders chose to terrorise the peoples of the small nations because they perceived world problems from a different angle. They took a look at world through the American Administration's window which only opens to what America wants to show to its Tokyo partners.

The Tokyo declaration on the so-called "terrorism" is unprecedented in history. This declaration has serious dimensions as it devises aggressive measures by the seven giant nations against a small country like Libya. The moves against the small nations of the world will harm the United States and her partners who forgot that this part of the world is the consumer of Western nations' goods and transactions involving millions of dollars will be jeopardized as a result of anticipated sanctions.

By antagonising the Third World countries, the United States, Japan and the European allies have stepped out from the pattern of world civilization and have also violated diplomatic norms and international law. Contritely [as received] they seem to be taking the world thousands of years back when humanity suffered from the jungle law that existed at the time and in which the strong survived on the account of the less privileged.

They are blind to the existing sensitive balance experienced throughout the world and to which any disturbance could result in a war that would bring humanity to doomsday. The Tokyo leaders failed to remember that the other camp were equally mighty with all their arsenals of military hardware and nuclear potentials, and who believe that strength cannot overcome reason. Undoubtedly the outcome of the Tokyo summit will add in complicating the confusion that already marks the relationship between the industrial nations and the Third World who differ in defining terrorism. The explanation forwarded by the Tokyo leaders was geared to exploit the term terrorism to serve the American definition regardless of the dangers and threats to world peace that definition may involve.

While failing to produce one clear-cut evidence of Libyan implication in terrorism, U.S. President Ronald Reagan managed to line up his six partners in a confrontation against the Arab world in order to justify the fierce American military campaign against Libya, and shamefully bring the six to cosign a statement which is an insult to world conscience and intelligence. The United States made a laughing stock of her six partners by coercing them to put their signatures on the declaration that emerged following three-day talks depicting to world opinion a cartoon of seven tigers with nuclear teeth gnashing to devour Libya.

The policies of Washington has shaken world credibility in the United States and commoners now are more doubtful than ever before the banners raised by the United States in defence of human rights and values. The doubts are heightened when Washington treats outcasts in Angola and Nicaragua as freedom fighters while it regards the Palestinians who are struggling to liberate their homeland as terrorists. The Arab confidence in America is seriously shaken when the Reagan administration raises hell for the loss of one American while it stays put when thousands of Arabs are massacred by the Israelis since 1948.

Simultaneously the United States has not moved a finger to protest the killings of Africans by segregationists and it would have been more rewarding to see the seven nations in Tokyo equalizing lives and being even-handed towards mankind in an effort to end massacres like those that befell Vietnam and aggressions on the Dominican Republic in the sixties and Grenada three [words indistinct] to speaking about the sufferings of the Palestinian people who are left to grill on the hands of the

Zionist Israeli occupiers. Doing justice to these peoples would have been more beneficial and worthwhile to world peace and humanity instead of actions that foment more hatred and turmoil in many parts of the world.

OMAN

Further on Establishment of Relations With USSR

Sultan Receives Soviet's Credentials

GF081527 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] At 1430, his majesty [Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id] received the credentials of Alexandr Ivanovich Zinchuk as the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Soviet ambassador delivered a speech before his majesty in which he said: Your majesty, this joyful moment embodies the important political decision taken by the Soviet leadership and you in September 1985 to establish diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman. The decision was a prelude to an honorable action aimed to develop understanding between the two countries and peoples in a manner that will serve their mutual benefit and contribute to the achievement of aspirations for consolidating international peace and security. We in the USSR harbor feelings of friendship and love for the Omani people. We are prepared to build Soviet-Omani relations according to the UN Charter's firm principles of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, respect for national sovereignty, equality in rights and mutual benefit, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Full adherence to these principles represents a firm base for confidence and cooperation. It also is a guarantee that the bright horizons of bilateral relations would never be affected by contradiction or doubt. Friendly Soviet cooperation with the Arab world has a long history. It covers numerous aspects and is an important and positive element in international life. USSR-Omani relations adds a new link of communications to these ties. A principal issue links our two countries — loyalty to international peace, improving the international situation, and peacefully resolving all disputed issues. Particular emphasis should be made on the existing harmony in the viewpoints of the USSR and Oman concerning major regional issues relevant to our mutual interests. Our two countries support the peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the just solution to the Palestinian issue, the immediate halting of the Iran-Iraq armed dispute, and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The frank exchange of views in these issues and in other political matters opens a suitable prospect for work which undoubtedly will produce a tangible benefit for our two peoples.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to convey the warmest wishes of happiness and good health to your majesty, and progress and prosperity for the Omani people.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus delivered a reply speech in which he said: Your excellency, the exchange of ambassadors between our two countries has its positive significance in our new relations which aim at achieving the interests of the two countries. We hope to be able to build together the best friendly relations based on the principles of the international charters as the basis for peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty, and nonintervention in internal affairs.

We followed, with respect, USSR's stand which supports the Arab causes in the Middle East conflict. This conflict, in our view, lacks international agreement which would help bring about a comprehensive and lasting peace based on justice and which would achieve security and stability for the peoples in the area.

We believe that the Iraq-Iran war is a source of instability in the Gulf area. The continuation of this war threatens international security and peace and is a tool for wasting the human and economic potentials of the two countries.

The Indian Ocean which borders our country has become a zone of international competition due to the regional problems around it. We are peacefully seeking with the international parties who have interests and concerns in the Indian Ocean area to find satisfactory solutions to these problems. We would be happy to hold consultations and exchange frank and fruitful opinions with your country, as there are important points of concurrence in the stands of our two countries toward regional issues of common concern.

We thank you for what you said about our country and its continuous historical role in serving humanitarian ideals in the cultural and social spheres. We express to your excellency our admiration for the efforts of the USSR people in construction and progress and their contribution to human civilization. Please convey our best greetings to the USSR leaders, and our best wishes for further progress to the USSR people.

Paper Praises Relations

GF081700 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Over the past 15 years the Sultanate implemented the policy of opening bridges with areas all over the world. The reason for the success of this policy is that it is an implementation of the instructions of his majesty the sultan who said he is looking forward to the day when all countries of the world would have amicable relations with the Sultanate. His majesty, God protect him, has given clear instructions to his ambassadors to fulfill this wish. Perhaps one of the reasons which enabled the Sultanate to successfully do this is that the Sultanate is one of the first political systems to realize the importance of diplomatic channels for international dialogue.

The intensive diplomatic activities which the Sultanate witnessed over the past 2 days were another success in this direction. These activities will expand the Sultanate's relations with world countries and will strengthen and solidify Oman's presence on the international scene as a result of the increase in the number of its friends in the world.

In view of this background come the relations between Oman and the USSR. As his majesty the sultan said, this event will have a positive effect on the Sultanate's relations. The USSR is a superpower with which we have numerous points of concurrence on many issues. The two countries' success in establishing a channel of cooperation will give more opportunity to find successful means to settle many issues, particularly regional ones.

For this purpose it was certain that the two countries would channel their bilateral cooperation so that they would establish good relations based on principles acknowledged by international charters as a basis for coexistence, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in others' affairs.

In light of all this, Moscow is a new station in the bridges between Muscat and numerous world capitals. It also means that his majesty's instructions to our ambassadors have thus borne fruit; thus our diplomacy, which is an important pillar of our old political system, has extended further in reaching an important place on our planet.

10 May Designated As First Day of Ramadan

GF081953 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 86

["Text" of statement issued by Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, Omani minister of justice, Awqaf, and Islamic affairs on the occasion of Ramadan — read by the announcer]

[Text] The committee charged with the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan chaired by Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs, held a meeting at his office at the ministry. The meeting was attended by Hilal ibn Sultan al-Hawsani, deputy minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamad al-Khalili, general mufti of the Sultanate; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'abdallah al bu Sa'idi, judge of the Islamic court; and Dr Salih ibn Ahmad al-Sawafi, general director of Islamic affairs. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Ministry of Information, the Sultan ibn Ahmad Marine Basen and a number of officials at the Ministry of Justice,Awqaf, and Islamic affairs.

Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs, issued the following statement: The committee charged with the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan for the year 1406 [Higra calendar] held a meeting between 1800 and 2030 on the evening of Thursday 8 May 1986 to receive reports from the capital and various regions of the Sultanate on the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan. As the committee did not receive reports on the sighting of the moon during its meeting, therefore, tomorrow, Friday, is considered to be the 30th of Sha'ban month, and Saturday is the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF081347 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a written message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, on the latest developments resulting from the U.S. aggression on Libya and the importance of Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism.

The message was conveyed by Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam, secretary general of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Aden, when when received by Al-'Attas this afternoon in his office. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

GDR Party Delegation Arrives in Aden 8 May

GF081423 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation, led by Comrade (Dibest), deputy secretary of the SED Central Committee [name and title as heard], arrived in Aden this morning on a visit to our country scheduled to last several days. During this visit, the delegation will meet with a number of YSP leaders on strengthening relations between the parties in the two friendly countries and will exchange views on a number of issues of mutual interest. The delegation was received by 'Ali Isma'il Dhib, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the GDR ambassador in Aden.

QATAR

Education Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF081549 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Doha, 8 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, left Doha this evening for al-Ta'if on a short visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Doha radio said that the Qatari minister will convey a message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on UK Defense Official's Visit

Younger Issues Statement

GF080750 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A press statement was issued today at the conclusion of the visit to the kingdom by His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense. Following is the text:

I was very pleased to have this opportunity to make my first visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the guest of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense. The history of relations between our kingdoms indicates the continued amicable ties which, I believe, have grown into specially close ties at present. I convey the best greetings from Her Excellency Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to His Majesty the king and the Saudi people. He added: My visit aimed at achieving two major goals. The first was to become personally acquainted with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan, and to strengthen the strong relations which my predecessors always enjoyed with his highness. The second was to discuss with his highness the spheres of defense cooperation on a large scale. Our two kingdoms are participating at present in such spheres of cooperation, particularly the "Al-Yamamah project" which His Royal Highness Prince Sultan described as making continuous progress.

This morning, accompanied by his royal highness, I was honored to attend the graduation ceremony of pilot cadets of the Saudi Royal Air Force which was held at King Faysal Air College. I also saw an air exhibition carried out by some Tornado planes which the kingdom has received. I much admire the superior skill of the Saudi pilots and navigators. I also consider this occasion an opportunity to express my appreciation and praise to all those who participated in equipping and preparing the planes with such speed, on a level that is very high whether in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or the United Kingdom. I am confident that this is a good sign of the future success of this project. Doubtlessly, these planes will contribute greatly to strenghtening the kingdom's security.

He said: I have much enjoyed my first visit to the kingdom. I am grateful and appreciative of the welcome I have received. I am looking forward to working with his royal highness in a manner which will strengthen the close defense ties between our countries.

The British secretary of state for defense made a statement to SPA prior to his departure from Riyadh this evening. He described his visit to the kingdom as successful. He praised the hospitality and welcome which he was accorded during his visit to the kingdom. He said that he discussed with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, the spheres of defense cooperation on a large scale and the means of developing them. He expressed admiration for the large military parade which Saudi pilots carried out today and which proves their great competence. On relations between the kingdom and Britain, the British secretary of state for defense said that the level of relations is very high, proving that Her Excellency British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is making the utmost efforts to strengthen these relations in order to promote the friendship between the two countries. In conclusion, he conveyed the greetings of her excellency the British prime minister to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Saudi Minister on Weapons Deals

PM081344 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
7 May 86 p 1

[Hasin al-Binyan report on interview with Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh; date not given]

[Text] Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation said that Saudi Arabia is currently negotiating with seven friendly countries, including Britain, in order to conclude deals for the purchase of weapons and military equipment in order to strengthen the Saudi naval forces.

Replying to a question by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* regarding the deal on the U.S. missiles which Saudi Arabia wishes to buy and which Zionist quarters in the United States have been trying to block, Amir Sultan said: "We have great hopes that the deal will be concluded. Failing that, we will deal with every situation as appropriate. This deal meets the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's requirements for defending its territory."

Replying to a question regarding the date for completing the delivery to Saudi Arabia of the British Tornado planes, Amir Sultan said: According to the present plan, the delivery will be completed in 2 years' time or maybe less. The planes will be delivered in stages to be used for the protection and defense of Saudi territory. The phases in concluding the deal have actually been completed. The deal is worth 5 billion pounds sterling.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Amir Sultan about the outcome of his 1-hour meeting in his palace yesterday with British Defense Minster George Younger. He said: "Our talks were a continuation of the talks we began in October last year and which were followed by the signing of the agreement on the 'Al-Yamamah' project, or the Tornado project."

Continuing, he said: "We are now continuing to discuss the protocols relating to the development and completion of the project. The first of the Tornado planes arrived in the kingdom and today they will stage an air display over Riyadh on the occasion of the passing out of a new group of pilots and technicians from the King Faysal air college. The British defense minister will attend this celebration.

King Fahd Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD082332 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 8 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received a verbal message from His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message was conveyed to His Majesty by the Libyan secretary of petroleum and planning, Mr Fawzi al-Shakshuki, during his audience with His Majesty this evening. The meeting was attended by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Mr Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Reportage on Visit by Qatari Education Minister

Minister Arrives 8 May

GF081701 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 8 May (SPA) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari education and youth welfare minister, arrived in al-Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom.

Minister Conveys Message for King

GF090610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 8 May (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, this evening received a written message addressed to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his Brother Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message was conveyed to his highness during his meeting with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare. The audience was attended by Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud.

Bahrain Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

GF081456 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Bahrain Foreign Minister his excellency Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry branch and protocol in the western region; 'Isa Muhammad al-Jami', Bahraini ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of officials.

UAE

President Telephones Amir of Bahrain 8 May

GF080756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 May (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a telephone conversation tonight with his brother His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. WAM said that during the conversation they discussed developments in the region and the overall Arab situation.

Petroleum Minister Discusses Oil Prices

GF081420 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 May (SPA) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, has stressed that OPEC is striving to obtain a just quota share of the world oil production. He said that OPEC production is currently 18 million barrels per day and 2 weeks ago it was some 17.4 million barrels per day. He indicated that this increase mirrors OPEC's determination to obtain a suitable share of the oil market.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he pointed out that OPEC resorted to this policy after it failed to tackle the problems of the oil market on its own. He said that OPEC played the role of a serious producer for years while the other non-OPEC oil-producing countries had the complete freedom to price their oil, to produce at will, and to market all their production. He asserted that this policy weakened OPEC's ability to play the role it used to play during past years and since its establishment. He noted that the non-OPEC oil-producing countries shoulder a huge responsibility for the current situation prevailing in the oil market. He said that between 1980 and 1985 these countries added to the oil market production exceeding 6 million barrels per day, while OPEC paved the way for this new production at the expense of its own production.

He pointed out that in December 1985 these countries maintained their full production ability while the OPEC countries could not exceed 40 percent of their production ability. He emphasized this very unjust role and urged the OPEC countries to abandon their role and to enter the market as a regular producer. This also made OPEC leave the issue of defining prices and production to be decided by market supply and demand. He said that this new condition makes the non-OPEC countries shoulder the responsibility of tackling the oil market problem and of distributing responsibility in a just way among the producers, particularly the more powerful producers.

He then inquired, in this regard, how could oil-producing countries who are still in the first stage of economical and social development make sacrifices while the technical and large industrial countries do not make any sacrifices. He expressed hope that all the non-OPEC producing countries will react positively so that everybody will take part in defending the oil price structure. He stressed that agreement will undoubtedly be reached based on the fact that this important commodity must have a suitable and reasonable price and that this commodity should be adequately supplied to meet the requests of the oil market.

Pointing out that there are currently more than 2 million barrels which represent a glut in the oil market [passage as received], Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'utaybah said that this quantity constitutes a huge burden on the price structure. He then praised the position of the five non-OPEC countries which recently held a meeting with the OPEC countries. He said that these countries expressed their goodwill and emphasized their readiness to cooperate. He referred to the need and importance to have the non-OPEC oil-producing countries respond to the call of OPEC and to make sacrifices, because this has to be done if a quick solution to the oil market is wanted.

YAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for Libya 8 May

GF081831 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, left Sanaa today for Tripoli on a visit to Libya which will last several days.

9 May Announced as First Day of Ramadan

GF081923 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sanaa, 8 May (WAKH) — It was announced in Sanaa tonight that tomorrow, Friday, is the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan. Radio Sanaa, which carried the announcement quoting a statement by the YAR Supreme Judicial Council, stated that it was confirmed in accordance with the Islamic law that tomorrow, Friday, is the first day of the blessed Ramadan.

Mubarak Receives Iraqi National Assembly Speaker

NC080852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — This morning President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr Sa‘dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and members of the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif‘at al-Mahjub; Dr Muhammad ‘Abd al-‘Ilah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly; and Ambassador Samir al-Najm, head of the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo. Members of the Iraqi National Assembly delegation arrived here the day before yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt, at the invitation of Dr Al-Mahjub.

Reportage on Visit by Kuwaiti Oil Minister

Mubarak Meets Minister

NC080905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh ‘Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah and members of the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Minister of Petroleum ‘Abd al-Hadi Qandil. The Kuwaiti oil minister arrived here yesterday. He is on a 2-day visit to Egypt for consultations on the situation in the international oil market.

‘Ali, Qandil Discuss Market

NC081750 Cairo MENA in English 1725 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 8 (MENA) — Egyptian and Kuwaiti views are identical regarding oil prices on the international markets and the production ceilings for the oil-producing countries during the second half of the current year, visiting Kuwaiti oil minister Shaykh ‘Ali al-Khalifah said. Following his meeting with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth ‘Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Shaykh ‘Ali also pointed out that President Husni Mubarak stressed to him earlier today the importance of cooperation between the OPEC members on the one hand and the non-OPEC producing countries on the other. The Kuwaiti minister predicted a rise in the oil prices during the second half of this year, especially after the collapse in prices led to curtailment of exploration activities outside the OPEC.

Qandil, meanwhile, said his Kuwaiti counterpart briefed him on the discussions of the recent OPEC meeting which Egypt did not attend. He added he also reviewed with Shaykh ‘Ali al-Khalifah the measures Egypt can take in contribution to the stability of the world market.

Further on Visit by UK Foreign Office Official

‘Abd al-Majid, Official Hold Talks

NC081400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Talks between Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and (Owen Ferguson), British Foreign Office under secretary, began at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today. The two officials reviewed the situation in the Middle East, African issues, and bilateral relations.

Dr ‘Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's interest in promoting peace in the Middle East, stabilizing the region, and achieving all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said Britain plays an important role these issues, and added that he will visit the EEC countries soon. ‘Abd al-Majid emphasized that the international community should act to eliminate the problems that lead to the proliferation of terrorism. He explained that the advanced states must help the developing states to implement their development programs.

The British Foreign Office under secretary said the talks dealt with regional and African issues. He expressed the hope that through its upcoming chairmanship of the European Community, Britain will be able to take constructive steps to promote peace in the Middle East.

UK Official Departs

NC090919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] (Owen Ferguson), British Foreign Office under secretary, left Cairo this morning following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, (Ferguson) held talks with Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and officials at the Foreign Ministry on developments in the Middle East region, African issues, and bilateral relations. In a statement prior to departure, (Ferguson) said that Britain, through its chairmanship of the EEC in the second half of this year, will discuss the possibility of taking constructive steps to give momentum to the Middle East peace process.

‘Abd al-Majid Receives Former Gaza Mayor

NC081815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed Egypt's interest in the situation in the occupied Gaza Strip and its resolve to give all possible aid to ease the living conditions of the residents there. He also stressed Egypt's determination to continue its efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This came during a meeting today between Dr ‘Abd al-Majid and Rashad al-Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Following the meeting, Al-Shawwa said that the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip view Egypt as the eldest sister, from whom they get strength, resolve, and assistance, because Egypt was responsible for the Gaza Strip for a long time. Moreover, now that the strip has become like an enclave inside Israel, the only direct communications it has are with Egypt. In a statement to MENA, Al-Shawwa said that the people of Gaza are living under very difficult economic, social, and cultural conditions, and they view Egypt as their main benefactor, since Egypt has been in the forefront of Arab states that have always helped them overcome their difficulties. Al-Shawwa added that because of this he came to Egypt to meet Egyptian officials nad ask for help. He said his visit has had positive results and that the Egyptian response, as usual, has been very positive.

Egyptian Parties Hold Khartoum Press Conference

NC081136 Cairo MENA in English 1115 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (MENA) — Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy premier and minister of agriculture, who is also head of the Egyptian parties delegation to Sudan, said he would discuss with the new agriculture minister the increasing of the arable lands in (Damazin) area from 75,000 feddans to 150,000 feddans. He added the activities of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint company for agricultural integration included the reclamation and cultivation of one million feddans in (Damazine) area near Khartoum. This came in a press conference Wali gave last night before returning for home.

About the handing over of President Ja'far Numayri Wali explained that the decision of Numayri's stay in Egypt was made in accordance with the request of Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, who asked President Husni Mubarak to keep Numayri in Cairo, otherwise bloodshed would be increased. Wali affirmed, however, that Numayri will not practise any political activity against Sudan, adding that procedures will be taken against him should such an activity is proven.

Leadership Dispute in Muslim Brotherhood Examined

Sources Deny Internal Conflict

PM090824 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "News of Conflict Within Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood Denied"]

[Text] Cairo — Muslim Brotherhood sources have emphasized to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that there are no internal conflicts within the Muslim Brotherhood over the question of a successor to Shaykh al-Talmasani and that the claims about the formation of a new Guidance Council are untrue.

The sources added that Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani is still the group's supreme guide and that no meetings have been held to discuss this matter.

Some papers have reported that Salah Shadi, a 55-year old senior member of the Guidance Council, has taken over the post of Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide.

It should be recalled that Shaykh al-Talmasani is the eldest Muslim Brotherhood leader and member and that he has been part of the movement since it began its activities back in 1928 under the leadership of Shaykh Hasan al-Banna, who was succeeded by Hasan al-Hudaybi in 1949 after whom Shaykh al-Talmasani took over as supreme guide and has been so to this day.

Paper Views Struggle

PM081040 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 2 May 86 p 17

[Mustafa Bakri article: "Who Will Assume Muslim Brotherhood Leadership After Al-Talmasani?"]

[Excerpts] What if Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani, God forbid, departs? Who will assume the Muslim Brotherhood's leadership? What is the present alternative and what are the implications of the conflicts that broke out during the critical moments of Shaykh al-Talmasani's illness? Will the improvement in his health quell and curb these conflicts?

It must first be said that the Muslim Brotherhood movement, like any other political organization, has experienced many rifts and acute conflicts between its key leaders in the past 58 years, that is, since the movement was established in March 1928.

Since medical reports spoke of the seriousness of Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's illness and since his admission to the intensive care unit, all the Muslim Brotherhood cadres have been concerned with the question of what the situation will be after his departure, what they will do, who can assume the leadership after Shaykh 'Umar, and whether his departure will bring back to the surface conflicts which have been patched up and other strong conflicts that stopped some time ago?

It was natural in the circumstances for the Muslim Brotherhood leaders to call for an emergency meeting last week. The main topic on the agenda was: What next? Earlier the Muslim Brotherhood leaders filed an urgent application with the Ministry of the Interior requesting permission to hold a meeting of the Brotherhood's General Assembly in order to look into the question of electing a supreme guide and a Guidance Office. But the ministry turned down the request on the grounds that the Brotherhood is illegal and therefore has no right to hold organizational meetings or public meetings. Therefore a small meeting was held attended by some of the Brotherhood's leaders, including Salah Shadi, Dr Ahmad al-Malat, Mustafa Mashhur, Muzayyan 'Abd al-Khaliq, Dr Muhammad al-Za'farani, and others. A heated debate on the subject under discussion took place. It was reported that it was agreed to fix a later date for another meeting in order to discuss ways to ensure the election of a supreme guide and a Guidance Office in the event of of Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's death. However, this did not prevent frank discussion of the subject as a whole. Certain names were proposed and discussed.

It is known that there is a conflict between two main blocs within the Muslim Brotherhood. The first is under the leadership of Mustafa Mashhur, who was nominated by Farid 'Abd al-Khaliq and Dr Ahmad al-Malat to assume the Brotherhood's leadership, and the second is led by Salah Shadi, Salih Abu Raqiq, and Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr. This group proposes Salah Shadi for the supreme guide's post.

The wing led by Mustafa Mashhur believes that it is Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's natural successor. This wing includes strongmen who support Mustafa Mashhur.

Also, the Al-Hudaybi group, foremost among which is Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, and the Sayyid Qutub group support Salah Shadi, who, according to some people, is trying to flirt with both sides.

The views of Muslim Brotherhood groups outside Egypt still have to be taken into consideration; they carry substantial weight. These include Shaykh Yusuf al-Qaradawi, Shaykh Sayyid Sabiq, and Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Banna and their followers. All these may agree among themselves to choose a completely different candidate. If they take sides they will most probably support Mustafa Mashhur, who is renowned for being a hard-liner and once left the country for abroad in protest against the Muslim Brotherhood's method of soft opposition to the government.

In any case, the improvement in Shaykh al-Talmasani's health has temporarily halted the debate on this matter, at least publicly. Yet this will not stop secret contacts between each leader and his supporters.

U.S. Congress' Refusal of Saudi Arms Criticized

NC090533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* has warned the United States that it is in danger of losing its credibility with the moderate states in the Middle East. The paper was commenting on the U.S. Congress's rejection of the missiles deal with Saudi Arabia.

In its Friday editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the United States will forfeit its credibility as regards its support for the moderate Arab states, should this position continue. The paper notes that the Jewish lobby in general carries much weight in political decisionmaking in the United States, at the expense of U.S. interests. It refers to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remarks, which implied that these deals might threaten Israel, the friend with a special and peculiar relationship with the United States.

Government Accused of Collaborating With U.S.

PM071215 Cairo al-Ahali in Arabic 23 Apr 86 pp 6, 8

[Chief Editor Husayn 'Abd al-Razzaq article: "The American Murderers and Their Collaborating Partners"]

[Excerpts]

Questions Raised

Even though many facts and details concering the barbaric U.S. attack on Libya have become clear, important questions are still raised in Egypt and in other capitals, especially the following two important questions:

The first concerns the real reasons behind the insane U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah — reason that have motivated two military attacks on Libya in less than three weeks; the second pertains to the Egyptian Government's real position toward the attack and toward Libya and this government's role in the U.S. strategy.

It is indubitable that the latest attack on Libya is part of a U.S. scheme connected with long-range strategic objectives. As we record the cold facts, this attack is not the first and may not be the last.

Murderers' Objective

The U.S. administration has had several importance stratetic objectives behind these constant efforts to eliminate al-Qadhdhafi.

From the U.S. viewpoint, Libya stands as a stumbling block to imposing the U.S.-Israeli settlement on the Arab area. Libya is the only Arab state that openly rejects Israel's existence and demands restoration of the Palestinian land to the Palestinian people.

Acting on this basis, Libya rejects Camp David and all the projected settlement plans and plays a role opposed to the so-called Arab moderation and to the "arabization of Camp David." Libya also supports the countries and organizations that reject the U.S.-Israeli settlement.

In recent years, the Libyan Government has played an important role against the "U.S. domination of Sudan" which Washington considers a part of its strategy in the area. This strategy is based on keeping the Red Sea coastline in the hands of friendly and subservient states, on using Sudan to put pressure on the progressive regime in Ethiopia and on providing protection and support for Egypt's southern borders in order to achieve stability for the Egyptian regime which is friendly to the United States. Under Numayri's dictatorship, Sudan was one of the fisrt Arab states likely to conclude peace with Israel and to join Camp David and the U.S. settlement.

Libya's role in opposing Numayri's regime, in supporting the popular forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, led by Garang, against Numayri, in supporting the new Sudanese administration in the wake of the April 1985 uprising and in establishing military relations between Tripoli and Khartoum has aroused U.S. concern and wrath. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said in August 1985 in the wake of the signing of the military treaty between Sudan and the Libyan Jamahiriyah: "We are talking to the officials concerned in Khartoum about our deep concern regarding the possibility of military relations between Sudan and Libya."

If the Libyan policy is a cause of concern for the U.S. imperialist interests in Sudan, then this policy arouses, from the U.S. viewpoint, more than concern in connection with the U.S. presence and interests in Egypt which is considered, next to Israel, the number one U.S. ally in the area. This is something which we will soon discuss in detail.

There remain the U.S. objectives of confronting the Soviets. Libya, with its firm relations with the Soviet union and as one of two countries (Syria and Libya) friendly to the Soviet Union on the Mediterranean Sea, occupies a prominent place in the U.S. schemes against the Soviet Union and for insuring U.S. control of the Mediterranean.

Last December, U.S. circles revealed their concern over the Soviet support for Libya and a U.S. State Department spokesman announced that the Soviet Union was deploying sophisticated antiaicraft missiles in Libya.

U.S. intelligence sources have asserted that the Soviet Union is currently building two sites in Libya for launching SS-X-26 and SS-X-27 intercontinental nuclear missiles. U.S. intelligence alleges that these Soviet missiles arrived in Misratah Port in November 1985. The sources have also said that a base is being built for these missiles in 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' base, close to Banghazi, adding that they are not yet certain that a second base is being built in Al-Kufrah Oasis on the Libyan-Egyptian borders.

THE WASHINGTON POST also reported on 21 December 1985 that the U.S. Administration had become certain of the deployment of Sam-5 missiles in two locations in Libya and that these sophisticated Soviet missiles are capable of hitting their target at a distance of 150 miles — 240 kilometers — and of hitting U.S. reconnaissance planes which fly at high altitude and spy on all of the area's states

Unconfidential Partner

Under the present government and the preceding governments, Egypt has, regrettably, played the role of the number one partner in the U.S. schemes in the area, particularly the schemes against Libya. This explains the disgraceful position the Egyptian Administration took when the first U.S. attack was launched in the Gulf of Sidra last March and this administration's silence on the pretext of lack of information! It also explains this administration's later content with expressing its resentment over the impudent U.S. attack of 15-16 April and its adoption of the U.S. allegations that the attack was carried out to confront terrorism. The government did this in the official statement issued by the [cabinet] meeting of linking aggression to the call for an international conference to confront terrorism. This has motivated some observers to say that the Egyptian Government seeks to provide cover for the next U.S. attack on Libya.

Through Dr Butrus Ghali's statements and the hysterics he displayed at the People's Assembly last Saturday and through the Egyptian official media (the national press), the Egyptian Government demonstrated its actual sympathy for the U.S. attack after a hypocritical silence which lasted no more than a few days. It launched a "campaign of hatred" against Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi, employing the same U.S. arguments and allegations. The most obvious and most scandalous part of this campaign has been embodied in Ibrahim Sa'dah's article in last Saturday's *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, entitled: "The Defeated Who Emerged Triumphant." The article accuses al-Qadhdhafi of being "an ignorant leader and a trivial instrument used by the Soviets to achieve their objectives and ambitions and their terroristic schemes everywhere... Al-Qadhdhafi has thus become the number one terrorist in the world." In the article, Sa'dah admits that all the Arab states have declared their support for Al-Qadhdhafi are huypocrites and that the situation would have been completely different had the U.S. raid killed Al-Qadhdhafi or had the abortive coup attempt succeeded in toppling him.

Ibrahim Sa'dah has said implicitly that which he has not stated explicitly, namely that Egypt would have been the first "Arab" state to support and applaud the U.S. raid's killing or toppling of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The list of Egyptian participation in the U.S. schemes against Libya and al-Qadhdhafi, culminating with the latest raid, is a long and decisive list.

In the wake of the U.S. dispatch of four AWACS planes to Egypt in February 1983 to confront what Washington considered a Libyan threat to Numayri's regime in Sudan and of the agreement to deny that those planes were sent at Egypt's request, the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK* exposed the U.S.-Egyptian plot in March 1983, and said, quoting U.S. sources, that President Reagan was partially responsible with his surprise statements for the failure of the military operation which the United States had planned against Libya in agreement with Sudan and Egypt. The plan had sought to provoke the Libyan forces to attack Sudan so that the United States and Egypt could then launch a sudden attack to destroy the largest possible number of Libyan fighter aircraft. But because the "alleged" Libyan attack was not launched, the U.S. plan was modified to show that the rapid U.S. military aid for Egypt dissuaded Libya from launching any attack.

On 30 March 1983, the U.S. sources revealed that Nicholas Veliotis, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, had made a secret visit to Cairo to say that Washington would continue to give Egypt the support needed to confront the Soviet-Libyan threat.

On 10 August [year not given] the Western Desert witnessed the Bright Star exercises which were exploited, according to the U.S. newspaper *HERALD TRIBUNE*'s assertions, to spy on Libya and the area's other countries. The Bright Star exercises were concluded with Egyptian-British exercises near the Libyan borders in November 1983, keeping in mind that Britain was the other partner in the U.S. attack on Libya.

In September 1984 and following surprise statements by President Husni Mubarak accusing Libya — during the uproar raised over mining the Red Sea and culminating in nothing — of plotting to destroy the High Dam and to close the Suez Canal by sinking a ship in it, the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK* said that it had been planned "to turn the Egyptian public opinion against Libya and to launch an Egyptian attack on Libya while the Sixth Fleet was conducting its exercises in the area."

NEWSWEEK likened the plan to the previous Egyptian attack launched against Libya in 1977 under Al-Sadat's administration.

In March 1985, Murphy stated that the military aid the United States gives Egypt seeks to maintain this state as an "element of stability in the Middle East and Africa and as a force capable of deterring the Libyan spirit of adventurism in the area."

Two months earlier, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published a confidential document sent by the Egyptian Goverment to the U.S. Department of State, coupled with a request for increasing U.S. aid to the Egyptian Government by $1 billion in the new fiscal year. The paper said that the document notes a long list of occasions on which Egypt permitted the United States to use Egyptian military installations. The list included three occasions:

The Egyptian support for the United States in dealing with the Libyan threats against Sudan;

Egypt's assistance to the United States in transporting munitions to Lebanon in September 1983;

The guaranteed right of flight and landing Egypt gave the U.S. aircraft during the special U.S. exercises with the Sultanate of Oman.

In November 1983, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah made statements in which he defined the dangers threatening Egyptian security from the growing military force around Egypt, especially in Libya which creates trouble, posesses vast quantities of modern Soviet weapons and has thousands of Soviet, Cuban, Korean and Palestinian military men (60 pilots), and, second, in the Soviet presence in Ethiopia and the Soviet naval base in the PDRY.

In June 1985, the U.S. Administration requested, in secret contacts held in the wake of the hijacking of the U.S. place on 14 June, permission for some elements of the special force known as Delta to be stationed permanently in Sahl Qina base in order to make it possible to move rapidly to deal with any Mideastern developments posing a threat to U.S. interests. The Egyptian Government agreed to the request.

In the wake of the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner in November 1985, the United States urged Egypt to launch a war against Libya. It supplied Egypt with aerial photographs of training camps in Libya taken by a U.S. spy satellite, asserting that Abu Nidal uses these camps to train the terrorist groups that operate against Egypt. The United States also supplied Cairo with a U.S. military report on the Libyan Army's armament and capability, asserting that the Libyans are incapable of repelling a military offensive launched by Egypt.

Special Friend Confesses

THE WASHINGTON POST reveals the true nature of the Egyptian-U.S. contacts with Libyan throughout 1985 and the first part of 1986 and raises the curtain on the July 1985 discussions of the U.S. National Security Council which resulted in the preparation of a report entitled "Remapping East Africa." In the report, the council proposes dividing Libya into three states:

A state in East Libya where the oil exists (State of Barqah);

A state in the Libyan coastal area west of the Gulf of Sidra and adjacent to the Algerian borders;

A state in the southern desert areas, with a part of these areas stripped away and annexed to Chad and with Egypt offered the inducement of a regime in Barqah loyal to the Egyptian regime.

Upon conclusion of the U.S. National Security Council meetings, contacts were begun with Egypt in the same month, in its capacity as the friendly state with which matters are coordinated in the area, to embark upon military action against Libya.

According to information circulated by U.S. sources and reported by Ibrahim Nafi' on 31 March 1986:

Poindexter, who was then assistant to the national security adviser, visited Cairo in September to discuss joint military action against Libya.

In December, William Casey, the intelligence director, visited Egypt for the same purpose.

In January, Poindexter, who had become the national security adviser, made a third visit, accompanied by Ronald (Forsythe).

Ibrahim Nafi' says that the outcome of the three visits was negative. But what Nafi' has not said is that there was a fourth visit, reported by *THE WASHINGTON POST*, on 3 April 1986. *THE WASHINGTON POST* said: "U.S. sources confirm that confidential U.S.-Egyptian-talks were held in Cairo last February on joint military operations to topple Al-Qadhdhafi, that the talks were fruitful and that the planning goes on."

What *THE WASHINGTON POST* has not said is that the man who held the latest talks was Willian Casey who had visited Cairo. Instructions were then issued by the Press Office to the government papers not to report the news of Casey's arrival. *AL-AHALI* published the report exclusively.

This entire chain of facts confirms the Egyptian involvement since 1983 (at least) in the preparation for and in carrying out joint actions against Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi.

This involvement is understandable in "the light of the very special relations" with the United States of America and of the economic, military and political subservience to the U.S. White House under the canopy of the open-door policy.

The matter is made even clearer in light of what was reported in August 1983 on the U.S. Administration's decision to move the CIA's Middle East head office from Beirut to Cairo. This decision was made within the framework of the new U.S. arrangements in the Middle East — arrangements which have encompassed fundamental changes in the U.S. State Department team in charge of the Middle East and of the U.S. embassies in the area. Nicholas Veliotis, the new U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, "will lead and direct all the U.S. diplomatic operations in the area. The intelligence outfit will operate from a special floor in the new U.S. Embassy building in Cairo under the guise of an independent outfit, such as cultural relations and scientific aid office, similar to the outfit which was present in the Beirut embassy and which was exposed in the wake of the explosion which killed Robert Clayton, one of the high-ranking CIA officials in the Middle East."

Moreover, one cannot ignore the significance of the statement President Mubarak made during his visit to the United States in March 1985 and in which he said, addressing Reagan:

"I don't believe that there is a more capable leader than you to play a historic role and to attain a sacred message in the Middle East. Destiny has chosen you to lead this great nation at a time when a golden opportunity is available for peace."

With the latest raid, the curtain has been raised on vulgar intervention and flagrant plotting against Libya on Egypt's soil.

Bashir Al-Rabiti declares from Cairo in the name of the Libyan National Front that Libyan citizens are joining the patriotic armed forces in fighting the remnants of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and that the fighting is spreading from street to street. He goes on to say: "These patriotic forces must unite their ranks to set up a democratic system in which the rule of the law prevails and which is founded on constitutional institutions, [not] on the ruins of the system of the despotic individual."

From Cairo also, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush lauds the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Benghazi and says that a rebellion has erupted among the ranks of the Libyan forces and that he has received reports from the Libyan liberation front, which he chairs, indicating that there is gun fire in the streets.

There is no doubt that a political refugee's involvement in plotting against his country from the territory of another country, Egypt in this case, can only happen with the approval and blessing, if not the cooperation, of the latter country's government.

In the light of these facts, the Libyan raid and the Egyptian position seem to go much beyond the limits of the event itself, important though it is. They flow into the framework of the U.S. aggressive and terroristic strategy against the area's peoples, against world peace and against peace in the Mediterranean basin. The raids and the position expose the degree of subservience imposed on Egypt as a result of these policies.

Consequently, the Libyan raid and the Egyptian position throw on the shoulders of the national political parties and forces and of the democratic organizations enormous responsibilities which they must carry out before it is too late.

Minister Rebuts Syrian Accusations on Explosions

JN081756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has strongly rebutted the Syrian regime's claims about Iraq's involvement in the explosions which recently took place [words indistinct]. In a statement to INA here this evening, Jasim said that these claims that the Syrian regime is repeating are far from the truth that many know, which is that Riaq disapproves of, denounces, and condemns these acts while the Syrian regime continues to carry out these acts in various places all the time.

In his statement, the Iraqi minister said that the Syrian regime itself had announced following these explosions last month that they were carried out by Israel, and now it tries to accuse Iraq, whose policy opposes such acts. The minister stressed that the world knows that there is strong popular discontent with the regime of Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct].

The Iraqi minister concluded his statement by saying that the claims and falsehoods of the Syrian regime will not conceal the despair and trouble Syria is experiencing.

Saddam Husayn Congratulates Sudan's Al-Mirghani

JN082008 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to President Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani on becoming chairman of the Sudanese State Council. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency brother Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sduanese State Council, Khartoum. On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Sduanese State Council, it pleases me to send you in my own name and on behalf of the Iraqi people warmest congratulations, wishing you success, glory and progress for the fraternal Sudanese people, and prosperity and promotion of the fraternal relations between Sduan and Riaq in the interest of our glorious Arab nation.

[Signed] Your brother Saddam Hsuayn, president of the Iraqi Republic.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Ba'th Party Veterans

JN081434 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 May 86

["Text" of address by President Saddam Husayn at meeting with Ba'th Party veterans; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow comrades and women comrades, welcome. It is a blessed day to celebrate in awarding you the party medal for being Arab Socialist Ba'th Party members for 25 years.

We now see the party members eagerly serving their people — in the village, country, and district. They seek their people's satisfaction and that it not be said that they have abandoned their militant role which they began many years ago. We see women and men ready to serve the people and defend Iraq. History and the entire Arab nation and not only Iraqis will remember that had it not been for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership during this phase, Iraq would have broken up into pieces and groups and been in a worse situation than Lebanon.

The Ba'th Party believes that the people, after God, are the source of strength, wisdom, and goodness. It also believes that the main aim of struggle is making people happy, strong, and glorious. The most important medal we wear on our chests, comrades and women comrades, is the people's satisfaction and our profound, unshakable belief that we are sincerely serving the people and honestly implementing principles. We may differ on how to implement these principles — and this natural — but it is certain that we are all generally heading in one direction and seeking to achieve the same objectives. We are all ready to limitlessly serve this great people and glorious nation. We hope to see comrades always satisfied with your achievements in serving the people, principles, and nation. The occasion, God willing, will be repeated next year after repulsing your enemy. [Applause] We hope to see you triumphant and glorious on other occasions.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Downing of Planes Denied

JN090911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi planes were shot down. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that these claims are sheer lies intended to cover up the Iranian forces' defeat on the battlefield.

The Iraqi military spokesman emphasized that all the planes which carried out their missions returned safely to base. He defied the Iranian regime to prove its claims.

Iraqi Communique on Raids, other Action

JN081643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Communique No. 2,218 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination and courage of men, our valiant Armed Forces continue their confrontation of the aggressor rogues, inflicting on them heavy losses in life and equipment. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With hearts full of fiath in God and in principles, our brave eagles courageously and efficiently continue to deal severe punishment to the enemies, whether to their troop concentrations, the resources they exploit, or their economic facilities. Our brave eagles dealt the following blows:

A. At 0830 [0430 GMT] today, our planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

B. At 1155 [0755 GMT] today, our brave eagles raided the Ahvaz oil pump and struck it with their missiles, setting it ablaze.

C. At the same time, that is, at 1155 today, our planes also carried out a devastating raid on the pumping station of the production unit in the Marun oil field, destroying their targets.

D. At 1025 [0625 GMT] and 1027 today, our planes raided two bridges the enemy uses for military purposes, destroying them.

E. Throughout the day, our planes also carried out 85 combat missions during which they sowed destruction on enemy equipment and death among enemy ranks. After carrying their duty with their famous courage and efficiency, our brave eagles safely returned to base, under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our brave formations on the VII Army Corps front continued their heroic activities against enemy units, inflicting the following losses on them: 8 enemy soldiers were killed: 2 120mm mortars were destroyed; 1 gun was destroyed; 2 machineguns of various calibers were destroyed; 6 vehicles, one towing an ambulance, were destroyed; 10 ammunition dumps were destroyed;1 shovel and 1 excavator were destoyed; and 2 observation posts were destroyed and their occupants were killed.

3. Our units in the East Maysan operation sector under the IV Army Corps destroyed one enemy personnel carrier and killed one enemy soldier. Our units also captured the following military hrdware in addtition to those mentioned in our previous communiques: 2 personnel carriers, 1 106mm gun, 26 RPG-7 lunahcers, 74 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 GC rifle, 8 BKC machineguns, 2 RPK machineguns, and large quantities of ammunition of various calibers.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed, another was wounded, and four infantry positions, one machinegun, and one observation post were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

5. Five enemy rafts were destroyed and their occupants were either killed or wounded, and one boat was alsodestroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. One 60mm mortar and one shelter were destroyed in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

6. Six enemy infantry positions, one mortar, and one machinegun position were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

7. The criminal enemy shelled the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, damaging three houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 May 1986

Further Reportage on Finnish Foreign Minister Visit

Received by King Husayn

JN081200 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen who conveyed to his majesty a written message from Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the foreign minister, and the Finnish ambassador in Amman.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN081855 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Amman — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and his delegation left Amman today following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan. He also held talks with senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, the Finnish minister said his visit to Jordan was successful, especially since he acquainted himself with Jordanian views on current regional developments. He said: I conveyed an invitation to His Majesty King Husayn from the Finnish president to visit Finland and another invitation to the foreign minister.

The Finnish minister was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the chief of protocol, the Finnish ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Spain's King Juan Carlos Arrives on Private Visit

JN081516 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Aqaba, 8 May (PETRA) -- His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and Her Majesty Queen Sofia arrived in Aqaba this afternoon on a private visit to Jordan for several days. They were received at Aqaba Airport by His Majesty King Husayn, Her Majesty Queen Nur, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his wife, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman and his wife.

JERUSALEM STAR Decries Israeli Participation in SDI

JN081217 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 8-14 May p 8

[Editorial: "Israel and SDI"]

[Text] The signing of an agreement between the United States and Israel this week on the latter's participation in the "star war" programme is a serious escalation of regional tension in the Middle East. It will have grave repercussions on the peace process and will further upgrade Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbours.

But this should not have surprised us. The signing of the agreement allowing Israeli scientists access to research facilities related to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) programme would indeed translate the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel into grim and existing reality.

Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in Washington that he had urged the Americans to elevate Israel to the same status as America's NATO allies in winning contracts for its ailing military industries. We can imagine what advantages the Israeli military establishments will gain by having access to the United States' most secret and technologically advanced defence programme.

Condemning this move by America will not mean a lot if it is not followed by serious Arab action. The event is so dangerous that the whole concept of American-sponsored peace talks flutters as the unholy alliance between the United States and Israel is unravelled.

There is no doubt that it is Israel which is going to benefit most from the latest agreement. Israel's contribution to this strategic programme will be minor compared to what it will pass on to its own military industries. Israel's growing independence from the United States in the field of military know-how and armament supplies will only increase and whet its appetite and willingness to expand in this region depending on its own sophisticated arsenals. While the Arabs are debating the options for peace in the Middle East, Israel is concentrating its efforts on how to abort arms deals to the Arabs, conspiring to weaken and exhaust strong Arab countries, investing heavily in war research — the first Israeli-made fighter bomber the Lavi is about to make its presence felt in the region — while paying lip service to the rest of the world on its cosmetic intentions to make peace.

Let us not forget also that the current crusade against terrorism in the Middle East is only a cover for covert and overt operations to deprive the Arab countries of aquiring modern weapons. One of the main obstacles affecting the proposed Saudi arms deal in Washington today is that Saudi Arabia has close ties with Syria, which is suspected of being a supporter of terrorists by Mr Reagan who entertains the fear of the possibility of these arms falling into terrorists' hands.

Reportage on Al-Jumayyil's Visit to Tunisia

Talks With Bourguiba, Klibi Noted

NC080740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has declared that Lebanon continues to seek the unity of its land and people and its freedom, independence, and sovereignty. It is trying to win back its usurped right in the south, and rejects a non-Lebanese presence in this area, Israeli or any other. Lebanon will also fulfill its Arab role to the end, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles.

The Information Ministry officers accompanying President al-Jumayyil on his visit to Tunisia report that the president will conclude his meetings with President Bourguiba with a final round of talks. The president has held a series of talks with Tunisian officials and Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

He has said that the meeting in Bkrki last week between Lebanon's mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, and the new Maronite patriarch, Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, underscored the absolute solidarity of the Lebanese. It showed that barriers and barricades, and Beirut's partition will not prevent the Lebanese from meeting each other. The Lebanese people are determined to get together, unite their land, and concentrate their will.

The president yesterday received members of the Arab diplomatic corps accredited to Tunisia and to the Arab League. Speaking to them on the current situation in Lebanon and his visit to Tunisia, he praised the speech made by the PLO representative and said: Lebanon has made sacrifices and does not regret that, because this is Lebanon's role. He called on the PLO to avert dismemberment and avoid being used for non-Palestinian purposes and for objectives other than liberation, a goal that everyone in Lebanon hopes they will attain.

Communique Issued

NC090638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A joint Lebanese-Tunisian communique issued on the conclusion of President Amin al-Jumayyil's 2-day visit to Tunisia emphasizes the determination of Lebanon and Tunisia to work together strengthen Arab ranks and solidarity. The communique says that the two countries agree that it is necessary to help Lebanon and give it support in resisting Israeli ambitions, and to back the Palestinian cause under the PLO's leadership.

The communique reasserts President Bourguiba's firm endorsement of the efforts of the Lebanese president, government, and people to consolidate Lebanon's unity, safeguard its independence, and exercise its authority everywhere. Bourguiba expersses hopes that Lebanon will surmount its difficulties and reassume its significant position and distinguished role among the nations and peoples. The joint Lebanese-Tunisian communique states that Israel must withdraw completely from Lebanon in implementation of the Security Council's resolutions.

Before leaving Tunis yesterday, President al-Jumayyil stressed the need for cooperation among Arab states, saying: We hope that the Arabs will make peace with each other because what is happening on the Arab arena at present serves only Israel and imperialism. We seek freedom and liberation, and liberation requires closed ranks. The regrettable thing, President al-Jumayyil adds, is that some are fighting occupation with slogans and demagogy, but what is required is a historic pause.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves Tunis

NC081614 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has left Tunis for Beirut via Paris after holding intensive talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his top aides. The talks focused on the Lebanese issue and its developments. During his meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, President al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that the league will help resolve the Lebanese crisis. According to informed sources, Klibi promised to convey the Lebanese president's views to other Arab leaders so that they may express their opinions and take the necessary steps.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Mubarak

JN081833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1740 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Some informed sources have stated that Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil met with President Mubarak in Cairo and with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] in Tunis before leaving today to go back to Lebanon following a short stopover in Paris.

Regarding his meeting with the Egyptian president, a diplomatic source in Cairo confirmed to REUTER today the report about the Lebanese president's stopover in Cairo on his way to Tunis and that he held a lengthy meeting with President Husni Mubarak. It is to be recalled that the Egyptian president vehemently attacked Damascus last week, emphaizing the need for a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. It is also known that there have been no diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Egypt since the conclusion of the Camp David accords. The meeting between the two had not been confirmed until now, but if it is confrimed, the Lebanese president took a big step to distance himself from Damascus, particularly if the second report is also confirmed, about the meeting between Amin al-Jumayyil and Abu Iyad in Tunis.

This report was leaked by informed Palestinian sources this morning, and Lebanese sources have not denied it. Abu Iyad confirmed this at a press conference this afternoon. His spokesman contacted us by telephone from Tunis this afternoon and told us that Abu Iyad said the following: I met with President Al-Jumayyil. The meeting was of a personal nature. We discussed the renewal of the passports of Palestinians residing in the Gulf and the problems facing Palestine and Lebanon.

Amal Political Bureau Meets, Issues Statement

NC081816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau held its weekly meeting under Minister Nabih Birri today. A number of political, security, and organizational matters were reviewed. The Political Bureau members then issued a statement in which they noted the dangerous level which all aspects of the Lebanese crisis had reached, especially the stifling living conditions threatening the majority of the Lebanese people.

In their statement, the Amal Movement members expressed the belief that the president's frequent trips abroad only exacerbate and complicate the issue. Such visits, the statement noted, are accompanied by propaganda campaigns directed primarily against Syria and its allies. The Political Bureau statement also described the military preparations underway in the eastern area as an attempt to drag the country, especially the Christians, into a battle. The opening of a new airport and the adoption of a series of measures designed to isolate the eastern area from the rest of Lebanon are part of the effort to complete the establishment of a Maronite canton. The statement called for utilizing the Syrian initiative in Lebanon to rescue the country from catastrophe. This initiative is based on the tripartite agreement, which has the approval of the majority of Lebanese people.

Regarding the security of West Beirut, the Political Bureau members emphasized Nabih Birri's declaration of readiness to follow any security plan for Beirut on which all nationalist and Islamic parties could agree. According to the bureau members, swift action is now required if danger is to be averted. The bureau members welcomed last week's calls by nationalist and Islamic parties. They urged all forces to formulate a single concept and solution. They denounced all forms of abduction and murder, as well as the attacks directed against educational and health institutions. Such acts are part of the scheme to fragment and partition Lebanon. The Amal Movement Political Bureau members also speculated on the results achieved at the recent Tokyo summit conference. They regarded the U.S. statements and the European insinuations as part of a new campaign in the wake of the U.S. policy's failure to achieve any progress in its plan for a settlement for the region. The Lebanese people confronted the American forces who entered Lebanon after the Israeli invasion, and they thwarted the 17 May agreement. By cooperating and allying with Syria, they can confront the new American onslaught.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for Talks With Syrians

NC082033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has left Beirut for Damascus to discuss the situation in Lebanon with Syrian officials.

Junblatt Rules Out Solution With Al-Jumayyil

NC080737 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] In an interview with the *DAILY STAR* published today, Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt said that the way out of the political, security, economic, and social deadlock is for all functionaries to agree on getting the country out of its critical situation; he stated that the tripartite agreement remains the principal basis for dialogue.

Replying to a question about the opposition of the Christian majority to the tripartite agreement, Junblatt said: There is no Christian majority. There is Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, and Camille Sham'un. They have thwarted the agreement. The Christian people, and the Muslim people, too, if we can say so, want salvation. They all want salvation but on a clear and sound basis. It is wrong to say that the majority of the Christian people oppose salvation.

On the question of how to attain salvation, Junblatt said: As long as Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, and the isolationist group continue to place their bets on an Israeli military action and on U.S. instructions, there can, I am sorry to say, be no salvation. Asked about the possibility of reaching a solution with Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt stated: In my view, it is difficult to reach a solution with Amin al-Jumayyil, a certain group of his followers, or with the so-called Lebanese Forces school, Samir Ja'ja', Sham'un and Al-Kaslik. This intransigent school sees no need to reform Lebanon's political system, review the distribution of wealth, or give the deprived areas their share.

Junblatt was asked whether the country will be partitioned in the end. He declared: The country is already partitioned one way or another. There is of course East Beirut which exists as a statelet benefiting from the legitimate authority, while here in West Beirut chaos reigns.

On the subject of preparations for a major battle, Junblatt stated: We know beforehand that there is no scope for a solution with Amin al-Jumayyil and the political line and trend he represents. This is because of his links with Israel and the Americans and also because of his party's refusal to accept a political soltuion and reform in Lebanon. They are counting on the fact that Lebanon is only a small country and on an Arab reaction the chief purpose of which is to weaken the national forces in Lebanon and reduce Syria's strength. Solution is impossible. We tried in Geneva, in Lausanne, and in the cabinet. He added: Looking at the matter objectively, it is clear that the battle is coming. We hope it will not come to that, but events are moving toward a battle.

Asked whether the battle will be part of a military solution in the absence of a political solution, the PSP leader replied: I did not say military solution. A battle with a certain regime has been imposed us. This regime is monopolizing and stealing the people's resources. Once again it is allying itself with Israel, and with hostile U.S. policy and forces. On whether he is willing to hold a dialogue with the other party, particularly Amin al-Jumayyil, Junblatt said: No. No dialogue.

Junblatt was asked whether there is tension between him and Syrian officials. He replied: That is just a rumor. There will be no differences and there is, in fact, no dispute between me and Syria. We are in the same trench and, will remain in it against Israel, the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Army, and today's attack by the Arab reaction, which aims to weaken Syria at all levels.

Junblatt added: I advise Amin al-Jumayyil to reside in Switzerland now that he has amassed millions.

Al-Huss Comments on U.S., Western 'Threats'

NC090959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Commenting on the rise in the tone of U.S. and Western threats using the fight against terrorism as a pretext, Minister Salim al-Huss said today: We fear that the object of this rabid campaign is to create an excuse to attack Lebanon and Syria after the attack on Libya. Al-Huss condemned terrorism, saying that no one could countenance attacks on innocent and peaceful people anywhere in the world. Al-Huss added: It is really sad that the U.S. Administration, which has supported and is still supporting Israel in practicing the ugliest forms of terrorism in our country, should itself lead this campaign.

AUB Suspends Classes To Protest Teacher's Abduction

NC081158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] The fate of Nabil Matar, a professor at the American University of Beirut [AUB] who was kidnapped yesterday, is still unknown. The university suspended classes today in protest at his abduction. Teachers, employees, and students of the university took part in a silent procession on the campus to protest the attacks and threats against AUB. The professors assocation also convened a general assembly in the university's West Hall building at 1000 today. Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today received a delegation of AUB students. The delegation demanded that the education minister exert his efforts to secure the release of Dr Matar and to ensure that the university's teachers and students are properly protected.

After the meeting, Minister al-Huss said: I received the delegation of AUB students, who came to express their extreme anger at the kidnapping of Dr Nabil Matar, a distinguished professor of the university. This is one more in a series of attacks on the university, involving the kidnapping of some of its best foreign and Lebanese employees. I add my voice to those of the students and of all those concerned with this great cultural and educational institution, to say that whoever commits such cowardly acts is a traitor working for the enemies of our homeland, society, and mankind. To sabotage AUB, its hospital, and other foreign and local private and government cultural institutions is tantamount to undermining the future of a generation of our young people. It displays utter disregard for our interests, our homeland, and our society. Only an ungodly traitor could be guilty of this.

Austrian Diplomat's Car Stolen in West Beirut

NC081523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Gunmen have stolen the car of the Austrian charge d'affaires in 'Ayn al-Tinah area in West Beirut.

National Resistance Attacks Israeli, Lahd Forces

Intelligence, Lahd Positions Hit

NC081838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] National Resistance fighters attacked an intelligence position of the Israeli enemy and agent Lahd militias in Al-Dallashah today with rockets and machineguns, which caused human and material losses. Resistance fighters also attacked another position at the Kafr Hunah triangle in Jazzin district. The number of casualties could not be determined.

Meanwhile, the National Resitance Front issued a statement that the martyr Mahmud Haydar Fallah group detonated an explosive device as an Israeli enemy patrol was passing on the Marj 'Uyun-Dibbin road this morning. An Israeli truck was burned and those on it were killed or wounded.

Israeli Patrol Attacked

NC091002 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A group of the national resistance movement detonated an explosive device at 0430 when a patrol of the Israeli occupation forces was traveling along the ('Ayn Mas'ad-Yarin) main road. A half-track was destroyed and its crew killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses report that an occupation forces helicopter was seen evacuating the casualties to the occupied Arab territory.

ASL Foils Infiltration Attempt, Two Killed

JN081128 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Day by day, the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] proves its strength and military ability to entrench security in the region where it is present through successfully confronting all sabotage operations aimed at provoking unrest in the border zone as well as through striking strongly in response to these operations.

After foiling several infiltration attempts last week and at the beginning of this week, on all fronts, particularly in the Hasbayya area, the ASL also succeeded at dawn today in foiling an infiltration attempt by a large group of saboteurs against the ASL center in (Shuqayf al-Naml) in the Al-Tiri area of Bint Jubayl. The center elements discovered the group during the attempt, clashed with it, and forced it to withdraw. The center elements then staged a large-scale combing operation of the area following the saboteurs' retreat. They found several weapons in the area, including machineguns, personal weapons, (lo) rockets, and RPG's. Security sources have said that the clash resulted in the killing of two saboteurs and wounding a large number of them.

Further on Recent Syrian Military Activities

Reconnaissance Flights Over Al-Biqa'

NC081133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1122 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Syrian MIG warplanes have flown reconnaissance sorties over the Al-Biqa' region.

Check-Points on Roads Increased

C081712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Press reports indicate that the number of Syrian Army and police check-points set up on the highway between Judayyat Yabus on the Lebanese border and the approaches to Damascus now total 16. This is part of the attempt by Syrian authorities to contain the aggravating security unrest in Syria.

Former Red Knights Commander Al-Khatib Killed

NC080939 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Security reports say that Attorney Nasib 'Abd al-Ghani al-Khatib and three of his companions were killed last night. They were riding in Al-Khatib's Cadillac no. 479239 on the Al-Namliyah bridge in the Al-Mudayrij area, which is under direct Syrian control. According to information available to Radio Free Lebanon, Nasib al-Khatib was a founder member of what was previously called the National Confrontation Front. The other founders were Deputy Talal al-Mir'ibi, Suhayl Hamadah, and 'Ali 'Id. Syria established and initially patronized this front, which later became the present Arab Democratic Party. Al-Khatib was a member of the party's command. He was in charge of the party's military wing, known as the Red Knights, for some time. He was known to have good relations with the pro-'Arafat group in the PLO despite the differences between 'Arafat and Syria. This enraged the Syrians. However, mediation efforts by 'Ali 'Id and Suhayl Hamadah resulted in Al-Khatib's return to the Arab Democratic Party for a while. Soon after, Al-Khatib left for London, where he remained in touch with the PLO chairman until his recent return to Beirut.

Army Statement on Officer's Abduction, Death

NC081430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement issued by the Army Command Guidance Directorate on 8 May]

[Text] Major Ibrahim Khalil al-Far, a member of the Beirut area command, was abducted and physically liquidated this morning. This act was part of a premeditated plot to frustrate the hopes which Beirut citizens pin on their army. The threads of this plot have been revealed by the assassination of Major Amin Qasim, the abduction of Captain Riyad Dughan, and today's murder of Major Ibrahim al-Far.

Major al-Far left his house in Burj Abu Haydar at approximately 0900 this morning. He was kidnapped by seven gunmen in two cars and taken to Hawd al-Wilayah. His body, riddled by several bullets, was later found in the Normandy area and taken to the American University hospital. Information and facts are now being gathered. When the investigation is completed, the Army Command will announce the details of the incident and those responsible for it. In this way leaders and citizens will become aware of the objectives behind this plot.

Army Repulses Infiltration Attempt in Al-Matn

NC090640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] At 0615 this morning, the Lebanese Army repulsed a leftist attempt to infiltrate its ranks in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah under cover of a 20-minute barrage of artillery and rocket shelling. According to available reports, four of the infiltrators were killed or wounded.

Clashes Reported in Upper Al-Matn, East Sidon

Rocket, Artillery Shellings Cited

NC081739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to security sources, clashes involving the use of automatic weapons, rockets, and artillery took place on the Shrin, Al-Zighrin, and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat lines in upper Al-Matn at 1600 today. Meanwhile, acute tension is prevailing on the East Sidon front following violent clashes that began at 0800 today, when the positions of the Popular Liberation Army came under fire from agent Lahd militia artillery. When the Popular Liberation Army returned fire, clashes involving all types of weapons took place and continued until noon.

'Fierce' Clashes 'Raging'

NC090629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in the capital and the southern suburb, following intermittent fire during the night. The situation in Upper al-Matn became tense this morning. Fierce clashes, involving the use of various types of weapons, are raging there.

Roads [illegible] Eastern Areas Closed 1800-0600 Daily

NC08[illegible]26 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to a security report, the persons manning the Monteverde roadblock will close the Beirut-Zahlah road from 1800 to 0600 starting today. Therefore, all roads leading east, from the Al-Barbarah roadblock in the north, up to Kafr Shima and Al-Kafa'at in the south, and the Monteverde in the east, were closed simultaneously, including the crossings between the two sectors of the capital.

London Embassy Denies Terrorist Links

JN082005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London, Bonn, Berlin, 8 May (SANA) — The Syrian Embassy in London today issued a statement categorically denying any involvement in or knowledge of alleged terrorist activities on British territory, especially with regard to the incident at Heathrow Airport on 17 April. The statement said that the embassy believes that the escalation of the intensified international smear campaign against Syria is intended to justify a joint U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria.

Dr Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador in Berlin and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps in the GDR, has refuted the false allegations and accusations which were disseminated by some media organs in West Berlin aimed at linking Syria's name with the bomb attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin. In a statement to KUNA, Syrian Ambassador in Bonn Shutaywi Sayfu said that the rumors about the involvement of the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin with the bombing incidents in West Berlin were unfounded and mere lies. Sayfu affirmed that the premeditated intentions behind such false reports are obvious and are merely intended to harm Syria's reputation.

Several official German circles expressed doubts about the authenticity of West German statements on Syria's involvement in the bomb attack on the Arab-German society office. The female lawyer defending Ahmad Nawwaf Hafi, the man accused in this case, said that she could not get in touch with her client, who had told her on several occasions that he was being subjected to tremendous pressure by U.S. central intelligence men and other intelligence men and that he felt he was being threatened. The lawyer explained that had the West German security authorities had the smallest clear piece of evidence they would have announced it because there would be no reason to conceal it.

Embassy Statement Issued

LD081647 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1558 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Syrian Embassy in London today issued a statement "categorically denying" any involvement in terrorist activities on British soil, including last month's attempted planting of a time-bomb on an El Al flight at Heathrow airport. The statement came in the wake of a report that Britain has asked the Syrian ambassador to waive diplomatic immunity so an embassy official can be questioned about the Heathrow bomb. Diplomatic sources said no clear answer has yet been given by the Syrians, who made no mention of the request in their statement.

The statement to the PRESS ASSOCIATION said: "The embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic categorically denies any knowledge of, or involvement in alleged terrorist activities on British soil, and in particular the incident at Heathrow airport on 17 April, 1986. The embassy has so far refrained from responding to stories in the media on this subject, because it does not wish to interfere with the investigations by the British security authorities into this matter. We are glad to state, however, that we offered our cooperation to the British authorities in their inquiries, firstly because we have nothing to hide, and secondly because we are anxious to maintain the friendly relations with Britain. In view of the mounting media pressure on this embassy, we reserve our right to make further statements as the case develops, especially as it is becoming increasingly evident that Syria is the target of an orchestrated international smear campaign intended to justify Israeli and American military action against us."

An embassy spokesman declined to add to the statement, or comment on the report that Britain has asked the Syrian ambassador to waive diplomatic immunity. Such a request would need to be considered by the Syrian Government in Damascus, and observers feel the Syrians are unlikely to say "yes" although they could withdraw the official.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe could also expel the man. The Israeli jumbo jet bomb attempt was raised in recent talks with the Syrian ambassador at the Foreign Office.

Scotland Yard said investigations into the El Al bomb attempt were continuing. "We are not prepared to discuss it further," a spokeswoman added.

GDR Ambassador Denies Embassy Role in Berlin Bombing

LD081921 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR gave a press conference in Berlin this afternoon. This was occasioned by the allegations of various Western media and also of two Jordanians arrested in West Berlin that the explosive attack on the Kreuzberg office of the German-Arab society was perpetrated with a bomb supplied to them through the Syrian Embassy in the GDR. Ambassador Dr Faysal Summaq gave a statement on this.

Dr Summaq said the Syrian Embassy is deeply displeased by these assertions. The embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with that explosive device. This is also true in the case of every individual colleague at his embassy. However, now that the name of the embassy has been mentioned, Syria had lodged a demand through diplomatic channels that it be involved in the investigations of that attack. Admittedly there was no answer to this demand. Ambassador Dr Summaq went on to stress the fact that Syria rejects terrorism in all its forms. This is true both of the state terrorism practised principally by the United States and Israel, and also of all acts of terrorism directed against totally uninvolved, innocent persons at any place in the world. Moreover, May 8th, with its associations with such places as Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald, is also a day on which to remember the terrorism practised by Israel [illegible] concentration camps such as Ansar, or massacres such as those in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

As for the attack on the German-Arab society in West Berlin and the people behind it, it is worth asking the question: Whom did this attack benefit? What would Syria have gained from an attack on this society, with which it maintains good contacts? And why should Syria put under strain and endanger its relations with the GDR, characterized as they are by deep friendship, by misusing the presence of its diplomats on the territory of the GDR for actions of this kind? Is not such a campaign of more benefit only to those who regard Syria as an obstacle to the realization of their imperialistic plans in the Near East, and who in most recent times have been uttering open threats against Syria as, for example, the U.S. President did immediately after the conclusion of the Tokyo summit conference of Western heads of state and government?

In answer to a question from a Greek correspondent, Ambassador Summaq said that the very building of the former German Reichstag, which is within sight of his embassy, recalls what purpose the Hitler fascists in former times had used a fire at the Reichstag and also a Van der Lubbe [the supposed Reichstag arsonist].Anyone requiring a pretext for provocation will certainly also find one or two agents provocateur for it. If one reflects upon this, a conclusion about the people behind such actions can be drawn.

Ambassador Summaq continued that the United States is, it is known, a major power, and that carries with it principally a responsibility for the safeguarding of peace. The United States should finally accept this responsibility.

U.S. Threats, Accusations 'Act of Terrorism'

JN081411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. insistence on escalating aggression and conflicts on earth is unprecedented. The scenes played out by the United States before the international community regarding its concepts, policies, and decisions are aggressive, serious, and delusive scenes these scenes lack credibility and have the colors of Zionism and fascism. These aggressive U.S. scenes are repeated every day. They are characterized by provocation and bad intentions against us in this very important and sensitive region. These aggressive U.S. scenes appear every day in comments and statements issued by the U.S. authorities and circles close to these authorities as if the world has become a fertile region to receive the U.S. vituperations, delusions, and interpretations of war and peace issues. What is taking place is a serious invasion peddling serious ideas which threaten mankind's security and safety and pose dangers to several regions, territories, and peoples. The United States has given this invasion a new title, namely, international terrorism. It is a changing title for the U.S. hegemony in the world, a policy which began with the end of World War II. If we scrutinize recent history, we will realize that the United States is the last one to have the right to raise the slogan of combating terrorism or to joint those states which combat terrorism. We in this region were the first to raise the slogan of combating terrorism. We were the first people who carried arms and fought and are still fighting against terrorism. We have suffered and are still suffering from Zionist terrorism and terrorists. We have lost thousands of Arab citizens as a result of terrorism. Our graveyards are full of martyrs who fell while fighting a terrorist, fascist, Nazi, and expansionist enemy which adopted terrorism as a principle, policy, and objective.

The most hideous form of terrorism is represented by the Zionist occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories. Terrorism comes out of the U.S. guns and planes which the Zionists use against Arab children, youth, and women inside and outside the occupied territories. Terrorism can never be carried out by a nation such as ours which has greatly contributed to building the edifice of many great civilizations on earth.

What the U.S. Administration is carrying out these days is a fierce war against the Arab nation's safety, stability, and tranquility. The United States does not fight international terrorism. It is fighting the kind of peace which it does not want and against all those who oppose this kind of peace. In fact, the United States fights those who struggle for and defend their rights and land. These are the facts of the scenes played out these days in the U.S. interpretations of world issues and problems. The issue is not that of terrorism, as Washington claims. It is the issue of concern over the fate of U.S. hegemony, a concern over the fate of the fascist and expansionist Zionism, and a concern over the growing liberation movements in the world. As long as we are fighting the fascist and expansionist terrorists and terrorism, we view the U.S. threats to and accusations of Syria as an act of terrorism which we will resist and confront to defend our destiny and future because we have a just cause recognized by international laws and resolutions.

'Most' Terrorist Plots Discovered, Arrests Made

GF091030 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that Syrian authorities have discovered most of the terrorist plots which were to be carried out in a number of Syrian areas and have arrested elements of the group which was assigned to carry out these plots. The newspaper reports today that the confessions of these elements will be broadcast on television and radio, and will be published in the press in order to expose those parties masterminding these plots which are part of the preparations for possible Israeli aggression against Syria. The newspaper adds that these elements have made wide confessions regarding the places in which they were trained and amounts which they have been paid.

Political sources have disclosed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the number of Syrian checkpoints along the road through the Syrian-Lebanese border has been increased in order to prevent the entry of food commodities and supplies from Lebanon in implementation of the new economic policy which the Syrian Government has adopted. Military information indicates that these checkpoints are related to the security measures the Syrian leadership took after the series of recent explosions.

Al-Na'ib Meets Libyan, Iranian Officials

JN081310 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 May (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received 'Abd al-Qadir al-Urfali, charge d'affaires of the Libyan liaison office in Damascus. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the state of affairs in the Arab arena and the incessant imperialist U.S. threats to Libya and the Arab nation. Al-Na'ib also received Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Mahmud Hashemi today. Talks dealt with the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

President al-Asad Receives DPRK's Yang Hyong-sop

JN081034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and his delegation at 1145 today. Attending the meeting were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the DPRK ambassador in Damascus. Hyong-sop conveyed to the president the greetings of President Kim Il-Song. The president asked Hyong-sop to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il-song and the friendly Korean people. Talks revolved around the international situation, the Middle East developments, and bilateral relations.

Khaddam Confers With Canadian Official

JN081022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Mark Brown, Canadian under secretary of state for external affairs, at 0930 today. Attending the meeting were the Canadian ambassador in Damascus and Dr 'Isam al-Hayani, director of the Foreign Ministry Expatriates department. Talks revolved around the current international situation and the situation in the Middle East.

Al-Asad Meets Arab Lawyers Delegation

JN081846 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation from the standing bureau of the Federation of Arab Lawyers at 1315 today comprising General Secretary Faruq Abu 'Isa, President Ahmad al-Khawjah, the doyen of Egyptian lawyers, and Assistant Secretaries General 'Ammar ibn Tumi, Zuhayr al-Maydani, 'Adnan al-Jisr, Muhammad 'Alwan, Muhammad al-Sahili, and Muhammad Sabri Murdi. The meeting was attended by Nur al-Din al-Habbal, the doyen of Syrian lawyers.

Talks revolved around the situation in the Arab homeland in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, Israel's expansionist schemes, U.S. aspirations to dominate the region, and the role of Arab organizations in the current stage of pan-Arab struggle.

The delegation members expressed great appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands, courageous confrontation of the Arab nation's enemies, rejection of capitulationist and liquidatory solutions, and adherence to the objective of liberating the occupied Arab territory and regaining the usurped Arab rights.

The president affirmed to the delegation of the standing bureau of the Federation of Arab Lawyers that Syria's stands are principled and there will be no retreat from them regardless of the sacrifices involved. He affirmed that acts of terror will not work with Syria, which is determined to resist the imposition of Zionist solutions, all forms of imperialist hegemony, and the schemes of Zionist expansion on Arab land.

The president said that Syria is confident and optimistic about the future because in its battle against imperialism and Zionism, Syria depends on its intrinsic forces, its masses' readiness to offer sacrifices, the pan-Arab feeling of the Arab masses, and on the forces of freedom and peace in the world. These resources are not easily defeated when they defend a just cause such as the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation.

Vice President Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah received the members of the standing bureau of Arab lawyers this morning together with the doyen of lawyers in the country. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and Syria's pan-Arab role.

Reportage, Comment on Possibility of Clash With Syria

Jerusalem Cites CBS

TA090524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Israel is preparing a major military strike against Syria in retaliation for an alleged Syrian attempt to blow up an El Al airliner. This is according to CBS television, quoting American and Western European intelligence experts.

There has been no response yet from Jerusalem to the CBS report, but official sources in Jerusalem say there are no signs of Syrian aggressive tendencies toward Israel in recent days. The Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent quotes political sources as saying they are continuing to follow developments in Syria which, due to its internal situation, could deteriorate rapidly.

Peres Warns Syria

TA081217 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1145 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres has warned the Syrian president against any adventures in light of the president's domestic situation in Syria. Shim‘on Peres was speaking today before the Labor Party's Moshavim Movement District Council. Peres lauded Soviet caution in the U.S.-Libyan affair. This was reported by our correspondent ‘Ezra Yanuv.

Says Confrontation Not Imminent

TA091200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres says Israel has no intention of attacking Syria and he sees no immediate indications that the Syrians are about to attack Israel. Prime Minister Peres was reacting to recent reports of increased tension. Peres was interviewed this morning by David Essing in an interview to be broadcast on Independence Day.

[Begin recording] [Essing] There are reports from time to time that the heat is increasing between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Are Israel and Syria on a collision course? Is war inevitable between Israel and Syria at some time in the future?

[Peres] Not necessarily. You know, there are situations where reports may create facts. I wouldn't like this to happen between Syria and ourselves. I can say with clarity that Israel doesn't have any intention to attack Syria, and, to the best of my knowledge, we don't have indications that the Syrians are going to attack Israel next morning. Talking about Syria, one must see the two faces of the Syrian foreign policy. One is her very deep engagement in international terror, and she will have to make up her mind if she wants to be recognized as next to Libya in her central role supporting international terror. Then, I believe, on the Syrian-Israeli relations, there were a great deal of alarming reports, which I would suggest to calm them down and have at least a de-escalation in the rhetoric between the countries. But judging cooly, I can't see immediate indications for a Syrian attack upon us and, as I have said, the Israeli position is clear. We don't have any intentions to attack the Syrians.

By the way, one must remember that the gentleman who spreads rumors very intensively is Mr ‘Arafat. I believe he has sent some alarming reports to many Arab countries, as though Israel were going to attack Syria this morning. This morning — I mean a week ago, 2 weeks ago, 3 weeks ago. And, finally, when the morning was over and no attack took place, he spread the story that the Russians intervened and convinced us not to do so. Now, can I say again very clearly, we didn't intend to attack and we didn't get any messages from the Soviets, from Soviet Russia. So the whole thing is, was born in a cradle of bluff and it died as well in a tomb of a bluff.

[Essing] But Syria was involved in the attempt to put a bomb on the El Al airliner in London.

[Peres] Well, I said it, that there are two faces to Syrian foreign policy. One, which is real — international terror — and the Syrians apparently thought that they could get away with murder, but now they'll have to face a very real and clear challenge. Are they going to remain a land from which terror will spread in the future, or are they going to exclude themselves from this very dangerous club of international terrorism? [end recording]

Syrians on ‘Constant Alert’

TA091131 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the Syrians have been on a constant alert since the downing of their aircraft last year. Given these circumstances, the chief of staff emphasized, the Syrians are better prepared for the possibility of war. Let us hear an excerpt of remarks Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi made a short while ago at a news conference.

[Begin Levi recording] When they are prepared for the possibility of an American attack, as the Syrians have put it, all their units are in a greater state of alert, and the transition from this state of readiness to an actual initiation of operations is easier both technically and psychologically. The situation called an atmosphere of war undoubtedly has some effect. Add to this the background of the seven terrorist acts that recently took place, some of which were very grave not only in terms of casualties but also because they occurred almost simultaneously. If one takes the Syrian economic situation into account, one can easily come up with a host of reasons why they would be prevented from launching offensive operations or belligerent acts. One could also argue that the time is wrong or at least highly unreasonable. But on the other hand, one can list a variety of reasons why this could lead the Syrians to say: Well, if this is going to be the situation anyway, then let us go ahead and launch a war. [end recording]

The chief of staff's remarks on Syria were brought by our military correspondent Gay Zohar. It seems the Syrians are in aconstant state of alert.

'No Signs of Tension' Seen

TA082008 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] This evening military sources said there are no signs of tension along the Israeli-Syrian border in the Golan Heights. There has not been any change in the Syrian forces' deployment. Our correspondent on military affairs Moshe Shlonsky comments that there has not been any reinforcement on the Israeli side, either.

This evening Jerusalem political sources said Israel has not initiated any propaganda campaign against Syria regarding its involvement in international terrorism.

No Syrian Aggression Seen

TA090638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 May 86

[Studio talk between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and announcer David Grossman — live]

[Text][Grossman] This morning's unnerving news seems to come from the same reports that attempt to set our minds at ease: In Kiev we have again been told that the fire in the nuclear power plant has been extinguished, and in Israel we have constantly been hearing calming reports that there is absolutely no tension in the north. These announcements have been issued in light of worrying reports from overseas.

Good Morning, Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Grossman] Is there or isn't there new tension along the Syrian border?

[Schiffer] According to the latest reports we have gathered from authoritative political sources, there are no actual signs of aggressive Syrian intentions against Israel. The political sources expressed the desire that in order to counteract abundance of remarks and declarations made over the past few days from each and every angle, there be fresh, moderate statements.

[Grossman] Who would be interested in causing a flare-up of this tension with words?

[Schiffer] Over the past few months the Syrian issue has featured in the background to events in Israel, and the political echelon has been having many consultations, trying to determine where Syria is heading. After these discussions, messages on this matter have been conveyed from Israel to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad via the Americans. These messages were necessary because there were real indications — as reported by foreign and other sources — of certain Syrian military preparations in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. However, to the best of our knowledge, right now there are no signs to confirm this. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said a number of times recently that statements on this issue should be moderate and restrained, although events in Syria — in light of its serious economic situation — should be followed closely, as the situation could lead Syrian policymakers to reach certain decisions to divert public attention from the dire economic predicament. Besides, and this should be emphasized, the Syrians could certainly also misread the Israeli agenda, and this could be the background for Syrian claims that Israel is planning to attack it.

[Grossman] In other words, the name of the game is restraint. On another matter, you reported this morning that Cyprus is about to release the Palestinian terrorists who killed the three Israeli yachtsmen in Larnaca. Can Israel foil this attempt?

[Schiffer] Israel has already launched extensive political activity in this regard. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has appealed to the U.S. Administration, and the minister in the Israeli Embassy also conferred with administration officials. Israel is currently trying to apply pressure, through the United States, on the Cyprus Government to refrain from releasing the killers of the Israelis in Larnaca. Jerusalem got word from open and other sources that the Cyprus Government has been engaged in negotiations with PLO leaders that would allow the murderers of the Israelis in Larnaca to be released in exchange for two Cypriots detained by Hizballah in Beirut, and that the PLO leaders promised to release them if the Palestinians who killed the Israeli were released. Israel has been trying to prevent this move from taking place, with the help of the United States.

[Grossman] Do you believe this effort will be successful?

[Schiffer] The effort has only just begun, and is being held in the political framework. One can only hope.

[Grossman] Finally, a wide-ranging information campaign has been under way in Israel on the Waldheim affair, while Israel's ambassador to Austria has been playing a totally different tune on the matter.

[Schiffer] It is almost common knowledge that the Israeli ambassador to Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, has been conducting a campaign against the policy of some policymakers in Jerusalem on the Waldheim affair. Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur began his campaign in cables sent to the Foreign Ministry, while over the past few days he has been continuing it in telephone conversations with his associates and various personages in Israel. He has stated that the World Jewish Congress has embroiled Israel in the Waldheim affair and may have thus contributed to Waldheim's election. Ambassador Elitzur cannot understand why Israel does not plan to replace him or send another ambassador if Waldheim is elected, because even if there is no new ambassador, Elitzur himself, will have to shake hands with the new president.

In talks with people here in Israel, Ambassador Elitzur has praised Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' approach, which has called for an examination of the issues before reacting, and which has seriously criticized the positions expressed by the foreign minister and other Foreign Ministry officials.

[Grossman] Thank you very much, Shim'on Schiffer.

Poll on Possibility of War

TA090922 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] A third of the Israeli public believes there is a possibility of a war with Syria, and approximately 20 percent "do not know" if such a war is imminent. This emerges from a nationwide opinion poll conducted by PORI [Public Opinion Research Institute] and commissioned by *HA'ARETZ.*

To the question "Do you think a war with Syria could erupt within the next year?" 32.9 percent responded in the affirmative while 4.1 percent said that it is "possible" a war with Syria will break out.

Of those polled, 41.3 percent did not consider war with Syria a reasonable and imminent possibility, while 21.7 percent said they "did not know" whether a war with Syria would erupt within the next year.

The poll was conducted on a representative nationwide sample of 1,200 men and women, who were interviewed individually.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

TA091041 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] No unusual movement was noted on either side of the Golan Heights border yesterday. There was also no movement of Syrian forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. No Syrian reinforcements are visible on the front line, and there is no evidence of the Syrian Army being deployed for an attack. Nevertheless, tension between Israel and Syria has increased in the past few weeks and has just reached a peak.

The tension apparently stems from a Syrian fear that Israel is about to complete what the United States started in Libya. Judging by remarks made by Syrian politicians, including President al-Asad, and by articles published in Arab newspapers under the title: "War Against Countries That Support and Conduct Terrorism," it appears that the Syrians believe U.S.-Israeli cooperation exists.

The Syrians apparently believe that this objective — the war against terrorism — is only a cover-up for U.S.-Israeli efforts to change conditions in the region in order to weaken those countries that oppose the peace process, such as Libya, Syria, and Iran, and to enable Egypt and Jordan to act without fear. Damascus apparently believes that Israel and the United States have agreed on a distribution of tasks: The Americans will deal with Libya, while Israel will handle Syria. The Syrians are led to this conclusion by, among other things, Israel's aggressive statements emphasizing Syria's responsibility for several serious attacks in Europe during the past few months.

In anticipation of the Israeli attack feared by the Syrians, President Hafiz al-Asad went to Jordan this week. The main goal of the trip was to try to get Husayn to defend the vulnerable southern section of the Golan Heights.

Of course it is possible that the Syrians are planning something, and that the conspicuous calm along the lines of contact with Israel is a trick to mislead the enemy, since the Syrian Army can easily and within several hours launch a war from its permanent military camps, most of which lie on the Golan Heights and in Lebanon. However, as things stand at the moment, the Syrians' fear of an Israeli attack overrides any plans to launch a similar attack against Israel.

USSR Delegation Arrives, Comments on Chernobyl

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron broadcasts from the Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

The head of the delegation, (Arnold Mary), is a member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and he added that 204 people are now hospitalized in Moscow, 18 of whom are in critical condition.

Another question concerned the Waldheim affair: How do the Soviets feel about him? (Mary) said he cannot characterize Waldheim. He said he remembers that as UN secretary general Waldheim's policy was sound, but added it should be checked whether Waldheim was one of the criminals or one of those dragged after them.

Syrian 'Commandos' Captured in Lebanon To Be Tried

TA081616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Ten Syrian commandos who were captured in southern Lebanon are to be brought to trial in the Lod military court next month. They will be accused of bearing arms and attempts to attack the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. The 10 were part of a group of Syrian Army personnel who joined Jibril's Popular Front. They surrendered at the end of a battle with the IDF and the ASL. Three of the terrorists were killed in the battle.

IDF's Shomron Says Syria Increasing Control of Lebanon

TA081041 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1027 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Syria is slowly but surely taking control of Lebanon, and this process may pose a threat in the future. This was said today by Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron. The Syrians are building a large army, but at present the IDF is capable of fighting and winning a war against them.

The deputy chief of staff also said that the Syrians are currently isolated, and know that on their own they do not pose a threat to Israel's continued existence. Maj Gen Shomron was speaking at a conference held by the Digital Computer Company.

Further on Shomron Remarks

TA081716 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron has said that Syria is gradually and consistently taking over control of Lebanon and this process may be a threat in the future. He said the Syrians are building up a large army, but the IDF is currently capable of coping with it and winning in a war with them. Maj Gen Shomron thinks the Syrians are isolated and they understand that on their own they are not a threat to Israel's existence. Maj Gen Shomron was speaking to those attending the Digital Computer Company's conference.

[Begin Shomron recording] We believe, and we also believe that they understand this, that they on their own, Syria on its own, cannot confront us with a genuine threat to our existence. The IDF will be able to win a war and, in accordance with its aims, beat Syria on its own. However, such a large military force creates a threat per se. And there are very many grey areas. The Syrians are slowly but consistently taking over control of Lebanon, which could become a neighboring state — if one can call Lebanon a state — which is a neighbor which will also constitute a threat in the north. [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] The deputy chief of staff also said that Arab countries are now in the process of building up their strength but they are currently not very much concerned with us. In order to cope with this potential, if this should become necessary, Maj Gen Shomron said, we must develop the qualitative-technological side of the IDF within the framework of the budgetary cuts. The State of Israel, he said, has reached the limits of the resources it can allocate to security.

[Begin Shomron recording] I assume that there will always be arguments about whether or not to cut the defense budget at all. You can take it that it has been cut extensively. We can simply say that great resources have also been lost. Above and beyond the direct cut, we are also losing the ability to continue with projects which are very important. [end recording]

Peres on Terrorism, Mideast, Relations With Italy

AU081544 Rome ANSA in English 1227 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, May 8 — Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres, in an exclusive interview pulished here today by *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, touched on such wide-ranging issues as international terrorism, the Palestinian problem, Italian-Israeli relations, the outlook for negotiations with Jordan, and a scheme to provide economic aid, financed by the West, to mideastern countries.

The danger of terrorism finally received international recognition at the Tokyo summit and we are witnessing a general mobilization in the free world, chief victim of this terror, against this phenomenon, he said. The Americans are leading the struggle and cannot allow themselves to fail, he said.

"The Libyans use the weapon of terror with cynicism and in the light of day". "They have spent billions of dollars to finance the international of terror and have backed all the terrorist organizations on the planet", he continued. "Syria" he said, "is a bit more cautious", it moves by night and does not have the same kind of money as the Libyans. "Nevertheless, I feel that Syria and Iran will have to learn the lessons and stop it," Peres told the interviewer.

In his view, the Palestinian problem is not the cause of terrorism but its product.

As to strains in relations beween Italy and Israel (stemming from the Israeli bombing of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Headquarters in Tunis and the handling of the Achille Lauro hijacking affair), Peres claimed that all misunderstandings have been cleared up.

"Several Italian friends" have understood that the promises made them by PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat to the effect that he would recognize U.N. resolutions, among other things, admit the right of Israel to exist, were merely empty words, he said.

Peace can only be made with enemies ready to make peace, he said. With enemies who want war and terrorism, peace is impossible, he went on.

He insisted that both Israel and the king of Jordan share the view that 'Arafat is "incapable" of conducting peace talks.

King Husayn of Jordan is seeking interlocutors among Palestinian ranks, Peres went on. He said that Husayn had had the impression that the PLO stood ready to recognize un Resolutions 242 and 338 and that the Palestinians were in accord with the idea of a confederation, but the king came to realize that he was mistaken and is now seeking to recoup time and effort lost.

In another part of the interview, Peres said the economic crisis caused by the drop in oil prices threatened the survivial of many governments in the Middle East.

The prospects for peace and stability there are tied to the economic recovery of those states, he said.

The concept is a simple one, he went on. The Western industrialized societies that have benefited from the plunge in oil prices should invest a small part of thier enormous savings to hsore up the economies and political and social infrastructures of the hardest-hit states.

Peres Adamant on Refugee Transfer to Tall al-Sultan

TA090956 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 86 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpts] "The Cabinet reached a decision on the transfer of Canada Camp refugees from the Egyptian to the Israeli side, to Tall al-Sultan, and as long as no Cabinet minister appeals this decision, it will be implemented in full." This was said by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his first reaction to the problem of the Canada Camp refugees and the dispute over the matter.

In a talk with the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent during a visit to Beersheba, the prime minister said he had received a letter from Nisim Zvili of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department in which Zvili suggests that the settlement of Nezarim be moved and that the Canada Camp refugees be settled there in its place.

Yesterday a second group of family members from among the Canada Camp refugees arrived at Tall al-Sultan. The group was accompanied by an Egyptian army officer. They toured the site and then returned to Egyptian territory. It has been learned that this group also expressed satisfaction with Tall al-Sultan. A Civilian Administration source said that the next group will arrive in 2 weeks.

Mubarak Promises Summit After Tabah Compromise

TA081122 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May p 5

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has again promised that a summit meeting between himself and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be held immediately after the Tabah arbitral compromiseis signed.

The Egyptian pledge was conveyed to the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry via the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv and by Western diplomats who have recently met with Mubarak.

The Tabah talks will probably resume next week, when the delegation of Egyptian officials dealing with the matter is scheduled to arrive in Israel. This was agreed upon in contacts that have been held over the last few days.

Violent Factional Clashes Reported in Gaza

TA081848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Several clashes have taken place in the Gaza Strip lately between radical clergymen and leftists. Last night a lecturer at the Islamic University was stabbed and some of those close to the Muslim Brotherhood Movement were beaten. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports.

[Begin recording] It is difficult to point to a single event which triggered the latest wave of violence in Gaza. The reasons too are not sufficiently clear, although the hostilities date back a long while. What is clear is that the violence between the leftists' supporters and the Muslim brothers is increasing, and the town's leaders are afraid of bloodshed. Last night anonymous people attacked the houses of some of the leftists in the northern Gaza Strip. They entered the houses equipped with clubs and iron bars and beat the people in the houses. Some of those beaten needed medical treatment, including an Islamic University teacher who was stabbed in the chest.

The Islamic University was apparently the focus of tension: A conflict between female students belonging to the factions against the background of the university's demand to remove some girls from classes. The female students quarrelled and the males intervened later. In the course of the scuffles one of the girls had a finger cut off, the face of another was mutilated with cuts, and beatings were a daily occurrence.

Last night the Muslim Brotherhood members close to the Islamic (Mujjama')[not further identified]struck back. They were apparently the ones who burst into the houses. The violent incident aroused the concern of the Gaza leaders. They remember the violent demonstration of the Muslim brothers in Gaza a few years ago, they well remember how a casino in the center of Gaza was set on fire and burned, and how Muslim extremists attacked the center of the Red Crescent Organization headed by the left-wing Dr Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi.

The heads of the nationalistic organizations convened yesterday and called on the population to refrain from violence and to maintain national unity so as to prevent bloodshed and damage to the Palestinian cause. They also expressed astonishment at the fact that such acts can take place under the very nose of the Israeli administration. We were told by the Civilian Administration that Gaza residents should first file complaints of assault with the police before complaining to the media. Each complaint will be dealt with, we were promised. [end recording]

IDF Force Kills 2 'Terrorists' in S. Lebanon

TA081801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] At the beginning of this week an IDF force killed two terrorists in the eastern sector of the security zone in southern Lebanon. This is announced by the IDF spokesman. Our forces sustained no casualties. The force identified the terrorists early Sunday morning and opened fire in their direction. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition belts, and hand grenades were found near their bodies.

Polish Army Unit May Join UNIFIL Force in Lebanon

TA081816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Polish Army unit may shortly join the UNIFIL force and serve on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that deliberations on this issue have been acclerated lately, in the wake of France's decision to pull its unit out of southern Lebanon. The matter was raised in talks which the defense minister held in New York with the UN under secretary general. In the past, Israel objected to having units from countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations with it stationed on its border. However, now that relations between Israel and Poland are possible, Israel has changed its position.

Peres Receives Message From Liberia's Doe

TA081327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres received the speaker of the Liberian Parliament in his office today. The visitor conveyed to the prime minister a message from Liberian leader Samuel Doe, which includes proposals for cooperation in the use of mineral resources in Liberia.

Jerusalem 'Circles' Assess Husayn-Al-Asad Talks

TA070714 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
7 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem still does not have sufficient information to assess the Al-Asad-Husayn meeting in Amman that ended yesterday. However, political sources have noted that they have no doubt that Husayn left all the options open and did not consent to any political or military move that would tie his hands and prevent him from pursuing the separate move with Israel.

The political circles noted that President al-Asad's primary goals in meeting with Husayn were to try to steer him away from the path of negotiations with Israel and cooperation with Egypt and bring him closer to Syria's position on an international conference under superpower aegis. Another goal was to try to further erode the status of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

It was also stated that "it would make no sense at all" for Jordan to allow Soviet missiles to be deployed on its soil, if this was indeed Al-Asad's aim.

AL-FAJR Editorial

TA072050 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
6 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Al-Asad's Visit to Amman"]

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and his meeting with King Husayn in Amman is not merely a courtesy call in response to King Husayn's previous visit to Damascus a few months ago.

A great deal has been said about this visit before it took place and a lot will probably be said now that it has occurred, particularly after Jordan suspended political coordination with the PLO at a time when, following a long break between the PLO and Damascus, the possibilities of a Palestinian-Syrian meeting have been revived. Is there any relationship between the two trends?

The answer to this question is derived from an interpretation of the current inter-Arab relations, or more specifically from the reality of the existing Arab axes whose hostility was demonstrated recently with the failure of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes.

This "interpretation" holds that Jordan maintains excellent relations with Iraq and Egypt, and in contrast it holds that the relations between Damascus and Iraq are as bad as they can possibly be. This is the line on which Hafiz al-Asad stands beside Iran in its continuing aggression against the Iraqi people. However, relations with Egypt are in a state of complete rupture.

With regard to the Palestinian level we find that the PLO's relations with Egypt and Iraq have improved considerably in the recent period, and are expected to improve with Syria at a time when the suspension of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination shows itself to be a sign of the present stagnant or extremely delicate Palestinian-Hordanian relationship. On this same level Egypt has announced that it is trying to mediate during the next 2 months to restore Palestinian-Jordanian relations to their normal course.

It is this tangled web of Arab relations that allows us to answer our previous question, and we should naturally add the other complicated web of new developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the outstanding U.S.-West European role in this conflict.

In this context we will not make any comment about this visit except within the general Arab framework which we hope is the framework of solidarity and the defeat of the policy of the axes of discord.

As it has always been in the past, the PLO is against the policy of axes that undermine the pan-Arab dimension of the Palestinian problem. The PLO dies not see in Al-Asad's visit to Amman a reinforcement of the political break between Jordan and the PLO, or an emphasis on bypassing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people, or the peddling of a political solution that violates the inalienable national Palestinian rights, because this reinforcement, emphasis, or peddling contradicts all indications "of an imminent positive development in Syrian-Palestinian relations." These are the indications about which Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] spoke yesterday in Paris with great optimism.

APU Executive Committee Holds 17th Session in Benin

Meeting Opens 5 May

AB052118 Dakar PANA in French 1535 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cotonou, 5 May (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The 17th session of the Executive Committee of African Parliaments Union (APU) opened early afternoon on Monday in Cotonou (Benin) under the chairmanship of Alaoui Hafidi Moulay Abdelaziz of Morocco, current chairman of the APU Executive Committee.

The African Parliaments Union comprises 26 active members, 19 of which are present in Cotonou: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire.

In his opening speech, Moulay Abdelaziz said in essence that the noble objectives "we are pursuing within the APU is the consecration and coordination of African parliaments' efforts in studying and analyzing issues connected with our continent's development and with positions to be taken at international fora, for the role assigned today to parliaments at the 'people's diplomacy' level is so great."

Mr Alaoui pointed out that the Executive Committee was preparing to dwell on the examination of an agenda whose main objective should form part of the constant concern that "we must have to attain the objectives that the founding presidents assigned to the APU: the intensification of contacts and dialogue, the coordination and exchange of parliamentary experiences necessary for freedom to prevail in our continent."

The chairman of the APU Executive Committee announced that applications for membership have been submitted by Angola and Burundi and, very soon, by other national assemblies. This will contribute to the strengthening of the prestige of the parliamentary institution in Africa.

During its 2-day meeting, the 17th session of the Executive Committee will examine the draft resolution on the coordination of African governments' policies on the control of drought, desert encroachment and famine in Africa; the draft resolution on youth and development in Africa; the accounts of the 1985 management period, and the draft agenda of the 9th conference which opens on 8 May 1986.

Also taking part in the Cotonou meeting are organizations such as Inter-Parliamentary Union, Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, the OAU and the UNO, as well as observer countries.

Final Resolutions Issued 7 May

AB081609 Dakar PANA in French 1402 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cotonou, 8 May (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The 17th session of the Executive Committee of the African Parliaments Union (APU), which opened in Cotonou on Monday, ended on Wednesday evening.

The 19 member countries that took part in the meeting are: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire.Two countries — Liberia and Burundi — participated as observers. The committee accepted the requests of Angola and Burundi to join the UPA while Liberia rejoined the union.

As for Libya's request, it will be examined at the next UPA Executive Committee meeting which will be held in Djibouti from 22 through 24 September.

In its resolution on the coordination of the policies of African governments in the fighting drought, desertification and hunger in Africa, the UPA recalled the recommendations made by the OAU in July 1985 on Africa's economic problems, the universal declaration for the final elimination of hunger and malnutrition, adopted in Rome in November 1984, the declaration and the action program on the advent of a new economic order, adopted by the United Nations in May 1974.

Considering that the magnitude and the seriousness of these calamities require that a deeper survey be carried out in order to find solutions and draw up policies to fight them efficiently, the 17th session of the APU Executive Committee called for a reduction in military spending and the need to invest money thus saved into food crop production. The meeting also called on African parliaments and governments to intensify their efforts for the adoption of sustained agricultural policies in order to modernize agriculture and match production with the population growth rate.

The Cotonou meeting also called on African governments to draw up a common strategy for negotiation with creditor institutions and countries on how to reduce the international debt weight. To this end, it asked the UPA chairman to make contacts with the competent international organizations with a view to supporting efforts being made by African countries to reduce their foreign debts.

The 17th session of the APU Executive Committee also adopted a resolution on the role of the youths in Africa's development. It noted with satisfaction the importance which African governments and parliaments attach to the youths. This resolution also urged African governments and parliaments to promote the spirit of African solidarity and brotherliness and to involve the youths in various responsibilities, in conformity with the UN call.

The report on the deliberations of this present meeting of the APU Executive Committee has been forwarded to the ninth general conference of the union, which is expected to open this Thursday in Cotonou.

Development Bank Meeting Ends in Harare

MB080904 Harare Domestic Serice in English 0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The joint annual meeting of the board of governors of the African Developemnt Bank [Adb] and the African Development

Fund ended in Harare yesterday without reaching a consensus on the need to increase the bank's capital stock.

In his closing remarks, the chairman of the bank's board of governors, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, who is the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, appealed to member countries to support the proposed capital increase. Comrade Chidzero said a committee has been set up to consider the proposals and its recommendations will be presented to the governors at the next ABD Meeting in Cairo, Egypt next year in June.

Comrade Chidzero said the concern that some member countries are behind in paying subscriptions should not overshadow the need for increasing the bank's capital. The ABD intends to increase its capital from at least 5,000 million dollars to about 16,000 million dollars.

ALGERIA

FRG's Vice-Chancellor Genscher Gives News Conference

PM071504 Algiers El MOUDJAHID in French 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Political Talks"]

[Text] Algerian-West German political talks were held yesterday morning at the Mustapha Rais villa under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and Hans Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG foreign minister. The talks related in particular to the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean on which the two ministers exchanged information on their countries' respective analyses and positions.

This exchange of views is particularly significant in view of the fact that it took place on the eve of the extraordinary Arab summit and the summit of the seven industrialized countries in Tokyo. The two ministers also reviewed the state of relations between Europe and the Arab world and the repercussions on these relations of the latest EEC measures and stances following the resurgence of tension in the Mediterranean.

Mr Genscher: "Positive Results"

"My visit to Algeria comes at a time when the Mediterranean region is experiencing new developments of concern to both our countries. Thus we thought it necessary to have talks with the Algerian leaders to examine the question," Hans Dietrich Genscher said during a press conference before he left Algiers.

In reply to a question on the state of Algerian-German relations, Mr Genscher said: "Our relations with Algeria are strong and multifaceted. We have the greatest respect for Algeria," he stressed "and for the important role it plays in the Arab world and the Nonaligned Movement, just as we appreciate the great respect enjoyed by President Chadli Bendjedid.

"The results of this visit, regarded by the Algerian officials as an excellent initiative because it took place on the eve of the Arab summit and the summit of industrialized countries in Tokyo, have been positive," the German foreign minister said, adding: "Algeria can make an effective contribution to the establishment of stability in the region and it is up to us to take practical steps to revive Euro-Arab dialogue." Mr Genscher concluded his press conference by saying: "I would like to thank the Algerian leaders, especially President Chadli Bendjedid, for the welcome they have given us."

Communique on Guinea-Bissau President's Visit

LD082330 Algiers APS in English 1450 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] ALGIERS, 08/05/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid and Loao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau reaffirmed their determination to safeguard and reinforce the Organization of the African Unity (O.A.U.) privileged and irreplaceable forum of concertation for the preservation of peace and security in Africa.

In a joint communique issued Thursday [8 May] here at the end of the visit to Algeria of a delegation from Guinea-Bissau led by President Joao Bernardo Vieira, the two heads of state reiterated their solidarity and support to the brotherly peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their respective movements of liberation SWAPO and ANC and to the Frontline countries.

They reaffirmed on this occasion that [word indistinct] of a lasting peace in the region cannot be achieved without Namibia's attainment of independence by the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Tackling the Chadian issue, the two presidents reaffirmed the principles and conditions for the reestablishment of a lasting peace in Chad, particularly the national reconciliation, the cessation of all forms of foreign interference, the respect of Chad's national unity independence and territorial integrity.

As far as the Western Sahara conflict is concerned, the two presidents reiterated their conviction that the implementation of the OAU resolution A.H.G-104 and the UN Resolution 40/50 is only guarantee of a peaceful, fair and lasting settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

Examining the situation in Middle East presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed their unconditional support to the Palestinian people's struggle and recalled that the institution of a fair and lasting peace goes necessarily through the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, notably their right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent and sovereign state and the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Qods.

Concerning the Iran/Iraq war, the two presidents called these two countries to put an end to this fratricidal war and to settle peacefully their dispute in their two people's higher interest.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed their deep attachment to the Nonaligned Movement's ideals, principles and objectives and their conviction that the non-alignment [as received] remains more than ever the guarantor of the non-aligned countries' independence.

Recalling their attachment to the OAU 21st summit decisions the two presidents expressed their conviction that the reinforcement of the inter-African economic relations, the extension of the South/South cooperation and the complementarity of the African peoples' economies is a privileged asset for the safeguard of the African countries and the Third World's specific interests.

The two heads of state also expressed satisfaction about their meeting and consider that this visit is a contribution to the reinforcement and the strengthening of the international solidarity.

Islamic Council Begins Ramadan on 10 May

LD090846 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] The Supreme Islamic Council held a meeting this evening, at the end of which Chairman Shaykh Ahmad Hawmani read the following statement:

[Begin Hawmani recording] In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. Here is a statement from the Supreme Islamic Council. The beginning of Ramadan 1406 H is Saturday, 10 May 1986. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Moroccan Paper Terms Fes Summit 'Positive'

PM071311 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 6 May 86 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Improving Inter-Arab Relations"]

[Text] Contrary to what has been said or written in some places, the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Fes 30 April and 1 May was not negative but positive since it provided an opportunity for a broad, frank, and free discussion. Some people even spoke of the failure of the extraordinary summit, but in fact this summit has not yet been held and cannot be described as a failure. As usual the ministerial conference had the job of preparing for the meeting of heads of state and especially of drawing up the agenda.

It should be noted that it is natural for this summit and the preparatory meeting to be held in Morocco because since the last summit in Casablanca His Majesty King Hassan II has been current chairman of the Arab League; in these circumstances, it is perfectly natural for an extraordinary summit to be held in Morocco at the king's invitation.

The preparatory meeting which was held in Fes is positive in our view because the foreign ministers of all Arab countries were present at His Majesty King Hassan's invitation, and this in itself is a positive point. It was when the agenda was being drawn up that the differences of opinion emerged. Well, we think that these differences of opinion are a positive phenomenon in the sense that everybody now knows exactly where they stand in relations to the others.

As the final communique stressed, everybody was able to freely and frankly explain his viewpoint on the situation in the Arab world, and everybody was able to say what he thought of the actions of others. For the first time the Arab countries finally washed their dirty linen in private, so to speak, contrary to what often happened when they set aside major conflicts and disagreements and spoke of solidarity and unity. That produced an ambiguous situation in which people judged states' policies on the basis of the atitudes adopted by individuals. Indeed do we not see virtually every day ministers embracing each other fraternally when their two countries are virtually at war.

So, for the first time, the situation has been clarified and all disagreements, quarrels, and conflicts among the Arab countries have been reviewed. The solidarity which everybody claims to feel comes first and cannot be unilateral but must be reciprocal.

The Fes meeting ended the policy of burying our heads in the sand, which we had hitherto been content to practice: The ministers parted knowing clearly what the others think. They separated, not after admitting defeat but after disagreeing and there is nothing to stop these being resolved between now and the extraordinary summit which has been postponed until after Ramadan.

With a view to that summit the ministers will have time to convey to their respective governments the viewpoints held by various countries. Some will be able to repeat what was said to them, namely: If you want us to show solidarity with you, you must first show solidarity with us. Everybody can therefore prepare for the forthcoming summit on sound bases. After years of quarrels, polemics, and conflicts, the Arab nation has suddenly realized that nothing worthwhile can be achieved without real solidarity and that there is a vital precondition for this: an improvement in inter-Arab relations which His Majesty King Hassan II has often advocated.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Travels to Banghazi, Delivers Oration

Mass 'Marvelous' Demonstrations

LD081811 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, passing the towns of Thulug and Nawwagiyah, was met by a marvellous popular gathering of the mass of the basic People's Congresses. Huge mass demonstrations followed the leader in a marvellous way expressing the extent of the historic popular solidarity between the leader and the people. The masses, who followed the leader, chanted slogans of defiance to U.S. imperialism. The demonstrations continued all the way along the leader's route until the entrance to Al-Bayan al-Awwal, Banghazi, where he was received by the masses of Al-Bayan al-Awwal who gathered at the entrance to the city in a huge popular demonstration, which showed the city in its greatest image. The demonstration comprised horsemen, scouts, the 1 September Buds, Cubs, and Hands, school children and armed students, and veterans. They were all chanting slogans stressing that the masses of the basic People's Congresses are Mu'ammar al-Qadhadhfi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD082118 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2024 GMT 8 May 86

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on 8 May at public rally in Al-Bayyan al-Awwal - Banghazi — recorded]

[Text] Dear brothers, I often come to Banghazi but I was surprised today by your coming out of Banghazi for this reception. [sound of chanting in the background] I understand now the meaning of this coming out: It is the coming out of challenge, the brave coming out in confrontation of the enemies. [sound of chanting] Dear brothers, I want challenging masses, I want brave masses, I want masses which come out under bombing to challenge the aggression. I want masses which will make sacrifices.

Dear brothers, we want challenging masses, masses which come out under bombing to challenge the aggression. [sound of chanting] Dear brothers, we do not want those who come out in the calm and happy days, those who leave work and waste time, their marches are invalid. The marches in which are needed, the demonstrations which are required, are the demonstrations of challenge under attack. [sound of chantings] Those who demonstrate under normal conditions and chant slogans in peacetime, we do not need them. [sound of chanting]

Brothers, the Libyan masses were tested on Libyan land. The masses of Tripoli and Banghazi were tested when they were exposed to the arrogant unjust aggression. Brothers, at that time, the masses came out, the masses confronted, the masses defied, the masses filled the squares, and the masses raised their voices. [sound of chanting: al-jihad, al-jihad]

Brothers, greetings to the masses of the city of Al-Gharbi who come out these days to raise their voice strong with defiance. Brothers, the aggression is still present. We raise our voices from the city of Banghazi in defiance of the aggression. Our voice is stronger than the voice of aggression. [sound of indistinct chanting]

Brothers, the masses' defiance terrorizes aggression. When the masses defy, aggression fails. In 1967, when Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir resigned, while the bombing was continuing against Cairo, the masses of Cairo came out chanting: Nasir, Nasir. At that moment, the world knew that the aggression had failed because the will of the masses was not defeated. The Egyptian Army was defeated, the iron was broken, but the will was not broken.

When the Egyptian masses went outside under the shelling and under Israeli raids which took place that day and which were still continuing over Cairo, when the Egyptian masses went outside without taking any notice of the raids, defying the aggression, proclaiming their determination on their soil, the world then realized that the aggression did not achieve what it wanted, the aggression failed because the determination of the Egyptian people would not be defeated even if the Egyptian Army were to be defeated.

That was when the war of attrition started, the confrontation started, and all the Arab nation began to stand behind Al-Nasir, to stand behind Egypt, O brothers. The war of attrition began and if Al-Nasir had not died the result would not have been what it was. Those who sold out the Egyptian territory are the ones who made the results what they are now. During Jerusalem Day in Iran, millions of people in Tehran went outside under the bombing during Jerusalem Day despite the warnings that the city of Tehran was to shelled. In defiance, millions took to the streets in Tehran during Jerusalem Day, women carrying their children went out paying no notice to the bombing. In fact, air strikes over the city of Tehran started, and under the air strikes the Iranian masses hailed the revolution, Jerusalem, and Palestine.

That day was a memorable day for the whole world, during which the world saw how the masses defied the aggression, how the masses defied the Air Force, how the masses went out under the shelling. They showed to the world that peoples' determination, the Jamahiri determination, the revolutionary determination are stronger than the aircraft, stronger than the bombs stronger than challenges, O brothers. The Iranian revolution went on defying and it is still defying with defiant masses.

Brothers, let us realize that the issue is not one of terrorism, the issue is not one of violence, the issue is not one of a bomb exploding in a night club or in an airliner here or there. The issue is a serious attempt by the forces of traditional colonalism and new colonialism to impose a veto on the future of the Arab nation. The issue is not one of bombing a Berlin nighclub, nor is the issue of an airliner which exploded, nor is it the issue of a bomb which exploded somewhere. Brothers, the issue is an attempt to subjugate the Arab nation, an attempt to humiliate the Arab nation, and an attempt to impose a U.S.-Western veto on the future of the Arab nation. But we say to them that the Arab nation was created to survive, to defy, and to emerge victorious in spite of America and others.

[Sound of chantings] Dear brothers, dear brothers, dear brothers, when they allocated tens of planes which were refuelled by more tens of planes, and protected by more than 100 planes from the sea, when Great Britain and the United States, the superpowers, enlisted all their strategic capabilities to attack my home, my home was not the target. The aim was to kill the Palestine cause, to kill pan-Arabism, to kill the cause of Arab unity, to kill the cause of African liberation, and the Asian and Latin American liberation [sound of chanting: With our souls, with blood, we redeem you, our leader]

But, dear brothers, they are ignorant and do not learn from the lessons of history. The liquidation of individuals will never be sufficient to eliminate nations. The will of the nation is renewed, generation after generation, and the aspirations of nations are not embodied only in an individual; nations struggle for self-determination and the masses triumph in the end.

They were ignorant of history when they killed Guevara. They believed they had eliminated revolution in Latin America, but here is the revolution today in Central America, in Latin America, burning the land under the feet of fascism, burning under the feet of imperialism, and is robbing the military junta in the Pentagon in America of sleep. The revolution is burning on the borders of America, the borders of the United States after the death of Guevara and after they believed that they had achieved peace with the elimination of Guevara. Let them know, dear brothers, that the masses continue with Guevara or without him, with Al-Nasir or without him, with Al-Qadhdhafi or without him. The masses continue to determine their fate, to impose their will, to live in freedom and pride on their land and under its sun. [sound of chanting]

O brothers, what have they gained from these barbarous raids?

What did they reap from these raids for which they mobilize all the capabilities of the Atlantic Alliance? They mobilized the United States' capabilities which were originally planned for attacking Moscow. They used them to attack the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. The mobilized the capabilities of Great Britain and the strategic bases in Britain which were ready to attack the Warsaw Pact. They mobilized the air and naval bases of NATO in Europe and the Mediterranean. But no matter what the aggressor mobilize, when they had mobilized all possible capabilities all they had left was nuclear bombs. Apart from that they deployed all their strategic weapons. They all got together in alliance, as if they wanted to invade Moscow or to attack the Warsaw Pact. They reaped disciplinary, moral, political, and military defeat, O Brothers.

This treacherous attack was smashed because it was an unjust aggression against a peaceloving people. Their aircraft were downed. The bodies of their pilots were scattered. Their aircraft dropped their loads in the sea and they fled from the hell which was burnung before them when the pilots realized that all the schemes were lies and that the information given to them was all deception. They found out that reality was completely different from the schemes of the American black house. [Words indistinct due to sound of chanting] They found hell facing them, they found firmness, they found struggle. Therefore, they have now started to deploy cruise missiles. It is a great thing and it is another honor for us when the United States starts thinking about deploying cruise missiles. It is a great honor for this small people, for this steadfast and defying citadel, when the United States announced yesterday and the day before yesterday in its papers and in all its rotten circles, when it talked about deploying cruise missiles. This means that they failed despite the Air Force, the fleets, the propaganda, the secret action, the poison, the assassination, and the war of nerves. They failed because we have the right. They have now begun to think about trying to terrorize us with cruise missiles. To hell with cruise missiles! We do not fear cruise missiles, we do not fear the bombers, we do not fear the carriers. We have a right on our land. Our determination is stronger than their iron which we have weakened and destroyed. Our determination will not be demolished. What did they get from the aggression? We have increased our firmness, we have more international support, our insistence on fighting imperialism and Zionism has increased.

Let them hear brothers, and let the world hear. Has the chanting of the Libyan Arab masses changed? Are the Libyan Arab masses afraid? They are still saying: Raspberry to America, and: A thousand rasppberries to America, and: a thousand Raspberries to the allies of America, and: a thousand raspberries to Arab hirelings of America who are reactionaries, effeminate, and subservient around us in the Arab world.

Brothers, after those raids, did our voice change? Did we bow our heads? Did we retreat? Were we terrorized by them? Did they tame us? Did they intimidate us? We will not be frightend by their childish terrorism. What did they gain from these barbaric raids? O brothers, did we abandon the Palestinian cause after that aggression? Did we retreat from our struggle for the liberation of Palestine? Did we retreat from our Arab unity? Did we retreat from socialism? Did we retreat from our leadership of the world revolution? Did we retreat from building the Jamahiriyah? Did we retreat from the challenge? Did we abandon our steadfastness? Our determination is all the stronger. We challenge, stand fast, we fight, we liberate, we unify the Arab nation so that the barbarians of the aggressive Atlantic alliance may realize that, no matter how severe the shelling is, no matter how many raids they launch, our homeland will never bow its head. We will never retreat from the struggle. We will never abandon the cause of unity. We will never abandon the cause of liberation. We will further extend our hands to the peoples of Latin America. We will send arms to the rebels of Latin America, in spite of America, to show America that we are stronge and more challenging. O brothers, if the struggle for the liberationof Palestine is seen by them as terrorism, then we will carry on with this terrorism, ceaselessly. If they regard the liberation of people as terrorism, then we will fearlessly carry on with such terrorism. If the unification of the Arab nation is regarded by them as terrorism, we will keep on practicing such terrorism and struggling for it. If the establishment of socialism, the Jamahiriyah, and progress is regarded by them as terrorism, then we will continue such terrorism. If the Palestine people's struggle is regarded as terrorism, then we are terrorists. O brothers, we understand that we are a great nation. We are the leaders of a world revolution which combines the masses of all continents. They are burning our land under the feet of the imperialists. We understand that we are a superpower. Even if we do not possess carriers or military bases, we are back by the masses of the six continents of the world. We are supported by rebels all over the world. We are at the head of a sweeping international popular revolution. We are part of a great Arab nation which extends from the ocean to the Gulf, a revolution bent on struggle until it conquers and unifies. We are part of an Islamic world comprising a billion Muslims, who face the stumbling crusade led by the United States of America. Dear brothers, we have to realize our great strength, which has its roots in the various continents of the world. They have to succumb to our will. They have to negotiate with us on an equal basis. They have to respect our will and our borders. They have to realize that we are bent on struggle till the end. We have our rights under the sun and on the land, with all pride and merit.

Dear brothers, we will force them to negotiate with us and treat us a equals. In the meantime, however, we declare that we will not negotiate with the United States of America as long as it is led by the mad Israeli dog and the Mosad agent. When he was an actor in Hollywood, he acted as an agent for Mosad. We will never negotiate with America as long as it is ruled by the mad Israeli dog who is not worthy of being an American president. He is merely a mad Israeli dog who works for Zionism. Ronald Reagan was recruited by the Israeli Mosad when he was an actor in Hollywood. He wanted to conceal his criminal background as an agent of Hitler's Gestapo. Ronald Reagan was an agent of the German Gestapo during the Nazi Hitler period. In order to hide that, he went too far in covering up his Nazi background. Therefore, he presented himself to the Israeli Mosad in Hollywood and offered his services to Israeli intelligence. During his time as an actor, he was recruited by Israeli intelligence to work as an Israeli Mosad spy, until he was elected governor of on of the states. Then the Zionists elected him President of the United States. In view of all that, we do not expect the President of the United States to act as a president of a superstate. This is demonstrated by what he did, what he is doing, and will do in the future. This is evidence that he is not acting a president of the superstate, the United States. He is merely a toy in the hands of the Zionists.

I received messages, I received a stream of messages after the aggression from U.S. citizens. These messages exist and because they are so many we are unable to publish them. But any observer [mutal'i], any journalist in the world can see these many messages. They all say: We did not at all elect Ronald Reagan to be our president. And they all swore that Zionism alone was able on election day to gather its people at the polling stations, and that the real Americans did not elect this banal man at all. This indicates that it was only the Zionists in the United States who gave their votes to Reagan to become U.S. President. And now the truth has become evident to the American people and the American people have begun to wake up and to realize that they are led by a mad man, a trivial man, by a rabid Israeli dog, and he will suffer adversity. The age of Reagan is the age of the hen you have [applause] at a chicken farm. When a hen is 2 years old, it stops laying eggs and is replaced by another hen. What is left for Reagan? Even his political age, his age in the Presidency equals the age of a hen at a chicken farm now. After 24 months, it is finished, Reagan ends and the hen ends. [applause]

After the fall of the rabid Israeli dog who rules the United States and who is leading the world toward destruction now, we can negotiate with the United States as equals. [sound of chanting] After the awakening of American society, the awakening of the American people, and it grasps the farce being acted out by this actor on the world stage, and dangers which he brings to the United States and its sons and to the world — after his fall we are ready to negotiate with the United States as equals so that it may respect our waters, provinces, air space, and recognize that we are a stubborn opponent. We do not bend, we do not submit or retreat and we are not like the Arabs who are prostrate the agents of America, whom the White House considered to be like the rulers. The White House considered all the Arabs to be like the rulers. There are agent Arab rulers, submissives, who represent only themselves. But the masses, the masses are the ones which the United States should take into consideration.

Greetings to the Tunisian people who attacked the Marines and killed the Marines on the land of Tunisia. [applause] Greetings to the Tunisian people whose leaders entered the prisons. Al-Mistiri is still in prison because he led the Tunisian (?angry) masses. On this occasion I tell you, dear brothers, that any Libyan citizen who had a Tunisian worker and who did not pay what is owed to him, after you had known that your Tunisian brothers and the Tunisian workers we had here and whom we had no need for, were among those who led the demonstrations against the United States and attacked the U.S. Navy in Tunis and killed its members, they are the ones who entered prisons. Therefore, you should understand that all that was said about the Tunisian workers who were in Libya was lies, falsehood, and slander by the intelligence service.

As for the workers, they are the workers, and the workers are our allies in Tunisia, other countries, and all over the world and we are leading the revolution of the workers so that they may become partners, not wage earners, all over the world. Every Libyan who used to employ a Tunisian worker and did not pay him should reconsider this. He knows the address of the Tunisian worker and should give it to a popular organization in the Jamahiriyah in order to present to what is due to the Tunisian worker in the form of money, possessions, and rights due from the Libyan citizen. Any Tunisian worker who is owed something by the Libyans, all the Libyans who used to employ Tunisian brothers, should pay their dues to those workers as a greeting and admiration for the pan-Arab stand by the Tunisian people, the work of Tunisia and the free men of Tunisia who stood by you and formed a single front against America.

There were demonstrations everywhere in the Arab homeland. The Egyptian masses rebelled in Egypt, demonstrating their resistance to the complete hegemony which America now exercises over Egypt. America now knows that the Arab masses are against it, hate it, and are ready to fight it from Tunisia to Egypt.

Let the United States understand the reality of the Arab nation. Let the United States know how many Arabs hate it because it is an imperialist country and because it attacks them, and because it wants to enslave them and to conquer them. The Egyptian people hate the United States and demonstrated against the United States inspite of their subservient rulers. The subservient cowardly rulers of Egypt should hide themselves and be ashamed. It is the U.S. 6th Fleet which tours the ports of Port Said, Alexandria, and Marsa Matruh, which attacks the homes of their Libyan brothers and kills their children and women, while they are [word indistinct]. The American forces, which have trained in past years on Egyptian territory — they applied this training on Libyan territory, and they will apply it tomorrow on Egyptian territory. Are the subservient, puppet, cowardly rulers of Egypt, who have shamed great Egypt and the Arab nation, still servicing any of the U.S. 6th Fleet units? We will fight any Arab country that accepts any of the U.S. 6th Fleet units, because it interferes in the aggression against us, and we will punish it, and we are warning it from now. The U.S. 6th fleet is an Israel-American fleet, because the U.S. 6th fleet has signed a strategic military agreement with Israel, and the U.S. 6th Fleet has become American-Israeli fleet. If any Arab country accepts any unit of the U.S. 6th fleet, this means that the Israeli Navy is able to visit the ports of that country. Let the Arab masses of the Arab countries which the U.S. 6th Fleet visits, understand that the U.S. 6th Fleet is an American-Israeli fleet according to the strategic military agreement signed between the United States and the Israelis. As from now, any Arab country granting facilities to the U.S. 6th Fleet is considered to be in confrontation against the Great Jamahiriyah, and we warn its regime and rulers.

We say to them: the United States will not subjugate us. We defeated the United States. You trivial people, you are nothing but a feather, a drop in the sea, a drop in the sea of the Arab nation where America is concerned. We were attacked by superpowers: the United States, Britain, and NATO. We defeated them and we demolished them. We will not capitulate. Our defiance and firmness have increased. [chanting of slogans] Therefore, we appeal in these hours in which the Arab nation is facing this new crusading aggression. We appeal to the Egyptian Army, to the officers, to the noncommissioned officers, to the soldiers, to all cadres in the Egyptian Armed Forces in Salum, Matruh and the oppressed capital, in Al-Karal and [word indistinct]. We appeal to all the forces of the Egyptian Armed Forces, its land, naval, and air forces, its air defense. We appeal to Egyptian students, farmers, workers, and intellectuals to start the revolution to defeat the United States, to defeat the cowards, to defeat humiliation, the rulers of Egypt who brought shame to the Egyptian Army and people, the history of Egypt, the great past of Egypt which Egypt wrote with blood in defense of the Palestinian question, in defense of the Arab identity, building socialism, building Arab unity.

These cowards have tarnished Egypt, these bastards who are sitting on the throne in the oppressed capital, in the canal, and in the Egyptian sky. The Egyptian Army should revolt, the Egyptian people should start the revolution. We appeal to the graduates of Al-Azhar mosque, to the graduates of Al-Azhar to proclaim a holy war in Egypt against the tenth crusade campaign which is led by the United States against the Arab nation and against the Islamic nation. We appeal to the students of 'Ayn Shams University and Asyut University, we appeal to the farmers and workers in Egypt. We appeal to the port workers in Port Said, in Alexandria, in Marsa Matruh, to oppose the U.S. presence, to destroy the U.S. presence, to refuse any U.S. presence. They should revolt to destroy the shame in Egypt, to demolish humiliation in Egypt, to put an end to the life of America in Egypt.

Brothers, the trivial U.S. imperialists, the agents of Zionism, say Libya is isolated. By this they are reassuring themselves and deceiving themselves. How can Libya, with whom the six continents are in harmony, be isolated, you imperialists? Are you telling lies to yourselves or to the world which is now taking part with us in this eternal heroic battle.

What happened after the aggression? They hit Reagan with missiles in Japan, and he fell flat on his stomach. Was it Al-Qadhdhafi who made these missiles? Was it Al-Qadhdhafi who went to Tokyo and launched these missiles? Millions went out and surrounded this conference, surrounded the child-killers and forced them to get out humbly under heavy guard. Thirty thousand policemen were assigned the task to guard them, assigned to guard 7 persons in fear of the angry millions.

Reagan must understand. He had the answer from Tokyo; he had the answer from Japan which he believes is his ally. We also want to greet the Japanese people who answered the call. Greetings to the Japanese people [applause] who fought with you in the same trench! The front stretched from Libya to Japan. The Japanese people are holding high your pictures, holding high your slogans, and attacking your imperialist enemies in Tokyo. Greetings to the Japanese people, to the dynamic forces in Japan!

But we must say a word to the Japanese Government. We want to say to it: When you agreed to the mentioning of Libya's name in the failed communique, in the failed conference — we say to Japan: Do you, Japan, have a link with the crusade? The answer is assuredly no, because Japan is neither a Catholic, nor a Jewish, nor an Islamic state. They have their own religion. Therefore, this mad Israeli dog and the child-killer Thatcher, who are waging a crusade-type war against the Arabs and the Muslims, therefore you the Japanese — I mean the Japanese rulers — what is your relation with the crusade? Does your emperor feel that he is trivial and that he wants to compensate for this by war and by terrorism on peoples? The answer is assuredly no, because the emperor of Japan does not feel that he is trivial. But Reagan feels he is trivial and he wants to offset this by putting his fleets on the move and by terrorizing small peoples. Why then should you link your fate with that of somebody who has issues and positions completely different from yours?

Then you, Japanese rulers, have you been agents of the Israeli Mosad? Assuredly no! This man Reagan is an agent of the Israeli Mosad. He wants to serve Zionism. Was the emperor of Japan elected by Zionism? No! The U.S. President was elected by Zionism. Therefore, do not tie your fate with his because he is completely different from you — in his background, his present, and his future.

Thus, pressure began in Japan today at official level, and divisions began in the ruling party in Japan. Japan, the Japanese Government, has realized that it has been dragged along by a man — he is not in fact a man, he belongs to a category somehwere between man and gorilla. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] It has been dragged along by an individual who suffers from complexes, he harbors a crusading contempt, he is tied to Zionism, his past was with the German Gestapo. Why should Japan make a mistake and show courtesy to him and say that Libya is a terrorist country in the statement of the failed summit. Yesterday and today, a rift on an official level emerged. Yesterday, the Japanese prime minister was obliged to hold a press conference and he said: I dissociate myuself from the statement in which we mentioned Libya, because Libya was right and it is not terrorist. We have made a mistake, this is American terrorism , this is crazy.

Brothers, when we were contacted by West European officials, they told us: Do not blame us for the official statements and the official decisions because we are under American terrorism, and on the other hand we know that this Reagan is trivial and crazy. He is a supporter of Zionism. We will put up with him for 24 or 25 months, a hen's age in poultry terms. until he vanishes and we will be spared his evil. Afterwards, relations between us and you, from the political and economic view, will be restored as they were before. Official leaders in Western Europe secretly informed us of this. They said he is crazy; do not blame us; but what can we do? He is leading the United States until he dies. Let us deal with him despite his madness and triviality.

They are laughing at him. The rulers of Western countries contacted us secretly and told us this. Let him listen to this. Let him attack Western Europe. We say that any country which takes any anti-Libyan action, when we smell any hostile stance from it — be it propaganda, political or terroristic — we will attack it according to the basis which the United States has established. The United States is a major country, with a seat at the Security Council; it is responsible for international peace. We follow the example of the United States since America's conduct is like this. From now on, whether it is Egypt, or Italy, or any country which we consider to be hostile to us, encouraging terrorism against us, we will treat it as America treats the world now. Who can say no? The basis which the United States has established was wrong? Let them say that this is wrong. We will follow the example of the United States and face violence with violence. Let Egypt understand that if we smell from it any action which is directed against us .. houses for terrorists, meetings of terrorists, statements of terrorists, training for terrorists — we will attack it militarily just like America does.

The United States attacked Libya without finding camps for terrorists or terrorism in Libya. But it attacked homes, schools, and the Poliomyelitis Institute in Bangahzi. But we know that there are homes and positions around us in which there are terrorists. We will attack these positions militarily, and from now on nobody can protest against us.

To Italy we say: Now we are friends of the Italian people. Brothers, you should understand that the Italian people now are not the people of 1911. In 1911, the Italian people were against the aggression and demonstrated against it. It was the Italian Government then, and after that it was the fascist government of Mussolini who escalated the aggression against Libya. The Italian people carried out fierce anti-American demonstrations, the last of which was about 3 nights ago, when Italian youths with knives attacked and killed American soldiers from the aircraft carriers. Let Reagan now attack Naples because some (?Italians) attacked Americans. Did he not say that he will attack anyone who attacks an American? So why does he not attack Naples with aircraft?

After the aggression against Libya, did not some Germans in Germany attack Americans and kill them? So why does he not attack Bonn? They attacked him personally in Tokyo. So why does he not move the aircraft carriers in and attack Tokyo? There is an American citizen in danger, if he is an American citizen. In Khartoum, did not a Sudanese citizen kill an American with a knife or a bullet? In Sanaa, did not an Arab citizen kill the American intelligence officer of the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa? And the U.S. intelligence officer in Khartoum? In Latin America, all the U.S. embassies were exposed to attacks. In Sri Lanka, the Tamils blew up an airliner with American and English passengers. Let him attack Colombo!

Therefore, the issue is not one in which an American killed so they then attack the country which killed the American. No! The issue is a crusade. Hatred for the Arab nation; hatred for the Islamic East. Therefore we call on 1 billion Muslims to confront the tenth crusade which is led by the United States. The issue is not one of terrorism; it is an issue of jihad and a crusade aimed against Islam and aimed at destroying Islam and stopping it from developing. [sound of chanting: jihad, jihad]

At this level, dear brothers, we should redouble our alliances with the Iranian Islamic revolution, with revolutionary Afghanistan, and with all the Islamic jihad movements in the world, because we are facing a crusade led by the United States, seeking flimsy justifications. When France occupied Algeria it said the Bey of Algeria hit the French ambassador with a fly whisk and consequently France occupied Algeria. This is a joke, but the basic objective was that the West at the time wanted to colonize the Arab homeland. When Britain occupied Egypt in 1882 they said: By God, Al-Barudi, the prime minister of Egypt, has repaired the cannons in Alexandria, in the port of Alexandria. The commander of the British fleet sent a message saying that the repairing of the Alexandria cannons threatens the security of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Imagine this! Consequently he said: I am forced, in defense of Britain and in self-defense, to attack Alexandria. He attacked Alexandria and occupied Egypt. Ultimately they were expelled from it and they tasted affliction in it. And now the same thing: the Gulf of Sidra threatens the freedom of navigation of the United States. Imagine this!

The issue, brothers, is not that of the cannons of Alexandria, or that the French ambassador was hit with a fly whisk, and not the Gulf of Sidra or the Sam-5, or the Berlin night club, Rome, or Vienna. The issue is one of looking for justifications. It is a conflict between the West and the East. It is a crusade. It is an aggressive war, very hostile to the Arab nation, hostile to pan-Arabisms, hostile to Semitism because the Arabs are Semites. They do not want this nation to unite, to get stronger, and consequently they seek the forces which will emerge and incite the nation to liberation. They want Israel to replace the Arabs. Therefore they chose Libya, not because of the Berlin night club, but because Libya is a challenging, rising, and an inciting force. It is not submissive.

Yesterday and today they picked on Syria with the same tune: Terrorism, terrorism, terrorism. It is true: After Libya they go for Syria, and after Syria they go for Yemen, and after Yemen they go for Algeria, and after that they will go for those who think that they are their friends: the Arab moderates, as they say. But their turn will come as well. Let the Arab rulers, America's friends, know that this friendship is false. They must know the fate of (Shareef Husayn) of Mecca during world War I. He allied himself with the allies: they named him the king of the Arabs: they supplied him with guards and bestowed on him exaggerated respect and deceptful ceremonies. They deceived him as they are deceiving the Arab moderates now. They told him: You are the king of the Arabs, just cooperate with us against Turkey. He allied himself with them, and they liberated the Arab nation from the Ottoman colonialism. When they took the Arab nation, they threw him into the sea and he died in the Mediterranean. I am the king of the Arabs, he said. I am your friend. They told him: We do not know you. Our friend is the Arab nation which we wanted to take, and now we have taken it. Here we will put Jordan, here we will put Iraq, here we will put Syria, here we will put Lebanon and Palestine. They threw (Shareef Husayn) into the sea. This is the fate of Arab rulers who think that they are America's friends. They will be thrown in the desert. They will be replaced by the Israelis.

Yesterday, O brothers, a very, very, dangerous step was taken. Subservient Arab rulers should understand. The Israelis signed an agreement at the Pentagon, an agreement — one part of it is public, another part of it is secret — on the participation of the Israelis in "Star Wars." Imagine now, what is called Israel has joined "Star Wars" program! This has extremely dangerous consequences. First of all, Israel has become America and America has become Israel as it were, which I personally reject. Then the Israelis will fight the Arabs with Israeli-American capabilities. They will participate in the space program. This means that war in the future between Syria and the Israelis, between Jordan and the Israelis, between Saudi Arabia or Iraq or Egypt or us and the Israelis, will be fought by American military space shuttles, because the Israelis are participating in this program.

Internationally speaking, the Israelis have become involved in a war against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, because the "Star Wars" program is directed against the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Since the Israelis are participating in it, they have become a party in the war against the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. This now puts us on one side, and the Israelis and NATO on the other side.

On this occasion, I would like to say that the Arab official position is unable to oppose the aggressors. We appeal to the soldiers and officers in the Arab armies to start the revolution, to remove ithe borders, and to enter the battle with us, the battle of glory, the battle of honor, the battle of the Arab nation. The end of this battle will decide the fate of the Arab nation and the fate of imperialism. [chanting of slogans] I appeal to the officers, soldiers, and noncommissioned officers in the Arab armies to revolt if the Arab regimes are officially unable to confront the aggression and unable to safeguard the Arab nation.

What are the Arab armies from the ocean to the Gulf waiting for? I appeal to the young, the farmers, the workers, and the intellectuals in the Arab nation to remove the borders and join the Great Jamahiriyah in the battle of honor, the battle of fate against the crusaders, imperialism, and Zionism. We say to them: O brothers, we will not capitulate, we will not bow, we will never let you down. We will fight! We will be the example of sacrifice and struggle for the sake of the Arab nation and its future. We will fight until the Arab armies across the imaginary borders join us and the Arab masses across the imaginary borders join us. Salute to the masses of the Arab nation which rose in Sudan! Millions took to the streets in Sudan and they chased the Americans. Evacuation took place after the aggression, real evacuation from the Arab nation, American passenger planes evacuated thousands of Americans from Sudan and Yemen, the rest of them are scattered in the Arab nation. You should understand that after this battle a real evacuation of Americans from the Arab nation took place. The United States should understand why thousands of Americans were evacuated from Sudan and Yemen. Because the Arab people in Sudan and Yemen hate them. It jumped on them and killed them and continued killing them until they were thrown out.

But as I have said repeatedly, it cannot at all be compared with the strength of the United States, which is built primarily against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. But the United States cannot occupy Libyan soil despite its mighty strength. We in the revolution command have decided to arm the Libyan cities from Tubruq to Zuwarah, all of them will become arms and fire, and the Libyan coast will become a line of fire and of confrontation. [chantings of God is great and applause] We decided, dear brothers, to arm the Libyan cities so that the United States knows and its allies know that the Libyan people — which stretches over 2000 kilometers on the Mediterranean — will become a [word indistinct] fire, and the Libyan cities become embers, If the Americans land on the Libyan coast they will burn, they will die. We are now preparing the armed cities and are preparing the slaughter-houses for the sheep of the United States. We shall turn them into sheep in slaughter-houses. (chantings]

Dear brothers, I want from you, I ask for 1 million Libyans to be ready to fight in cities, but, dear brothers, [chantings] what is requested is that each one of you, each one of the 1 million pay the price of a rifle, pay the price of a Kalashnikov rifle, either to manufacture it in our factories, or to buy them. I want 1 million Libyans to each have a Kalashnikov rifle [chantings].

[Words indistinct] we know that the people of Sicily is a brother and friend to us and with us, and against the U.S. presence, but we shall be forced to attack its land if new military campaigns set out from it. Also, we warn the population of the Island of Lampedusa, whom our missiles hit and destroyed the telecommunications station belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet, We say to them that we shall destroy completely this island in the future if a U.S. aggression is committed against us from there. The population of Lampedusa should leave this island and leave it to Americans so that we may destroy it completely when the confrontation comes, or the Americans leave it. If the Americans leave the island of Lampedusa, we shall be in peace with this island, share its hand, and establish cordial relations with it. We shall not direct any military operations against it. The same applies to Sicily and Italy as a whole. [1 minute break in transmission]. We want peace with you, friendship with you, The Italian people is our friend and hates the United States like us, because it is imperialism, it is aggressive; it wants to colonize them and us and wants to sacrifice the interests of Europe and the Arab homeland; it wants to transform the Mediterranean into a lake of war, destruction, and military operations in order to destroy the interests of Europe with the Arab world, because the United States has no interests in the Mediterranean. It wants only to achieve a military presence in order to defend Israel and to be near the Warsaw Pact. Italy should expel the U.S. presence; otherwise we cannot turn a blind eye to any new U.S. campaigns from Italy. If we can, we shall attack Italy.

[Patriotic slogans chanted: Arabs, Arabs, revolutionary Arabs] The price of a Kalashnikov rifle is no more than 200 dinars; either 150 or 200 dinars. It is for nothing, by God, [laughter] a Kalashnikov for 150 dinars. Naturally, the Kalashnikov is a great thing, and for 200 dinars it is for nothing. [Mostly indistinct slogans praising the leader]

One million Libyans are required, and I want every Libyan to pay the price of a Kalashnikov rifle, whether we make it in our plants or we buy it from abroad. The price of a Kalashnikov rifle is just between 150 and 200 dinars. Every one, [more patriotic slogans chanted in defiance interrupting Al-Qadhdhafi] they must learn that the Libyan coast will become a firing line, and anyone landing on it will be burned. The United States cannot fight 1 million Libyans along all the coast. Let the United States hit the air bases; let it strike at naval bases; let it hit missile sites, but it will never hit the giant Arab Libyan will. In no way can it destroy this will.

Missiles and bombs cannot but add staunchness and defiance to the will of combatants. They might destroy (?walls), they might destroy iron objects, but bombs and missiles do not destroy free will. Free will becomes more staunch and more obdurate and defiant whenever it is hit with missiles and whenever it is hit with bombs.

Brothers, they have prepared 33 aircraft to attack just my room, my home. They equipped (?30) Boeing 707's to refuel them; they equipped 100 jet fights from the U.S. 6th Fleet to protect the 33 aircraft. But brothers, they have dropped bombs, they have dropped missiles. But we were stronger than missiles and stronger than bombs. We are more defiant, more obdurate, more willfull and more courageous. [Slogans in praise of Al-Qadhdhafi the leader]

People advised me, saying: please leave the home, in Bab al-Aziziyah. Then the latest thing was that miliary targets began to appear on our radar screens, and provocations began at our broders. They said: There is a likelihood that an attack happens tonight. I told them: The world cannot be the scene of something of this kind; it did not happen in the past, and it will not happen in the future. It is not possible that the residence of a head of state — to use their own traditional termonology — no residence of a head of state has ever been attacked in any war in the world; nor has the home of a head of state ever been attacked, or his family and children.

I said to them, this is impossible. It is impossible for an attack to be launched against the house, or against Bab al-Aziziyah, because Bab al-Aziziyah includes the Hospitality Palace — the tent in which we receive the heads of states. The heads of states spend the night in the Hospitality Palace in Bab al-Aziziyah; the press conferences are held in Bab al-Aziziyah — all the meetings with representatives of the people and from abroad are in Bab al-Aziziyah. They know all these things. Their press knows these things. The Americans themselves — U.S. ambassadors and representatives — met me in the past in Bab al-Aziziyah. I said to them, It is known that Bab al-Aziziyah does not contain anything but the house, the tent, and the Hospitality Palace, and the tent in which we prepare the banquets for the heads of foreign states when we invite them to dinner. I said to them that it is impossible for these countries to stoop to the level of attacking such place. We expected them to attack military positions, and we would resist them. But suddenly, the attack was concentrated on the house and Bab al-Aziziyah.

I mean, I did not go away from... [Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] I mean, I intended, from the house, after the people [words indistinct]. I intended to go to a military position and direct the battle. But the attack was against the house. Those who were with me said, Did we not tell you? In fact, the amazing thing is that a superpower such as Britain, a superpower such as the United States and the European countries would stoop to the level of attacking with very advanced strategic equipment. — After these aircraft, there is nothing but atomic bombs — and all this to strike a house and kill someone to kill his children and his wife.

In fact, instead of going to the military operations center during the bombing, I was preoccupied with how to save the children and how to get them from under the ruins — from the broken windows and the destroyed house. I knew that the attack was concentrated on the house. The whole battle, which was led by the United States, was against the house of Al-Qadhdhafi. The battle in which Britain took part by allowing the U.S. strategic bases and the F-111 aircraft to participate in it. They used all the strategic military means that they would use against the Warsaw Pact against the house of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In fact, the attack, I, do excuse me, spent all that time saving the children, and my wife. During those moments, I did not go to the military operations center because those moments were the moments spent in saving the children from the U.S. attack. I mean, it was not how to save a military base, and not have to save the Jamahiriyah. The house became the target, and in order to foil the attack it was necessary to save the house, to save the family. This is because I knew that their target was Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's family, the house of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself. Therefore, if I saved the children, then the attack would fail, because the attack was not directed against a military target but against the house. Therefore, if I saved them the attack would have filed. Actually, they were saved with difficulty during the bombing, for the house was being destroyed and the windows smashed. The house began to (?disintegrate). I was going to the children when the door flew out of my hand.

After we saved them, I went to the military operations center. After I was informed about the situation, we found out that the whole attack was concentrated against the house, and that they said they would strike at Banghazi and Tripoli to terrorize the masses so that they would not be alert and defend Al-Qadhdhafi. Therefore, they carried out blind raids over Banghazi and Tripoli to terrorize these two cities. They said that the majority of the Libyan population lives in Banghazi and Tripoli, so let us drop some bombs and terrorize them, and this way they would not be conscious of the death of Al-Qadhdhafi, or the attack against the house of Al-Qadhdhafi.

However, they recorded their shame and cowardice. The first thing is that they are cowards, because they attacked us with aircraft that would be used in World War III. They kept their aircraft carriers near Italy, far from our aircraft. The stick of the coward is long, as we said. They brought a very long stick and (?struck with it). When they finished, they said we might hit them with intercontinental missiles.

First, If America uses cruise missiles, it is the duty of the USSR, in accordance with all the arrangements made in the aftermath of the World War II, to use missiles against the cruise missiles in order to destroy them, in preservation of world peace in the Mediterranean and world peace in general. Furthermore, we the Libyans, Let them hit us with cruise missiles which cannot compel us to do anything. [laughter around Al-Qadhdhafi; Al-Qadhdhafi is also laughing] We are not afraid and cruise missiles do nothing to us; our land is capable of absorbing cruise missiles and even atomic bombs. If they throw several atomic bombs on Libya, by God, nothing will happen to it. The atomic bomb with which they are scaring you, by God, if they drop several atomic bombs this will not make us surrender. [applause] [sentence as received]

They hit Japan with atomic bombs. Today it is the biggest economic and industrial power. The American President finds himself forced — despite the missiles they threw over his head, and the curses, and the spitting — they hit him with shoes and missiles — he is forced to go humiliated to Japan. Japan, whom they hit with atomic bombs the day before yesterday, has today become stronger than America — the biggest industrial power that competes with America. The American President was forced to go and beg Japan to halt its exports and its invasion of world markets; otherwise America would go bankrupt. They hit him with shoes, missiles, and spat on him, and yet he swallowed his pride to seek sympathy from Japan, which, the day before yesterday, they used to hit with atomic bombs. I mean, atomic bombs do not end nations; otherwise, they would have annihilated Japan. Rather, after the atomic bombs Japan has emerged as the biggest industrial power despite the fact that Japan consists of a limited number of islands. As for Libya, it is a continent. Even if they hit it with atomic bombs, I can assure you, by God, that we will not surrender or even die. At Bab Al-Aziziyah, two pigeons died. Imagine, the horse was there and tied up; they poured bombs on it and it did not die. The camel did not die. [laughing] [chantings] The biggest laser-guided bombs they directed at Bab Al-Aziziyah. Soldiers were on guard, at gates and in the open; not one soldier was killed, [chanting God is great] and nothing flew. Of course, as I have said, the angels without doubt fought with us. God's air defense together with the Libyan air defense, fought side by side. [chantings: God is great]

[Slogans: God is great; may a tempest hit America] Therefore, brothers, they must reexamine all their plans against us in their policies. They must realize that military might cannot bring nations to their knees; on the contrary, it would add to our defiance and staunchness. If arbitration is sought in force we are not afraid; it cannot be written about us that we have kneeled before to force. America is not stronger than Italy was in 1911 as far as we are concerned. Furthermore, we can undertake suicide operations and destroy the U.S. Sixth Fleet. In the event of extreme need, we can do this, and we can inflict destruction on south Europe militarily.

But we are still saving our military force, and we are still avoiding a mad confrontation of this kind. But when there is a case of extreme necessity we can do this; we are capable of doing this, brothers. We would accept losses but we would cause losses to the enemy.

We are defending our right to live. Wrongdoers have attacked us in our homes, killing our sons and children, destroying our houses, terrorizing us and seeking to prevent us from raising our voice, from liberating Palestine. They have hit Libya, and tomorrow they will hit Syria; then they will hit Algeria. They will hit the Arab homeland state after state.

Saudi Arabia must understand. Look at the crusade-like rancour! The U.S. House of Representatives has refused to allow the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia. It rejected it yesterday, saying that Saudi Arabia is in the final analysis an Arab state and we hate Arabs, we are crusaders and these are Muslims; we protect the Jews, we protect Israel, and we cannot sell arms to an Arab state, to an Islamic state; friends or no friends, in the end they are Arabs. The Saudis must grasp the deep-seated hatred in the United States against them and against the Arabs. This is indeed a good one: Yesterday, the U.S. House of Representative banned the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia, saying that in the end, Saudi Arabia is an Arab state, an Islamic state; no question of selling arms to it, arms which one day might be used against the Israelis. America sacrifices its interests for the sake of Israel.

The most important thing in this confrontation is that the world has realized that there cannot be weakness and strength. The world is either all weak or all strong. Therefore, we now care little about nonalignement, since nonalignment does not protect the small states. We now do not care about nonalignment. We accept that the world is divided into two strong camps, facing each other, so that peace can be achieved by military deterrence. We are thus closer now to the socialist camp now than ever before.

We are faced with two camps: a socialist camp working for peace and an imperialist camp bent on destroying peace and peoples.

Assuredly, we will choose the socialist camp; the camp that works for peace. The Soviet Union put forward a proposal for withdrawing from the Mediterranean Sea in return for America withdrawing the Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean. America refused, saying: No, my fleet stays in the Mediterranean to terrorize the Arab peoples and to protect Israel. They told the Soviet Union: You must understand that the Sixth Fleet is present to protect the Israelis and to strike at the Arabs; therefore, we cannot withdraw from the Mediterranean; you Russians withdraw if you want.

The Soviet Union said that nuclear weapons should be destroyed by the advent of the year 2000; American refused the destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union put forward a proposal for an end to nuclear tests, but America refused, and continued underground nuclear tests. Recently, the Soviet Union, through Gorbachev, put forward a proposal for the reduction of conventional weapons, but the United States and NATO refused.

The United States and NATO refused to reduce even the conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has no bases at any country. It does not want to colonize any country. If the Soviet colonized a country, it would be considered colonialist and imperialist, and our stands toward it would be the similar to our stand toward the United States. But we are sure that the Soviet Union does not want to colonize any country. The interest of the Soviet Union is that people gain liberation so that the imperialist bloc decreases; whereas, the imperialist bloc wants to colonize the people so that the imperialist bloc widens.

Brothers, we should reconsider our international policy. On the Arab level, if the Arab governments are unable, we should ally ourselves with the masses, with the revolutionary forces, and with the Palestinian revolutionary movements inside the Arab nation. We should ally ourselves on the Islamic level with Afghanistan, Iran, with the Islamic revolutionary forces, and with the jihad movements. On the international level, we should become allies with the socialist bloc to confront the imperialist bloc. But, everything starts from the beginning. Every Libyan should pay the price of a Kalashnikov. If he cannot pay it immediately, he should pay on an installment per annum basis or for every more years. It is only 200 dinars. I would like one million Libyans to arm Libyan cities, to prepare slaughterhouses and guns for the American sheep. We say to them as Churchill told the Nazis during wwii during the Battle of Great Britain. He told them sarcastically: This Hitler is continuously threatening: I will invade Britain, I will invade Britain, I will mobilize ships, aircraft, and submarines and defines like America mobilizing [word indistinct] [sentence as received] Hitler with his great power defeated France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. He occupied them and turned them into bases. He defeated Norway and Scandinavia. He established air bases in Norway, France, and Holland. Every day he threatened verbally to attack Britain; I will occupy the British isles, and: it must give in. Everyday he asked them whether they were going to give in or not. Churchill sent him a message and sacastically told him: We are waiting for you and so are the fish. In fact, Hitler's soldiers came and they were eaten by fish and the fire of Britain at that time. The great Battle of Britain was the beginning of the end of the Nazi empire. From there, Hitler proceeded to Russia and he was destroyed in Russia, and that was the end of Nazism. We also say to the Americans, we, o you Americans, o you sheep, we are waiting for you, and so are the fish of the Mediterranean. [crowd shouts God is great]. Let them understand that there are no prisoners between us and them; there are no prisoners between us and them. Every American who falls in the hands of the Libyans will be killed because when the Libyan ship was hit and when the crew of this ship left the stricken ship by rescue boats, American aircraft tried to kill the crew which was on board the rescue boats. This is internationally banned. When the warships are destroyed, its soldiers are considered prisoners and should be rescued. When a dredger tried to rescue this ship American aircraft bombed them.

We declare that there will be no mercy and no prisoners will be taken in the battle between us and the Americans. Any American who lands on Libyan territories will be massacred. We will build slaughter houses and we will build storage places in which we will receive the American sheep if they land on Libyan shores. We will turn the Libyan land into a burning fire. There are 1 million libyans in the Libyan cities who are prepared to defend the Great Jamahiriyah, to raise the flag of the Arab nation, and to raise the head of the Arab nation.

Brothers, under no circumstances will we be subservient or capitulate, however great the hostile force might be.

Brothers, under no circumstances will we shame our fathers and ancestors who destroyed the huge Italian military columns. We will never shame our children and grandchildren. We will leave them victory and glory. Brothers, we will fight and we will never surrender. Brothers, we will never retreat. Immortality for our martyrs! glory for the Arab nation! Death to the Americans. Death to NATO! Death to aggression! Death to the aggressors! Defeat is for the aggressors! Victory is for the masses! March forward, brothers! Forward in the battle of glory, the battle of honor, and the battle of dignity! We will never surrender! We are waiting for you, and so are the fish!

USSR Envoy Praises Al-Qadhdhafi, Declares Support

NC091112 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Dr Oleg Peresypkin, the USSR ambassador to the Great Jamahariyah, has affirmed that the Soviet Union highly evaluates the efforts and initiatives of the brother leader of the revolution to make the Mediterranean a lake of peace and security and safeguard the interests of all peoples in the area, and to fend off interference by racist U.S.-NATO imperialism.

Dr Peresypkin told Channel One of Jamahiriyah television that the Soviet Union vehemently condemns the U.S. Government's blatant, provocative policy against the Libyan Arab people. He stated that the Soviet Union, which highly appreciates the steadfastness of the Great Jamahariyah and its firm resistance to imperialism, reaffirms its boundless support for the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership. The Soviet ambassador strongly attacked the results of the Tokyo summit of capitalist states, saying: This conference, which has deviated from its professed aims, is the kind of meeting devoted to attacking states like Libya and the Soviet Union.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese CP, PFLP Officials

NC091047 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the PFLP political bureau.

Al-Turayki Says Israel Planning Attack on Syria

LD081944 Kuwait KUNA in English 1740 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations May 8 (KUNA) -- Libya said Thursday [8 May] the United States and Israel were preparing public opinion for a U.S.-Israeli attack against Syria. Speaking to reporters, Libyan chief delegate 'Ali A. al-Turayki warned, however, the Soviet Union probably would not remain silent if this type of aggression continued. Al-Turayki, who until recently was his country's foreign minister, said Libya had received assurances of Soviet aid that go "beyond encouragement" and that Tripoli may formalise its "very friendly relations" with the Soviet Union by joining the Warsaw Pact treaty.

On the expected attack against Syria, Al-Turayki said Israel would not act on its own but with approval from Washington. This could drag the entire Arab world into a war with Israel and the United States, he warned. Al-Turayki also demanded that the United States apologise to Libya for the killing of Libyan women and children during the recent air attack on his country and for using undignified language in dealing with leaders of other nations.

Al-Turayki said Reagan was waging a "crusade against the Muslim and Arab world" and that the administration's "anti-Arabism is very clear." "The hatred Mr Reagan has for Islam and pan-Arabism is very well known now to everyone, and Libya is only a scapegoat," he said."

Al-Turayki dismissed Reagan's support for arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia in the face of Congressional opposition, saying this support was nothing but a "comedy." "What kind of arms are given to Saudi Arabia?" he asked. "As (former President Jimmy) Carter himself said yesterday (Wednesday), such arms are available in Belgium, in France and in other parts of Europe," Al-Turayki said. Even Saudi Arabia was now being accused in the United States of supporting terrorism, he said.

Returning to his claim that an attack on Syria was imminent, Al-Turayki questioned the credibility of information given to the American public by the Reagan administration. "First the Americans and the Germans said they had 'irrefutable evidence' of Libyan complicity in the Berlin discotheque bombing, and now they are accusing Syria for the same incident," Al-Turayki said, adding the mass media also were being prepared for an attack. As evidence that preparations for a military strike were under way, Al-Turayki cited recent claims of Syrian involvement in terorist attacks by Vice President George Bush and Israeli Defence Minister Rabin.

On the final communique issued after the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo, Al-Turayki ridiculed the U.S. contention that a victory had been achieved on fighting terrorism. "All they achieved is including the name of Libya in the communique, but they failed to get a strong condemnatin. Reagan's 'victory' is a failure," Al-Turayki said. The official recalled that the vast majority of nations — the 101-member Non-aligned Movement and the socialist group — had condemned the U.S. air attack, thus isolating not Libya but the United States.

On the reported cooling off of relations with the Soviet Union, Al-Turayki said, on the contrary, "they have never been so solid and friendly as they are now." Asked to comment on why the Soviet Union failed to come to Libya's aid during the Mediterranean conflict, Al-Turayki said, "We are a nonaligned country, we are not part of the Warsaw Pact, for the time being, not yet, but the Soviet Union gives us full support."

He said if a strike against Syria is carried out, there would be a war between the Arab states and the United States and Israel. "It is now time, like every ten years, for a new aggression by Israel in order to take more land, and, I think, the failure of (secretary of State George) Shultz in Lebanon makes the administration more furious about the Arab countries," Al-Turayki said. Asked why Israel apparently had picked Syria as a target, Al-Turayki said: "I think everybody has his own preferences. Israel prefers Syria as a target, the United States prefers Libya."

YAR's Al-Iryani Arrives in Tripoli 8 May

LD090837 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, member of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress and deputy prime minister of the YAR, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

SPLA Spokesman Rejects Al-Mahdi Cease-Fire Call

EA082315 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA has described the recent statement by Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister of Sudan, on the constitutional conference as contrary to the spirit of the Koka Dam declaration signed last March between the SPLM-SPLA and the representatives of the National Alliance for National Salvation. In principle, the SPLM-SPLA does not recognize the present government in Khartoum. But as a de facto government and also headed by Ummah party, which is a signatory to the Koka Dam declaration, Mr Al-Mahdi is bound to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of the constitutional conference scheduled to take place in Khartoum next month. The call by the prime minister that the SPLA should declare a cease-fire and his threat to use the Army to wipe out the SPLA before he could solve what he called the southern problem are a violation of the Koka Dam declaration, the spokesman said.

It is to be mentioned that the agenda of the proposed conference, as stipulated by the declaration, is about finding solutions to Sudan's fundamental problems and not the so-called southern problem alone. The declaration also deferred the question of cease-fire to a future date because the SPLM-SPLA considers that as a logical sequence to the prevalence of climate free of obstacles to security, safety and other restrictive laws. Sadiq al-Mahdi, however, has been persistently giving press conference to Arabic language press outside the country that he is going to destroy the SPLA, after which he could solve what he calls the problems of the southern Sudan.

The SPLM-SPLA spokesman concluded that the movement is committed to the constitutional conference which its leader initiated in March last [as heard] year. And because of that, the spokesman said, we will ignore the provocative statements by the prime minister of Sudan, Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Samuel Aru Demands Cancellation of Islamic Laws

JN081208 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1052 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — Samuel Aru Pol, chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA], has demanded that the Constituent Assembly cancel the Islamic laws issued in 1983, and resort to the Addis Ababa agreement for self-rule in the Southern Region. He said this will make room for negotiations with all the southern parties to reach an agreement on urgent national issues. He also demanded freezing all standing issues at the present time until the convocation of the constitutional conference that will discuss the form of rule in Sudan. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* issued today, Smauel Aru asserted that the SSPA's contacts with the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party continue to be in complete agreement on all national issues and on the charter issued by the two parties. He pointed out that the previous negotiations resulted in positive steps. Aru appealed to the southern parties to freeze the differences, particularly on how to [word indistinct] the southern regions until the constitutional conference is convened.

Defense Ministry Entrusted to Army Commander

JN081058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) —Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi yesterday issued a decree entrusting the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces to assume the charges of the defense minister. The premier also entrusted the police general director to undertake the minister powers concerning immigra-

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It is well known that Numayri is mad for power and that he robbed the people of vast sums of money which he is investing in attempts to return to power. He is actually working for this end and his stay in Egypt enables him to use this money to disrupt the political conditions in Sudan as much as he can.

Numayri's presence in Egypt harms the Egyptian national interest and the fraternal relations between the two countries. This alone is enough to deprive him of the right of political asylum which must be coupled with the country's interest, security, and its relations with its neighbors. The Egyptian security agency is, however, aware that Numayri has violated the terms of political asylum and that he is secretly engaged in politics. The Egyptian security agency has supplied the Sudanese security agency with information to this effect.

Numayri has been a supreme example of squandering and blowing away human rights and he does not, under any circumstances, deserve to be granted the elevated guarantees insured by human rights laws.

Egypt will certainly have to decide whatever it wishes in regard to this issue. There are strong arguments for Egypt to wash its hands of Numayri, to hand him over, to try him in Cairo or to hold an international court to try him for crimes against the Arab and Islamic world and against the African continent. Numayri's trial will be fair and will not apply the unjust methods he applied in the trials which he held and in which sentences had been issued before the courts convened. Egypt must be convinced and must cooperate in applying justice to Numayri or in washing its hands of him. This is the simplest thing because it seems very strange to harbor, in Cairo under feeble pretexts, a criminal who committed crimes against the Sudanese people.

Libyan Complex

[Al-Naqqash] What is your opinion of some circles' view of any Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement as an act of hostility against Egypt?
[Al-Mahdi] These views are based on a central pattern in politics whereby Sudan is either with Libya or with Egypt. We believe that Sudan's political and geographic position demands goods relations with Sudan's neighbors to preserve the joint interests. We seek to improve our relations with all our neighbors. Whenever there is controversy between these neighbors over some issue, such as the Camp David as an Arab issue, we seek to offer a Sudanese interpretation that is not in agreement with what either Libya or Egypt says. If we cannot help settle the bilateral disagreements between the two sides, then we must, from the position of our national interests, coexist with both of them. Nobody may impose on us acceptance of either the Egyptian or the Libyan position on African and Islamic issues. This is unacceptable because there is a Sudanese interpretation and this interpretation may not take this or that position. Nobody may impose on us the logic of being eihter with him or against him.

[Al-Naqqash] What is your opinion of the apprehension many people voice regarding Al-Ummah party's historical hostility to Egypt in case you assume the premiership?
[Al-Mahdi] I believe that the circles that voice these fears are the ones that want to make the present and the future a captive of the past. Al-Ummah Party renews and alters itself and its ideas. So why do some people imagine that the party is developing itself, except on this issue?

Egypt, as we are aware, is an open society that speaks of self-reappraisal in connection with mistakes made, including reappraisal of the commitment to maintain the single party. So why cannot Egypt engage in self-reappraisal in connection with the theories concerning the historical relations and residues?

In our Arab, African and Islamic issues, we will not agree to be captives of the past. So why should we accept such captivity in Egyptian-Sudanese relations only?

[Al-Naqqash] In Sudanese history, neither of the two Constituent Assemblies completed their legal terms because they were both dissolved by a military coup. What are the guarantees to prevent such a recurrence in the next Constituent Assembly?
[Al-Mahdi] In fact, there are no guarantees in politics. It can be said that the only guarantee is success. The political forces have a better chance at present than in the past now that they have developed themselves and learned from past lessons. This in itself might be a motive to make present and future experiences better than past ones.

[Al-Naqqash] Why has Al-Ummah Party abandoned its allies' unanimous demand for presidential, not parliamentary, presidency?
[Al-Mahdi] Al-Ummah Party has not, in fact, agreed with its allies on the form of the future government. The party's opinion on this issue precedes these alliances. But the party does not impose this opinion on any body. In any case, this issue will be determined by majority in the coming Constituent Assembly.

However, we believe that Sudan needs a strong executive authority. We also don't believe that the Numayri experience has anything to do with the presidential system. It is a barbaric, individualistic and brutal experience that has nothing to do with a presidential presidency. Therefore those who say that we have tried the presidential system are wrong. The presidential presidency establishes, to our belief, a balance between the various political forces. This requires an executive authority whose decisionmaking does not undermine this diverse structure in which the decisionmaking is protected in the parliament by the separation of powers, as it is protected by other basic guarantees, including the judiciary's independence, parliamentary rule, supremacy of the law and the guarantee of basic liberties. This is the guarantee to make the presidential system democratic.

[Al-Naqqash] Many expect the election outcome to produce strong opposition, both inside and outside the parliament. how will you deal with this opposition as prime minister?
[Al-Mahdi] We are anticipating the event. Al-Ummah party is, we believe, the biggest party is the current parliamentary struggle and it is the biggest party to play a role in building bridges with the other political forces outside the parliament.

We are the only big party to have relations with the forces in the national grouping — forces which will probably be outside parliament.

We have worked hard to address the diversity inside and outside the parliament within the framework of the inclination toward national unity and general national action.

[Al-Naqqash] How do you view the grouping's position after formation of the Constituent Assembly?
[Al-Mahdi] Comprehensive elections must be held under a fair law for all the professionial and labor unions included in the grouping.

It is also necessary to discuss a certain formula to insure the grouping elements' participation in the national issues so that the grouping may assume a constitutional form, not its present revolutionary form, as one of the means of expanding the participation in Sudan's march.

[Al-Naqqash] Some Sudanese political forces believe that the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement which leads the rebellion in the south under the command of John Garang is one of the national movement's factions. What is your opinion?
[Al-Mahdi] I believe that the movement represents racial sedition in Sudan, the movement is talking of its wish to impose a new national structure on Sudan by force. To achieve this, the movement relies on a foreign front. Thus, it has placed itself outside the framework of the Sudanese national forces.

We are making serious efforts to encourage the movement to reconsider these views and to reexamine itself before we finally close the door of dialogue with it. The movement may have developed these ideas on the basis of faulty information or analyses. If it does not back down, then its persistence will reflect it as a force advocating racial sedition internally and foreign intervention in sudan's affairs. The opportunity for this reconsideration to reach a final conclusion [ends with] the appearance of the election results. The movement will have to either reappraise itself in a fundamental manner and stand on a democratic platform or it will have to classify with the forces hostile to Sudan's democracy and nationalism.

[Al-Naqqash] Isn't the charter which the grouping's delegation, which included a representative of Al-Ummah Party, concluded with the popular movement [as published] in Addis Ababa recently a reappraisal on the movement's part?
[Al-Mahdi] It is a very limited reappraisal which is acceptable if it moves in the right direction toward the next step. Before the charter was concluded, we saw no hope for solving this problem. But now that the charter has been concluded, there is hope. This hope must be followed by steps taken by the popular front itself. In politics, we do not seek to intensify situations. We spell out what is right and what is wrong and exert as much pressure as we can to bring the other side to the right path. We have done this with our opponents and we have been able to make extremely significant strides in the history of Sudan's political development.

Anya Nya II Calls Garang Movement 'Terrorist'

JN081740 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Juba, Southern Sudan May 8 (SUNA) — The Southern Sudan Liberation Movement known as Any Nya II has branded the rebel forces of John Garang as a terrorist organization working for massacaring innocent people and looting the citizens properties. In a press statement held here last Tuesday the Anya Nya II Executive Committee member Gabrial Ganji Jok revealed that Colonel Garang was seeking to liquidate physicially his opponents, particularly his opponents from Nuwar tribe and the Equatoria Region.

Asked on the Anya Nya II goals, Jok said the movement demands the application of federal system, the repeal of Sept 1983 laws and the fair distribution of power between the north and the south along with retaining the three southern regions at their present status without any change.

Communist Party Delineates New Government Tasks

JN081129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) — The Communist Party asked new government to stick to the slogans and demands of the masses, represented in liquidation of May regime impacts, realization of progression and development, besides maintaining the peace and the national unity, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Al-Tijani al-Tayyib stated to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today, saying that the Communist Party considers the presented draft charter as viable for discussion.

The presidential republic system is not a way to the unity for a diversity of ethnic people like the Sudan, whereas the Communist Party prefers the head of the state to be a council representing the unity, *AL-SAHAFAH* reported here quoting Al-Tayyib. The Islamic constitution doesn't represent the real base of the national unity of this people of different cultures and religions, *AL-SAHAFAH* said, citing the prominent Communist figure Al-Tayyib.

30 SAM-7 Missiles, Weapons Seized at Garang Site

JN081158 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese Armed Forces have found 30 Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles among the weapons and war equipment seized in the (Toktanig) camp, which belongs to Colonel John Garang's forces. A Sudanese military source told SUNA that this type of advanced missile is not available even to the Sudanese Armed Forces. He added that in addition to the previously announced weapons and ammunition that were seized, checks uncovered 5 steamboats, 15 mortar guns of various types, and 10 radios. The Armed Forces also found among the military hardware 2 Soviet-made (7/12 mm) antiaircraft DSHK guns, 12 Degtyarev machineguns, RPG guns, and 400 antitank and antipersonnel mines, all Soviet-made.

It will be recalled that the friendly forces in Anya Anya II Led by Colonel (Gordon Kotig) and the Armed Forces in the Al-Nasir garrison last week managed to capture the abovementioned camp, which is considered the largest administrative base for Col Garang's forces in the Al-Nasir area in the Upper Nile. It is also the largest center for receiving military and food supplies directly from Ethiopia.

SPLA Claims 22 Government Militia Members Surrender

EA082321 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Summary] Twenty-two government militia surrendered to SPLA forces of Battalions 104 and 105 in Upper Nile Administrative Area on 21st April 1986 and 3rd May 1986. Six government soldiers also defected to SPLA.

SUNA, TASS Sign Cooperation Agreement in Khartoum

JN061854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — An agreement on mutual cooperation was signed here today between SUNA and the official Soviet news agency, TASS. The agreement provides for the exchange of news, photographs, and visits and the training of Sudanese technicians in the Soviet agency.

The agreement was signed for SUNA by Dr al-Tayyib Haj 'Atiyah, director general of the agency, and for TASS by the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum, Yevgeniy Musiyko. Both SUNA's director general and the Soviet ambassador praised the signing of this agreement. The ambassador said in a speech on this occasion that the agreement will help present current events in his country, Sudan, and otehr nations in an objective manner.

This agreement, he added, will also lead to better understanding between the two fraternal countries. He said that TASS is ready to give all its experience to its friends, the Sudanese journalists. In his speech, Dr 'Atiyah affirmed that cooperation between the two agencies on professional bases adds a new dimension, especially during the current circumstances experienced by the country. He said that SUNA needs the experience of large news agencies like TASS.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets, Talks With Spanish Official

LD070551 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs, yesterday in the afternoon received, Mr Luis Yanez, the Spanish secretary of state for international cooperation. After the meeting, Mr Yanez made a statement in which he said that he reviewed, with Beji Caid Essebsi, the horizons of the excellent relations of cooperation between Tunisia and Spain. Regarding the Spanish position toward the EEC policies toward the Greater Arab Maghreb countries, he pointed out that Madrid supports the policies which call for bringing the EEC and these countries together, while admitting the presence of technical problems which, according to him, should be settled in the interest of both sides. The Spanish guest also pointed out that the talks included the situation in the Mediterranean in the light of the recent events in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Seeks 'Arab Umbrella'; Departs

LD081626 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 8 May (KUNA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left here today at the end of his 3-day official visit at the invitation of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. During the visit, Al-Jumayyil held talks with President Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. He also had talks with member of the Fatah Central Committee, Salah Khalaf, covering Palestinian-Lebanese relations. Salah Khalaf is scheduled to hold a press conference here this afternoon to talk about the results of his meeting with the Lebanese president.

A high-ranking diplomatic source has stated that "As a result of his talks with President Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mzali, Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil has succeeded in winning their support for his views concerning the conflict between him and senior Syrian officials on the way to solve the civil war that has been afflicting lebanon for 11 years."

The source pointed out that "President Al-Jumayyil asked for Tunisia's help in securing a semi-collective Arab umbrella to replace the current Syrian role in Lebanon that would enable the legitimate Lebanese authorities to act more widely in imposing sovereignty on the entire Lebanese territory."

A Tunisian source has described the talks conducted by President Al-Jumayyil with President Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mzali as "having made it possible for the Tunisian leaders to understand the Lebanese position and to reach agreement on ways to bolster harmony among the Arabs and to work for the unity and independence of Lebanon and the checking of Israeli maneuvers and actions against Lebanon."

The responsible Tunisian source quoted Tunisian officials as affirming that "Lebanon's future must rest in the hands of the Lebanese and the Lebanese legitimacy," pointing out "the role the Arab states can play in providing the support Lebanon needs for rebuilding." The Tunisian source recalled what he termed "the fixed principles on which Tunisian policy, led by President Bourguiba, is founded: non-interference in the internal affairs of any other country, affirming Tunisia's readiness to provide all the help Lebanon needs."

The same source quoted President Al-Jumayyil himself as saying the "Tunisia can play an important role in helping Lebanon overcome its affliction and restore cohesion within the ranks of its sons."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Somali Foreign Minister

EA081956 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, met and held talks with Dr AbdurahmanJama Barre, the foreign minister of Somalia.

Speaking during the meeting, Dr Jama Barre stressed that he appreciates the efforts being made to arrange the meeting between the two countries, which is aimed at resolving the longstanding conflict by peaceful means and through dialogue to a successful conclusion. He expressed thanks for the welcome accorded him and his delegation since arriving on Ethiopian soil.

He added that Somalia is fully prepared to work for a permanent solution to the conflict between the two countries, for the mutual benefit of peoples and for goodneighborliness. He said he is convinced that the longstanding conflict between the two countries will be resolved in keeping with this spirit and the effort being made for lasting peace between the two countries.

For his part, the comrade secretary general pointed out that the current meeting between Somalia and Ethiopia was a good beginning along the peaceful path being sought by the two countries. It will serve as a contribution to future efforts. He added that revolutionary Ethiopia will do everything expected of it in order to ensure that the efforts initiated by the two countries are successful.

The meeting, which was held in the WPE Central Committee office, was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, and by Mr Muhammad Egal, Somalia's deputy minister of finance.

Geremew Debele Named New Agriculture Minister

EA090352 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Dergue, today announced appointments. In this respect, Comrade Geremew Debele becomes Agriculture minister in place of Tekola Dejene and Comrade Mamo Bahta, retaining his present rank, becomes general manager of Department of Development Project Studies at the National Central Planning Committee.

SOMALIA

Tigre Rebels Claim 479 Killed in 16-20 Apr Offensive

EA081353 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A report we have received today from the office of the Tigre People's Liberation Front, TPLF, here in Mogadishu, Somalia, says fighters of the front launched a large scale offensive against units of the Black Abyssinian forces stationed on the road linking Tigrai and Gondar regions between 16 and 17 April.

The report issued by the TPLF added that fighters of the front carried out attacks against Abyssinian units stationed in the following places (Teseda), Imbaberet, (Maitasebi), (Tasabir) and Adi Arka, all in Tigre region. The fighters of the TPLF inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces during the offensive which continued until 20 April.

The report further said a second offensive was launched on units of the Black Abyssinian troops who retreated to (Dawabir) in Tigre. The casualties inflicted on the enemy were as follows:

1. During the 16 to 20 April offensive the TPLF fighters killed 479 enemy soldiers, 18 of whom were unit commanders.

2. The fighters captured 187 enemy soldiers.

3. The fighters captured 580 assault rifles, 41 machine guns, 12 field guns, 848 (?weapons of various types) and 1.2 million rounds of ammunition. The fighters also captured 651 land mines and hand grenades, 3 military trucks and, 4 radio communications sets. The fighters won a great victory.

Another report received from the TPLF office says that 65,000 Tigre people who fled to Sudan between 1984 and 1985 have now returned to their homeland in order to farm their land. The TPLF said it has made arrangements with relief organizations in Sudan with a view to providing them with assistance.

People Seen as Force Behind Ethiopian Peace Initiative

EA081313 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary entitled: "The Lies and Propaganda of the Evil Doer Will Not Hamper the Just Struggle" from the "Fighters Outlook" program]

[Excerpts] It is said that he who thrives on lies loves people to believe his lies — and this is true. Siad Barre makes a habit of lying and at the same time he believes in his lies. He is famous for avoiding justice and ignoring burning issues of the past and the present.

As we have mentioned earlier, the recent meeting between Siad Barre and the leader of Socialist Ethiopia in Djibouti merely established the principle that both sides should reach a peace agreement and form an ad hoc committee to solve any existing problems. Although the world got the message in the manner explained above, Siad Barre blew the issue out of proportion, sensationalising it. He tried to fool the world by proclaiming himself the initiator of peace in the Horn of Africa and by calling on the parties involved to divert the money spent on armaments to agricultural production, which will trigger economic advancement.

Before Abdurahman Jama Barre departed for Addis, a vigorous propaganda campaign was waged internally and externally to tell the world how committed Siad is to peace. The whole objective behind these so-called peace overtures is to cripple the national liberation struggle and the Somali people as a whole. If he believes in his dreams, he is merely deceiving himself, because the existence of the freedom movement is not dependent on the support of other countries.

What Siad does not understand is that differences between two governments, such as the differences between Ethiopia and Somalia, are different from the continuing internal struggle by nationalists to free themselves from the fascist Siad Barre regime.

We shall not delve deeply into the other issue, that is the issue of peace in the Horn of Africa. The achievement of peace in this region is one of the original objectives of the struggling Somali masses, led by the democratic progressive forces of Somalia. These progressive forces are the genuine forces fighting for the rights and interests of the people and for fraternal solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of the Horn of Africa and the world.

These progressive forces, not an enemy force which is a puppet of U.S. imperialism, led by dictator Reagan, are the only party capable of establishing lasting peace in the horn. It is said thatBarre, who waged a bloody war against revolutionary Ethiopia in 1977 and brought untold misery and damage to the two peoples, he is the same person who refused to heed the call of Somali progressive forces and other independent progressive forces. A shining example is the meeting in Aden between the Cuban leader and the leader of the PDRY to bring about peace in the horn. We bear witness to Siad Barre's actions on that day. The Siad Barre regime is the same regime that started the war between the two countries. It is the same regime which often incites intertribal wars in the country. It is the regime which sold the soil of the Somali people to the Americans for military purposes and for use in attacking liberation movements and the progressive nations of this region.

How, then, could this imperialist puppet regime be a peace-seeker? Siad cannot even guarantee peace to the very people he rules. His peace initiatives are not genuine.

The misguided regime is attempting to trap the liberation movements and their supporters in its present peace crusade by trying to outmaneuver them in their struggle to liberate the masses. The liberation movements are too smart to be outmaneuvered by Siad. Peace and cooperation between the peoples of the Horn of Africa, and particularly between the Ethiopian and Somali masses, is natural and has existed since time immemorial.

Siad Barre, who is known for his selfishness and lies, is pursuing his own interests. The struggling people of this region are the only ones capable of bringing peace. If Siad Barre is talking of peace today, then it is indeed a victory achieved by the Somalis. The pot is burning because of the fire [Somali proverb]. We welcome peace between the two countries and peoples, between Ethiopia and Somalia, to whatever extent it occurs.

CAR

Further on Kolingba 7 May Nationwide Address

AB080940 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 8 May 86

[By Hubert-Marie Djamany]

[Text] Bangui, May 8 (AFP) — Central African Republic ruler General Andre Kolingba announced the formation of a single political party, a referendum soon on a new constitution, and the sacking of magistrates who failed to convict student leaders in a recent trial, in a broadcast message to the nation late Wednesday.

Gen. Kolingba, who took control of the country in September 1981, said his "Centrafrican Democratic Rally" would bring together "all parts of the nation", rejecting "those seeking by devious means to impose a totalitarian doctrine or bankrupt ideologies". "A people united behind its chief, a strong state and a prosperous economy are an incalculable asset for the nation", he added.

The planned new constitution gives wide powers to the head of state, with an elected National Assembly which is above all an advisory body.

Gen Kolingba said that 1986 would see the Central African Republic committed to a "true democracy which represents our own personality and the soul of the nation".

Referring to the month-long strike of secondary school students which ended with a dozen of their leaders being brought to trial on charges of prejudicing state security, Gen Kolingba announced the dismissal of the chief magistrates of the state security court which heard the case. The court acquitted three of the students and ordered further evidence to be sought against nine others after a stormy trial in which the defendants were supported by crowds of fellow-students thronging the court room. Gen Kolingba said the court had failed to follow procedures, allowed a trial which it was not empowered to conduct to become a farce, and discredited the head of state.

The Centrafrican leader also criticised parents for failing to control their children, but laid the chief blame for the student unrest on "foreign agitation". Centrafrican officials have blamed Libya for stirring up trouble, mainly because of the use of Centrafrican bases by French forces helping the government of neighbouring Chad against Libyan-backed opponents. Three weeks ago two diplomats in the Libyan Embassy here were declared personae non gratae and ordered out of the country.

ZAIRE

Statement Reaffirms Security Accord With Angola

AB090855 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Luanda, 8 May (AZAP) — Since the normalization of its relations with Angola, particularly with the signing of certain agreements including that on defense and security which calls for the interdiction of any subversive action by one country against the other, it is the intention of Zaire, as it has done in the past to scrupulously respect the letter and spirit of that accord. This is contained in a statement issued by the Zairian Embassy in Luanda on Monday 5 May to the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, to the various embassies and diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, and to the principal Angolan news agencies.

This statement follows recent allegations by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who, in his capacity as current chairman of frontline states, declared that Zaire served as a transit base for the transport of American military equipment to the UNITA rebels.

Such a declaration, stresses the statement issued by the Zairian Embassy, constitutes a diversionary maneuver which serves the true enemies of Angola and Africa. Its objective, the note continues, is to divert the attention of world public opinion to Angola's provinces bordering on Zaire, so that South Africa can continue to supply military equipment to UNITA rebels operating in the southern and central provinces of Angola.

The statement, which affirmed that agreements reached between UNITA rebels and certain countries did not commit Zaire in any way, concludes with the reaffirmation of Zaire's unflinching solidarity with the brotherly people of Angola in their struggle for the preservation of their territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

FRG Support for Economic Steps, Rescheduling No

AB091050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 9 May

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 May (AZAP) — Cooperation between the FRG and Zaire will amount to DM1 billion (1 DM - 24,5963 Zaires) this year, according to Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation, after a meeting Thursday with Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, at his private residence at Binza. The FRG statesman said that the party's executive coordinator disclosed at the meeting that Zaire needs help from its friends to reschedule its external debts. In this framework, Dr Warnke asserted, the FRG supports the policy of concerted economic reorganization and liberalization implemented over the past 3 years by Zaire. It is clear, he said, that the time has come for creditor nations to guarantee the financing of the Zairian economy in order to ensure the success of its revival in line with the world economic revival following the Tokyo meeting. Dr Warnke underlined that Zaire has become the symbol of stability and peace in Africa and needs support for its development.

On his impressions of visits to projects at Bundundu, Kivu, and Shaba, the FRG minister pointed out that the three areas constitute a reference for German and Zairian cooperation which covers agriculture with the important Kikwit project, as well as transportation and university cooperation (the training of vetinary doctors). According to Dr Warnke, all these priorities are compatible with Zaire's 5-year plan.

Concluding, the FRG minister highlighted efforts by the Executive Council and all economic measures taken by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, which he noted, constitute a basis for stronger cooperation between the FRG and Zaire.

The FRG statesman was accompanied to the meeting with the first state commissioner by Citizen Mushobekwa-Kalimba Wa Katana, state commissioner for international cooperation and external trade. Citizen Mabolia Inengo Tra Bwato, the Zairian ambassador to west Germany, and Dietrich Venzlaff, the FRG ambassador to Zaire, were also present.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Returns From Togo, Ivory Coast

AB081848 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has returned home from visits to Togo and the Ivory Coast. Speaking to the GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY] on arrivial at the airport, Dr Asamoah said he delivered special messages to Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Felix Houphouet-Boigny on recent activities of Ghanaian dissidents based in those two neighboring countries who, according to security reports, are preparing for terrorist activities against the country.

The foreign secretary mentioned the reported presence in Abidjan of Geoffrey Osei, a dissident based in the United States, but declined to give details of his activity. He also stated that for diplomatic reasons and in order not to jeopardize the internal monitoring of some subversive activities, he could not disclose the details of his discussions with the two presidents.

It will be recalled that following information provided by a Ghanaian security agency, a shipload of arms and mercenary planning to attack some targets in Accra was intercepted in Brazil early this year. One of the leading characters in the plot was Geoffrey Osei.

It is understood that following the visit of the secretary for foreign affairs to Brazil last month, a special envoy from Argentina is due in Accra this weekend to give details of the purchase of the weapons and the hiring of the mercenary.

IVORY COAST

Ghanaian Minister Brings Message to Houphouet

AB080800 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the head of state received Ghanaian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Obed Asamoah, an envoy of Ghanaian President Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The talks between President Houphouet-Boigny and the Ghanaian president's special envoy took place at the head of state's private residence in Cocody. They took the opportunity to examine economic cooperation between Ivory Coast and Ghana. Here is a statement by the Ghanaian official after the audience.

[Begin Asamoah recording in English fading into French translation] We discussed ways and means by which we can increase cooperation between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. In this connection, I conveyed to the head of state a message from the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. We held discussions on economic cooperation between African countries and examined ways and means by which we can improve such economic cooperation. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Opposition Denies Cooperation Agreement With Doe

AB081055 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 8 (AFP) — The executive committees of three Liberian opposition parties denied Thursday that they had agreed to cooperate with President Samuel Doe's ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

President Doe said on state television Monday that the leaders of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), Unity Party (UP), and Liberia Unification Party (LUP) had agreed to cooperate with the NDPL following a reconciliatory meeting earlier in the day.

The opposition leaders described Mr Doe's statement as "false and misleading", and intended to "violate the norms of acting in good faith". "What was in fact agreed upon at the meeting was that a technical committee composing the four parties be established to create a working agenda for future dialogue", the executive committees said.

Meanwhile, the LAP, LUP, and UP have called on its supporters not to be misled by state-run television showing "propaganda handshakes" with President Doe and officials of the NDPL during Monday's meeting.

Union Requests Government Stand on Press Harassment

AB090820 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Press Union of Liberia, PUL, has called on government to make its position clear on the frequent harassment of journalists in the discharge of their duties. According to a Press Union release issued yesterday, the call comes in the wake of what the Executive Committee described as a daylight breaking into the new secretariat offices on Wednesday afternoon by an unknown group of persons. It said the incident has already been reported to the Criminal Investigations Division, CID, of the Liberian National Police.

The union notes that in recent times, too many of such acts of violence have taken place and government does very little or nothing at all to denounce and discourage the culprits. The union recalls the mystery surrounding the (?shooting) of the late Charles Gbenyon, the burning of the *DAILY OBSERVER* offices, the refusal by Savannah Printing Press to print the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper and the repeated arrest and interrogation of journalists in the discharge of their duties.

Meanwhile, the Press Union has expressed concern about the management of certain news organs requiring journalists (?in their employment) to obtain (?internal) membership cards of political parties, as journalists by their profession are to be apolitical.

Ex-UN Envoy Doubts Justification of 12 Apr 1980 Coup

AB081756 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Former Liberian ambassador to the United Nations, Counsellor Winston Tubman, has described the 1980 revolution which brought the military to power as being of immeasurable cost to Liberia. He pointed out that it shattered a long enviable record of uninterrupted political stability and continuity and said it damaged our image not only as a (?peaceful) nation at peace with its leaders but our reputation as an important regional peacemaker.

Counsellor Tubman made the remark yesterday when he delivered the 1985 [as heard] convocation address of the University of Liberia at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. He said as a result of the coup, the faith of friendly governments and foreign investors in our preparedness to halt the drift to anarchy in our country has yet to be established. Counsellor Tubman said that the various justifications advanced for the 1980 coup, including gross misregard and violation of the Constitution, rampant corruption, failure to manage properly the affairs of the Liberian people, the monopolizing of state power by a few regrettably still remain with us today. He said the real test whether the event of April 12, 1980 was justified, whether it was a coup sparked by simple greed or a revolution in quest of justice, can only be measured now that a new Constitution is in place.

Addressing the graduates on the topic Reconciliation and the Second Republic, Counsellor Tubman said that the only means of effecting genuine reconciliation in this country is by the support of the Constitution upon which the life of the Second Republic depends. He said that the only means for solving the problems faced by the country is reconciliation not ceaseless strife and conflict.

Senator Rancy Leaves on Visit to Israel, U.S.

AB082050 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The president pro-tempore of the Liberian Senate, Mr John G. Rancy, has left Monrovia for the State of Israel as guest of that country's government.

Speaking in an interview with the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, LINA, before his departure, Senator Rancy said his visit would afford him another opportunity to further cement the cordial ties existing between Liberia and Israel. While in Israel, he will hold talks with Israeli Government officials and deliver a special message from President Samuel Kanyon Doe to President Chaim Herzog of Israel. He will also visit several places of interest including the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, the Hadasah Medical Center, the Church of Nativity in Bethlehem, the holy places near the Lake of Galilee, among others. Senator Rancy will tour the city of Tel Aviv, accompanied by former Israeli ambassador to Liberia, Gavri'el Gavri'eli. He will depart Israel May 13 for the United States of America where he will stay for another 2 weeks.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB071640 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] this morning at the Presidential Palace, received in audience Burkinabe minister of commerce and transport [title as heard], Alain Koeffe, who was bearer of a message from Captain Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend General Eyadema. Pali Tchalla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport, was present at this audience. Following the audience the Burkinabe minister met the press and expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between our two countries:

[Begin recording] [Koeffe] I went to deliver a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, to his Togolese counterpart, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT. It is a message of friendship and fraternity between the two presidents, the two peoples, and the two countries.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the state of the cooperation between Burkina Faso and Togo?

[Koeffe) The cooperation between our two countries, is excellent. We are here to discuss small matters that come up in the relations between a landlocked country and a country which serves as transit for a sizeable proportion of our trade. Minister Tchalla and I discussed, in an atmosphere of brotherliness, the problems connected with the transit of our goods at the Lome port. We believe that there is no major problem and that it is just a friendly visit. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports Details of MPLA-CPSU Plan

MB081334 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party chairman, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, yesterday afternoon signed a plan for party relations for 1986-88. Under the terms of the plan, the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU confirmed the desire to continue developing interparty relations, and in accordance with cooperation accords they decided to begin a number of important projects dealing with consultations on current international problems, interparty cooperation, training of cadres, and assistance to MPLA-Labor Party schools. The MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU will also take steps to strengthen relations between Angolan and Soviet social organizations. The plan signed by the supreme leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU provides for other activities to be carried out on the basis of mutual understanding between the two parties.

UNITA 'Fighter' Says U.S. Aid Well-Timed

MB090709 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola — American aid to UNITA has been well-timed. The Angolan people had a right to defend itself from Russian and Cuban aggression that has lasted for ten years now — declared a UNITA figher during an opinion poll campaign carried out by KUP correspondent in Mavinga area. Manuel Joaquim Andre, who is 25, said that the moral of the UNITA troops is very high and more so since the return from the USA of President Savimbi bringing with him the American commitment to help us. We have always fought with courage, now that we are stronger, better armed, we think we are able to inflict heavier blows than the ones we inflicted to FAPLA and all other enemy forces during last year's offensive which threatened to make its way through to Mavinga in 1985, said at the end Manuel Joaquim, 1st infantry sergeant of UNITA.

Mozambique's Machel Sends Message to Dos Santos

MB090702 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Minister of the Interior Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito received engineer Manuel Tembe, general manager of companies in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Businessman Manuel Tembe carried a personal message from President Samora Machel of Mozambique to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

MALAWI

Further on Zimbabwe's Mugabe Visit, Meetings

South African Situation Discussed

MB071154 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Independent southern African states have been urged to join forces to eliminate apartheid and bring about peace in the region. The call was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who is on an official visit to Malawi. Comrade Mugabe said as long as apartheid continues to exist, more innocent people will continue to be killed and hopes for regional peace will be doomed. He (?noted) that there is no option, but to call for the intensification of the struggle against apartheid which has become an obstacle to peace and progress in the region.

The prime minister said Zimbabwe notes with grave concern and regret that the United States is now collaborating with the South African-backed UNITA bandits to destabilise Angola. Comrade Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's commitment to justice, freedom, and equality, as well as its unwavering support to all just struggles in Africa, the Middle East, Central America, and Asia. He said Zimbabwe is opposed to any form of domination of small nations who should fight against the imperialist maneuvers to subjugate them.

He expressed the country's total allegiance to the nonaligned principles and hoped that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare will tackle problems confronting developing countries. Comrade Mugabe spoke on the need for renewed thrust toward economic progress on the continent and called for increased political and economic cooperation between member-states of the OAU.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Malawian president, Dr Kamuzu Banda, urged white leaders in South Africa to begin serious dialogue with black leaders in that country. He praised the excellent relations between Malawi and Zimbabwe and hoped that these would be consolidated in future.

Tours Development Projects

MB081005 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] On the second day of their visit to Malawi, the Zimbabwe prime minister, the Right Honorable Mugabe, and his wife Mme Sally Mugabe, today visited the Kasungu [words indistinct]. The Right Honorable Mugabe and his entourage, which included senior cabinet ministers, flew to Kasungu this morning from Chileka after visiting the new civic center in Blantyre. Our reporter said on arrival at Kasungu airport the distinguished visitors were briefly entertaiend to (Kuruankulo) traditional dance and that the welcoming party was large and included people from adjoining associate districts.

Later, the Zimbabwe prime minister visited the Kamuzu Academy, also in Kasungu district. Addressing the students after touring the academy, the Right Honorable Mugabe hailed the life president for conceiving an idea which found expression in a concrete form in the Kamuzu Academy. He urged the students to take advantage of the privilege by motivating themselves to excel in the endeavors for the betterment of the country as a whole.

The visitors later flew to the capital city where they visited a number of places of interest before being entertaiend to a luncheon given by the mayor of the city of Lilongwe, Councillor (Haliathe Phiri). Speaking during the civic luncheon the Right Honorable Mugabe announced that the Harare city council has resolved to establish a sister city relationship with the city of Lilongwe. He expressed the hope that negotiations for the establishment of the sister city relationship will be held in the near future. Speaking about his visit to Lilongwe, the Right Honorable Mugabe said he has been impressed by the beauty and cleanness of the city and the major developments taking place there.

Speaking earlier, the mayor of the city of Lilongwe, Councillor (Haliathe Phiri) told the visitors that the city was also seriously considering sister city relations with the city of Harare and added that such relations would enhance the already existing relations between peoples of the two cities.

While in the city, the Zimbabwe prime minister visited the Lilongwe civic center, the Malawi Congress Party headquarters and opened one of the city center's roads to be known as Robert Mugabe Crescent. The Zimbabwe visitors also toured the natural resources college in Lilongwe. Speaking in the college's laboratory, the Zimbabwe prime minister said that the college was doing a remarkable job, especially in reviving African traditional food and the way of life which, he said, has suffered a setback during colonial rule. The Zimbabwe visitors have meanwhile gone to Monkey Bay in Mangochi where tomorrow they will visit the Madeco [Malawi Development Corporation] fisheries.

Winds Up Tour

MB081801 Blantrye Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Zimbabwe, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe, and Madame Sally Mugabe, today visited Madeco [Malawi Development Corporation] fisheries in Mangochi and (Nami Ng'omba) tea estate in Chulu district, to wind up their tour of some places of interest. On arrival at the Madeco fisheries, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe was met by the minister of forestry and natural resources, Mr Kapichira Banda. Commenting on what he had seen, the Zimbabwe prime minister expressed satisfaction at the way the Malawi Government was utilizing Lake Malawi to supplement the country's nutritional requirements. He said Madeco fisheries was not only a source of food but a viable economic venture. During the tour, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and Madame Sally Mugabe were, among other things, shown fishing processing in various stages. On arrival at (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, the Zimbabwe prime minister was met by the minister of education and culture, Mr Dalton Katopola, who is also regional treasure of the Malawi Congress Party in the south and the chairman of the (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, Mr Barrow. At the factory, the distinguished visitor and his entourage were shown various stages of tea production. On arrival and departure at both Madeco fisheries and (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, the Zimbabwe prime minister was greeted and cheered by thousands and thousands of people.

The Zimbabwe prime minister leaves the country tomorrow for home at the end of his official visit to Malawi. The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe will depart Sanjika Palace for Chileka airport at 0930 tomorrow morning. The Zimbabwe prime minister will be seen off at Chileka airport by His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, the official hostess , Mama Cecilia Kadzamira, members of the central executive commitee of the Malawi Congress Party, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and thousands and thousands of Malawians. Meanwhile, a spokesman of the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party in Lilongwe is requesting all invited guests to be seated at Chileka airport by 0800 tomorrow morning.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Says RSA Clinging to Apartheid

MB081431 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The end of arrest under the pass laws in South Africa has been hailed in some countries as evidence that the present government in Pretoria is gradually eliminating apartheid. That this is not so has been repeatedly made clear by President P.W. Botha himself. He insists on segregated education, and segregated living areas and absolutely rejects the demand for one person, one vote in a unitary South African state. These political positions are clearly reflected in government action. The Group Areas Act, under which the color of a person's skin determines where he can live, remains intact. The government is keeping this and other controls and possibly introducing new ones to maintain racial segregation. In addition to the indignity of segregation, black South Africans continue to suffer the most fundamental deprivation of all — they have no political rights. Over the past year, Mr Botha has been hinting of the possibility of a political role for blacks. But it is quite clear that the aim is simply to coopt some black people into the apartheid system and has nothing to do with terminating that system. The basic element in the South African government attitude toward a black political role is that blacks must be divided into tribal groups. This is the cornerstone of the Bantustan policy and means in effect that there must be no threat to white power. The government insists that the various ethnic and language groups in South Africa must be kept apart for their own good. But behind this apartheid theological position lies the knowledge that the majority of South Africans do not want to be divided. They want the protection of national rights, yes, but in a unitary state. A one person, one vote election in such a state would (mark) the beginning of a democratic revolution in South Africa. It is this the country's rulers can not stomach, and it is this which leads them to cling to the substance of apartheid while modifying its appearance for international public consumption.

RENAMO Claims Liquidation of 143 Soldiers

MB081551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Mozambican RENAMO movement claims to have seized two ports and a rural town and to have left 143 soldiers dead in recent action. The Mozambican National Resistance Movement claims to have killed 97 Mozambican and 46 Zimbabwean troops. The movement said its forces had occupied the port of Pebane in the northeast of Zambezia province, the town of Mucubela, a cotton producing center, and the port of Bajone. RENAMO's claims were made in a statement issued in Lisbon but have not been followed by confirmation from the governments of Mozambique or Zimbabwe. Western diplomats believe the figures given by the rebels to be exaggerated.

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITA's Savimbi on Strategy, Morale, USSR Tactics

MB081125 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview with Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, by Douglas McClure in Cape Town, on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Recording shows McClure on site overlooking Cape Town; clips of Savimbi are from face-to-face interview]

[McClure] The visit by President Savimbi to Cape Town at this time comes at a particularly auspicious moment. It comes precisely when the Soviet Union has airlifted and shipped $2 billion worth of military hardware and equipment into Angola, and prepositioned it for an all-out attack on the UNITA movement and Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba.

[Savimbi] We expected it to start on 16 April, but for various reasons, being one, the low morale of FAPLA troops, the disorganised logistics system, now they have delayed it. But we think that it will come off by June or July.

[McClure] Simultaneously, the South African government is preparing to move on UN Resolution 435, and whatever the outcome of those negotiations on South-West Africa, they could have serious ramifications for Savimbi's movement.

[Savimbi] My personal views are that if South Africa has to implement Resolution 435 unilaterally, without the MPLA accepting to send the Cubans back to Cuba, I do not think it will serve the interests of the Namibian people. I do not think it will serve our own interests, because it will mean for us that South Africa has accepted that the Cubans will remain permanently in Angola, and if they do that, any independence of Namibia will not be a true and honest process to get freedom.

[McClure] Finally there is the official attitude of the South African Government towards the UNITA movement as elucidated by General Magnus Malan recently when he said that the republic would provide both moral and material support to aid the movement. The United States has also said that they will provide Stinger surface-to-surface missiles and Redeye surface-to-air missiles to help UNITA.

[Savimbi] President Reagan has promised us an effective support to our struggle, and I think we are confident that we are going to get what he has promised us.

[Recording switches to McClure and Savimbi in face-to-face interview] [McClure] We hear reports that chemical, biological, and bacteriological weapons are being brought into Angola and Mozambique. Certainly the bunkers are supposed to be there. Would you care to comment?

[Savimbi] We don't have any hard information on that in our country. It is possible that the Russians may launch this type of warfare because they did it in Afghanistan.

[McClure] [Film clip showing UNITA troops marching] Despite the extraordinary odds in violation of the traditional three-to-one ration favoring the insurgents , Savimbi's men and women have liberated vast tracts of southeastern, northwestern and northeastern Angola spreading their operations as far as afield as Cabinda and even into the heart of Luanda itself. In November they succesfully repulsed a massive Soviet-inspired and directed offensive which came within 200km of Savimbi's bush capital, Jamba. Since then the rains have forestalled further Soviet offensive plans but the interim period has witnessed a massive Soviet build-up of conventional armor and aircraft including tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopter gunships, and MiG-23 ground attack strike aircraft. Now the rains are gone and the tanks can roll. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] The situation is much better and favorable to us because after the last offensive in October 1985 we are better organized on the intelligence side, and we know that they have another intention to launch another offensive. But we are prepared for that and also we succeeded to take our war of liberation in the north of Angola in the province of Zaire and Cabinda which is worrying the MPLA, and they are sending a lot of troops there. And I think we ended this rainy season with a positive result overall speaking.

[McClure] Last year Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, visited Moscow and now there are disturbing reports from Zimbabwe that very large quantities of Soviet equipment are coming into that country. Would that affect, in your opinion, the southern African theater and the balance of power?

[Savimbi] Definitely yes, because I feel that the involvement of the Russians and the Cubans in this area is not a stabilizing factor. It is a disturbing factor. And when the Russians start to send weapons they will need to send technicians to man them, and then I think it is not encouraging if Zimbabwe is not embarking upon this trend of importing massive weapons from Russia. But I hope that the leaders of Africa will realize that if we have fought so hard to get our own independence, now we are fighting 10 years more and yet our country went down if we compare it with the time when the Portuguese were there.

[Flimclip showing UNITA troops in formation]

[McClure] There is only one way to deal with Angola's severe problems — a sincere and determined effort at national reconciliation by all the invovled parties leading to the formation of a new government which need not be underwritten by massive numbers of Cuban and Soviet surrogates. UNITA would have to be part of any such government. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] As we said several times, we are prepared to talk to the MPLA because we feel that they are Angolans as we are and we had our share in fighting against Portuguese colonialism. It is why we see that we are entitled to share also in power, and if the MPLA are prepared as a whole or a faction we are prepared to talk to them, but nobody has approached us yet.

[McClure] If the second offensive that is now being planned against you should fail, surely that would strengthen the hand of moderates in the Central Committee?

[Savimbi] We are prepared that we have to foil that offensive. We are prepared to make it a success for us and a defeat for the MPLA and the Russians, then we hope that the moderates this time they will have a strong argument to say that the solution for the Angolan problem is not a military option but a political solution.

[Filmclip showing UN Security Council debate]

[McClure] The negotiations on UN Resolution 435 are in an immensely delicate and sensitive stage involving South-West Africa, South Africa, the Angolans and the United States as well as members of the so-called big five Western countries. But in this atmosphere, Jonas Savimbi, the main reason for the Cubans being in Angola, still has to be reckoned with. Without his support any solution to the Angolan enigma is meaningless. Hence the reason for his surprise visit to Cape Town. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] I just came here to see friends, and because we have raised that problem of the implementation of the Resolution 435, I talked to the government officials and friends to find out what's the bottom line, they are going to do that or not, and what's the conditions, and I feel that the problem of a Cuban withdrawal before the implementation remains the basis of the discussion, and then I think I am going back reassured that nothing will be done which will be detrimental to our common interests.

Commentary Says Zambia Should Heed Savimbi Warning

MB090829 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 9 May 86

[Station sommentary: "UNITA's Warning to Zambia"]

[Text] UNITA's warning to Zambia this week not to get involved in the Angolan civil war raises several significant points. Above all it highlights the role Zambia has played over the years in providing sanctuary for terrorist organizations. UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said during his recent visit to Cape Town that President Kenneth Kaunda was creating a cliamte for Zambian territory to be used for Cuban attacks against UNITA. He directed a serious warning to the Zambian leader that any attack on UNITA from Zambia territory would lead to a crisis. He will not allow Kaunda to come in without making him pay the price, Dr Savimbi said.

Zambia's history of giving sanctuary to terrorist organizations goes back a long way. It was from (?bases) in Zambia that terrorists loayl to Mr Joshua Nkomo (?launched) a protracted bush war leading up to Zimbabwe's independence. Zambia paid a heavy price for this (?attack). The bombers of the then Rhodesian air force wreaked havoc on more than just the terriorist bases. Many civilians died in those raids.

For many years Zambia's capital city of Lusaka has been the headquarters of the African National Congress terrorist organization whose declared goal is the violent overthrow of South Africa and its transformation to a socialist state. For there is little doubt that it is in Lusaka that the ANC plans many of its acts of terror against South Africa. At the same time President Kaunda prides himself on being honest broker in matters affecting South Africa, South-West Africa/Namibia, Angola, and the ANC and SWAPO terrorist organizations. He hosted talks between SWAPO and South-West Africa/Namibia in February 1984 which culminated in the Lusaka Agreement in terms of which South African forces would withdraw from Angola and Cuban and SWAPO forces would not be allowed to enter the vacated region.

There are other reasons too why South Africa has exercised restraint in not (?hitting) the ANC headquarters in Lusaka. Not being a formal government UNITA is not bound by such restraints, and President Kaunda could do well to heed Dr Savimbi's warning not to allow Cuban forces to start operating from Zambian territory. He might find out the hard way that one cannot be all things to all people.

Angola-Namibia Issues Viewed in Commentary

MB080916 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary: "Angola and South-West Africa/Namibia]

[Text] The connection between independence for South-West Africa/Namibia and settlement of Angola's internal problems have been highlighted again by the visit to South Africa this week of UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

At a news conference in Cape Town before returning to his headquarters in Jamba in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi made it clear that the main purpose of his visit to South Africa was to receive clarity on South Africa's attitude to the Cuban presence in Angola. He had been assured, he said that despite South Africa's willingness to have UN Resolution 435 implemented on 1 August this would not happen unless there was absolute agreement on withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Dr Savimbi stressed that South Africa's attitude on Cuban withdrawal was of prime importance to UNITA in its attempts to persuade the Luanda Government to negotiate a government of national unity in Angola. The fact is that without the Cubans in Angola the MPLA Government in Luanda would no longer be able to retain power for itself exclusively and SWAPO terrorists would no longer be in a position to prevent free and fair elections being held in South-West Africa/Namibia.

It is for this dual reason that South Africa, (?UNITA), and the United States insist on Cuban withdrawal from Angola. It is the continued presence of this foreign force in Southern Africa brought in at the behest of the Soviet Union to advance its expansionist objectives in the region that is bedevilingpeaceful solutions to problems in the subcontinent. It was this fact which makes the charge against South Africa of trying to destabilize the region totally hollow. No amount of propaganda obscuring the issue and [words indistinct] can deny the fact that Cubans are propping the MPLA Government on the one hand and aiding SWAPO in the terrorist onslaught on the people of South-West Africa/Namibia on the other.

It is clear, therefore, that the Soviet Union with its Cuban surrogate force is the destabilizing factor. Two new developments Dr Savimbi believes could bring settlement of the issue a little nearer; the first, American aid to UNITA, will strengthen its position to the extent that the MPLA will be forced to negotiate, and the second, a sharp drop in oil prices, has had a dramatic effect on the MPLA's finances and, therefore, on its ability to pay the Soviets and Cubans for their support. Time will tell how accurate this assessment is.

Poll Shows Whites Divided on Releasing Mandela
MB081419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 8, SAPA — An opinion poll released today said urban whites in South Africa were almost equally divided on the issue of the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. A "face-to-face" poll carried out by Omnichek — conducted in March and April in all the major cities — asked: "Do you accept the proposition that the government will sooner or later have to release Nelson Mandela?" Forty per cent answered "yes" and 43 per cent replied "no," with 17 per cent saying they "didn't know."

The poll was conducted in two phases — fieldwork among a sample of 800 women was completed in early April and a sample of 506 men two weeks later. Research Survey's joint managing director Mr John Rice said there was a "remarkable correlation" between responses of the two polls which he claimed indicated an accurate picture of white views towards the release of the ANC leader. Among the women, 39 per cent appeared to accept that the government would release Mandela against 40 per cent saying "no" and 21 per cent saying they "didn't know." Of the male respondents, 42 per cent said they accepted the proposition against 48 per cent saying they did not, with 10 per cent saying they "didn't know."

On balance, by age group, language, income and geography, nearly one-fifth of women polled appeared undecided about the proposition compared with 10 per cent of male respondents who said they "didn't know," Mr Rice said in a statement. He added: "The division between those who accept that the government will have to release Nelson Mandela and those who don't is quite narrow, with a very high per centage of whites unwilling or unable ... to express a view. If there is a belief in any quarter that whites were universally opposed to the release of Mandela, the results of these two polls go a long way towards dispelling that view. It seems reasonable to assume that within the white constituency the government has a much more receptive climate within which to move than might have been supposed," the statement said.

By language, English-speaking whites appeared more positive towards the prospect of release than the Afrikaans-speaking community. More than half the English-speaking respondents (52 per cent) said they accepted the proposition, compared with 32 per cent who responded negatively and 16 per cent who were undecided. More than half of the Afrikaans community, 55 per cent, said "no" to the question, with 27 per cent saying "yes," and 17 per cent saying they "didn't know." Fifty-one per cent of both English-speaking men and women said they accepted the proposition.

But more men (36 per cent) gave a "no" answer compared with 30 per cent of the women, the statement said. More women (19 per cent) also gave "don't know" answers than men (13 per cent). Among Afrikaans-speaking respondents, there was a much sharper division of opinion: 51 per cent of the women and 63 per cent of the men replied in the negative against 25 percent of the women and 31 per cent of the men answering "yes."

Many more women (24 per cent) than men (seven per cent) said they "didn't know."

By age group the polls revealed conservative areas at opposite ends of the age scales, the statement said. More people in the 18-24 age group, 48 per cent, appeared unwilling to accept the proposition, compared with 36 per cent who said they went along with the proposition. There was an almost identical response among people older than 50, with 49 per cent replying "no" to the question and 37 per cent saying "yes."

More people in the higher income groups appeared ready to face the prospect of Mandela's release than otherwise, the survey showed. Of those with incomes of R3500 a month or more, 51 per cent replied "yes" to the question (the male poll was 53 per cent and the women's poll of 50 per cent) compared with 35 per cent who said "no." In contrast, among those whose income was R699 and less, only 33 per cent appeared to be receptive to the proposition (men 21 per cent; women 38 per cent) compared with 50 per cent replying in the negative (men 68 per cent; women 43 per cent).

By urban centre, more whites in the eastern Cape were receptive of the proposition than not — 54 per cent (men 58 per cent and women 52 per cent) said they accepted that government would have to release Mandela compared with 33 per cent (men 38 per cent, women 31 per cent) saying "no." Among Capetonians, more women (49 per cent "yes" and 36 per cent "no") accepted the proposition than men (45 per cent "yes" and 53 per cent "no").

Overall response in the city was 47 per cent "yes" and 43 per cent "no." In the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging triangle, the response was 38 per cent "yes" and 44 per cent "no" with 18 per cent of those polled saying they "didn't know" (men 43 per cent "yes" and 49 per cent "no"; women 34 per cent "yes" and 41 per cent "no").

Omnichek polls in other centres were: Durban: 33 per cent "yes," 39 per cent "no" (men 25 per cent "yes" 38 per cent "no" and 36 per cent "don't know"; women 38 per cent "yes," 40 per cent "no" and 22 per cent "don't know"). Bloemfontein: 25 per cent "yes" 70 per cent "no" (men 20 per cent "yes," 80 per cent "no"; women 28 per cent "yes" and 64 per cent "no").

Radio Freedom: ANC Rejects Plans for Convention

EA081456 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 May 86

[Unattributed ANC commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, [words indistinct] continues to come from the apartheid circles about Botha being prepared to talk to the liberation movements is just an empty propaganda exercise. It is empty because the apartheid president in actual reality is not ready to settle the South African problem peacefully. All he doing is to try to buy time and also to please his supporters in the Western world. This meaningless note is aimed at [words indistinct] some imaginary changes in the apartheid system [words indistinct] diplomatic relations with the label of change.

Botha is not serious about dialogue because the conditions he puts are as meaningless as they are senseless. Among other things, he is still clinging to the old demand that the ANC and the struggling people must lay down their arms, the very arms that have forced exploiters and [word indistinct] of our nation to even start talking about dialogue. Botha wants the ANC to disarm itself. And when we are disarmed, when there is no struggle going on, what then are we going to talk about? How can the liberation movement and the struggling citizens be called upon to lay down their arms when the enemy is still on the rampage?

As we are talking now, scores of our people are being murdered, maimed, arrested and beaten. Others are being mowed down by pro-apartheid white vigilantes. How are we expected to defend ourselves against this reign of terror against us when we are disarmed? In the first place, for Botha to even mention the issue of dialogue with the liberation movements, is because of the intensity of our struggle. Remove that element of struggle, Botha will not even mention the name ANC as his predecessor [words indistinct]. We shall never lay down our arms as long as the violent apartheid regime is still in power. [words indistinct] was a result of apartheid violence.

Our armed struggle is against all this. We cannot be expected to agree to a conference where we shall meet under the dark clouds of the apartheid defence force. We also cannot meet under the auspices of the criminal nationalist party regime. Botha, in his (?talk) of dialogue, has also pointed to some imaginary sections within the liberation movement. He claimed that his regime was prepared to negotiate with what he called non-communist ANC leaders. This fascist must know that the ANC is not a Hitlerite organization which is based on anti-communism. We are not a (?racialist) movement which feeds on anti-working class (?sentiments).

Some media reports have hinted of the possibility of the ANC renouncing armed struggle unilaterally if Botha was to release our imprisoned leaders and unban our organization. These speculations are baseless because the struggle we are waging is not merely for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of our leaders.

There is also this talk about a national convention in which representatives of all racial groups will meet and talk about the future. The idea of such a convention is not ours. We are not dying because we want to attend the same convention with Botha [words indistinct] The time of meeting and talking about the future has long past. We know now what we want and Botha also knows very well what he wants. We are very clear about the future we are working towards. They are not sacrificing their lives so that Botha will draft another racist constitution on their behalf. Botha and his henchmen have no right whatsoever to talk on behalf of our people. [Words indistinct] what our people want is the establishment of a democratic government based on the principle of the person, one vote. We must therefore not be misled by these old signals of (?reform). Ours is to escalate the struggle. One thing, the intensity of our struggle dictates seriousness on the part of the enemy. Forward with the people's war.

ANC Praises Denmark For Ending RSA Coal Imports

MB080912 Dakar PANA in English 1313 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 7 May (ZANA/PANA)—The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has hightly commended Denmark for deciding to stop importing coal from racist South Africa. It said other Western counnries should take a bold decision and impose economic sanctions as the only alternative and effective peaceful means to dismantling the abominable apartheid system.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka today, the ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina said, contrary to views held by some Western governments, that sanctions would hurt blacks more than the whites, they (economic sanctions) were the only peaceful means with which to topple the apartheid regime. He said: Less blood would be shed if the Western trading partners of South Africa imposed mandatory economic sanctions. Mr Sebina commended the Danish people for their progressive action, saying economic support for racist South Africa means sustaining the most oppressive regime on earth with racism on its statutes. South Africa is the only known government in the world which has legalised racism as a policy in which people are discriminated against because of their colour.

Denmark yesterday voted in parliament by 136 to four votes to top importing coal from South Africa. Denmark is one of the largest importers of South African coal in Western Europe.

Firm Reportedly Tried Importing Stinger Missiles

MB080902 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A South African company is reported to have tried to break through the international arms embargo and bring sophisticated surface-to-air missiles into the country. *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper is carrying a story that a local company known as (Mechanko) tried to buy 50 stinger missiles from European arms dealers. The missiles are the same type the United States is currently supplying to UNITA guerrillas in Angola. The information is apparently from documents obtained by United Press International, and acccording to UPI the military hardware was due to arrive in Durban aboard a Panamanian registered ship. However, the cargo never arrived and it is claimed the missiles were eventually sent to Libya. Meanwhile a U.S. State Department official says he doubts the missiles ever existed, while in South Africa an Armscor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] spokesman has refused to comment.

Constructive Role for EPG Negotiators Seen

MB090648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 9 May 86

[Station Commentary: "Negotiation or Terrorism"]

[Text] There are increasing indications of and speculation about attempts to get negotiations going between the government and the banned African National Congress on the political future of South Africa. Recently the state president invited the nationalists in the terrorist organisation to turn their backs on Marxism, renounce violence and openly take part in the political process in the country. And, according to reports abroad, the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group now wishes to act as mediator between the government and the ANC.

All sincere, meaningful attempts to defuse the situation in this country are to be welcomed — but it is very clear that the factor inhibiting negotiation is the continued violence perpetrated by the ANC. From the side of the government doors have been opened for talks with all groups wishing to determine the country's constitutional future through peaceful negotiation. A whole series of meaningful reforms leaves no doubt that just power-sharing between all communities is the ultimate goal. It has been clearly stated that there will be an open agenda for constitutional negotiation and ANC leader Nelson Mandela was made an offer of freedom on condition that he renounced violence as a means of achieving his political aims.

Certainly no fault can be found with this — it is an accepted international principle that there can be no negotiation with terrorists, and terrorists can also not be allowed to negotiate their demands at the conference table while at the same time advancing them with violence, terrorism and intimidation.

This is in fact the ANC's problem, while it is doing its best, and has succeeded to an extent, to persuade the outside world that it is a liberation movement, it is in essence a terrorist organisation bent on the violent overthrow of South Africa and its transformation into a Marxist state. Its declared aim is to achieve this by making the country ungovernable through fomenting internal violence and unrest. Its dedication to this was underlined recently byr Mrs Winnie Mandela when she shocked even sympathetic audiences overseas with her remark: "With our matches and necklaces we will liberate this country." Even the ANC leadership now apparently realises that this naked underwriting of the organisation's reign of terror, murder and arson has damaged its image of decency and reasonableness among overseas supporters.

The upshot of this is that ANC propagandists are trying to disclaim responsibility for the acts of savagery in the townships by declaring that it is losing control over the youngsters perpetrating these acts. This excuse is totally unacceptable; it was the ANC that initiated the violence in the first place, and it remains the responsibility of the ANC to end it, if it wishes to participate in determining this country's future. If the ANC is unable to put an end to the violence there is no point in negotiating with it as it would have proved that it is irrelevant in the realities of the South African situation. To the ANC, and all who wish to push it centre stage as an indispensable part of the solution to South Africa's problems, the message is clear: The ball is in their court to drop violence as an option. It should be clear to all reasonable people that violence offers no solution, and also that it can form no part of any other solution. There is therefore a single option only: peaceful negotiation by all groups desiring a place in a more just, more democratic and more prosperous South Africa.

The Commonwealth Group can play a constructive role in facilitating this if it can persuade the African National Congress, or at least its nationalist members — to renounce communist ideology and politics of violence.

Homelands Consolidation at 'Advanced' Stage

MB080552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2321 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 7, SAPA — Consolidation of the homelands had reached an advanced stage, the deputy minister of developnt and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said today. Replying to the debate on the development aid budget vote, he said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had given an undertaking in 1982 that the buying of land for the consolidation proposals already finalized would be completed in the 1986/87 financial year.

As far as Ciskei, Venda and Qwaqwa were concerned, the ground specified in the programme would have been bought by the end of this year. A total of 80,000ha would be bought for Qwaqwa and would be handed to the territory on December 31. The programme for Gazankulu and Lebowa would also be completed, with the exception of only a few farms. Agreement had been reached with the Lebowa cabinet on the setting up of a working group to make recommendations on the way that the purchased land should be handed over. For Bophuthatswana, 102,000ha would still be outstanding but if money continued to be made available at the present rate, the buying of land for this territory would be completed next year.

The commission for cooperation and development was hearing evidence on consolidation proposals for Transkei, KwaZulu and KaNgwane. This evidence would be evaluated and forwarded to the cabinet for a decision.

Replying to a question from Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP [New Republic Party] Mooi River) on the proposed incorporation of the Weza forest area into Transkei, Mr Wilkens said the state president had made it clear that the government would not be bound by the consolidation proposals made when a state took independence. The government was now looking for "economic units." Mr Wilkens also said that in some areas ground set aside for people who were to have been resettled had not been occupied in the wake of the moratorium on forced removals. In some areas, such as Soekmekaar, this land would be handed back for occupation by white farmers.

Freehold Titles To Be Transferred to Homelands

MB080932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 7, SAPA — Freehold titles held by the South African Development Trust in land incorporated in a homeland or due for incorporation would be transferred to that state, the minister of development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced tonight. Introducing the debate on his budget vote, Dr Viljoen said mineral rights held by the trust in such land would also be transferred. "Provision will also be made to include the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs in the legislative and executive authority of national states. Negotiations are being conducted with national state governments to arrange the orderly transfer of these rights and powers." The transfer would be subject to the "existing real rights of third persons," Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Viljoen said individual title to land in promulgated townships on trust land or in the homelands was presently conferred by a deed of grant or by 99-year leasehold. "It has now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in such townships in addition to the less complex and less expensive deed of grant. The regulations with regard to the latter are also being revised so as to bring it as closely as possible to freehold title." Trust land not yet incorporated into homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities would as far as possible be developed to grant individual ownership to blacks. This would be done in cooperation with the homelands. "It is trusted that the national state governments will promote individual property rights in the non-communal areas falling under their jurisdiction. Discussions and negotiations are proceeding in this regard," Dr Viljoen said.

Black Strikers 'Manhandle' Durban Customers, Workers

MB090833 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0824 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 9, SAPA — Pandemonium erupted at Durban's Pick'n'Pay hypermarket today when striking black workers stormed the giant store, manhandling customers and workers who had defied the strike call. A cashier, who asked not to be identified, said that when they reported for work this morning they had been met by a contingent of about 1,000 strikers who told them there would be bloodshed if they went inside. The cashiers ignored the warning, and about half-an-hour later the strikers rushed inside the building and started "pushing around" staff and customers. She said several customers had vaulted over the tills in order to escape. "I hadn't driven to work as some of the cashiers had had their car tyres slashed on Monday. We ran outside and a customer gave me a lift home."

Mr Martin Rosen, general manager of the Pick'n'Pay hypermarket could not be contacted for comment this morning. However, initial reports are that the store has been closed for the day.

CCAWUSA Denies Making Country Ungovernable

MB081441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 8, SAPA — Pick'n'Pay chief Raymond Ackerman would be held "personally responsible" for any "estate interference" with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] following his statement that a union negotiator had told him they wanted to make South Africa ungovernable.

In a statement strongly dissociating the union from Mr Ackerman's reported comments last night, Mr Jeremy Daphne, CCAWUSA negotiator, said he was the only Pick'n'Pay negotiator and "no such statement came from myself if he is referring to me."

Addressing a meeting of the Cape Town Clothing Institute last night, Mr Ackerman quoted an unnamed union negotiator as saying that "we want to make South Africa ungovernable, we don't care if your workers are dismissed, we don't care if your whole image that you've built up is smashed." Mr Ackerman said the union leader had told him that if Pick'n'Pay was "brought down" the whole retail industry would collapse.

"We are disappointed in Mr Ackerman's statement," the statement said. "His (Mr Ackerman's) statement is going to have a grave impact on the dispute. We will be making a number of demands to Mr Ackerman related to his statement, one of which is to publicly demand ... that he publicly dissociate CCAWUSA from that statement. If as a result of his statement we experience any state interference, in any form, we will hold him personally responsible." Referring to Mr Ackerman's reported statement that the union's negotiation methods were "disgraceful and distasteful," Mr Daphne said CCAWUSA had "carefully gone through our recognition agreement and the various dispute resolving procedures." He said these included a conciliation board hearing, "and we (CCAWUSA) have at all times in our opinion conducted ourselves in a correct and professional manner. So we are surprised to hear such a statement from Mr Ackerman." The R10 extra a month the union is demanding "is huge for people earning very low wages," Mr Daphne said.

He also took exception to any link between the current pay dispute and a blast yesterday at a Pick'n'Pay store in Sandton near Johannesburg. No one was injured in the explosion. Any link between the two was "an insult to the union." "We are not picking on Pick'n'Pay. What is occurring... is a situation where Pick'n'Pay workers have reached saturation point in terms of poor working conditions and the industrial action is a result of that."

Pick'n'Pay's personnel director, Mr Rene de Wet, said today the company would continue to negotiate with CCAWUSA if it could. "Our whole object is to settle this matter round the table by negotiation," he said.

The union says it is of the opinion its strike is legal and it, too, will not negotiate. [as received] Pick'n'Pay workers, whose minimum pay is R303 a month, are demanding a R90-a-month increase. Pick'n'Pay has offered R80 a month backdated to March 1 or a split increase of R60 a month from March with a further R30 in July. Workers rejected the company offer.

The union also said today it was not responsible for pamphlets saying members not supporting the strike would be necklaced. "We don't know of any such pamphlets. The union would not produce such a pamphlet," Mr Daphne said.

Police Disperse Mitchells Plain Student Protests

MB080603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0026 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 7, SAPA — Burning barricades were erected in Mitchells Plain after about 300 pupils from five schools in the area gathered at Mondale high school to protest against police action against Bonteheuwel pupils on Monday. Four casspirs and two police vans patrolled the area after pupils from Cedar junior secondary, Westridge, Portlands, Beacon Hill and Rocklands high schools had gathered at Mondale.

The pupils, who were to have been addressed by victims of Monday's police action in Bonteheuwel, left Mondale high school at about 10.35am and headed towards the nearby Spine Road high school. At 11.02am Major Dolf Odendaal, second in command of the Peninsula reaction unit, drove past pupils assembled along Spine Road on the school grounds and ordered them to "go home." Pupils milled around as the police contingent patrolled the area and a police helicopter circled overhead. Some pupils then marched along Merrydale Road, followed by a casspir. Pupils were later seen scattering over fences in the direction of Portlands as the casspir drew closer.

A spokesman for the House of Representatives Department of Education and Culture said today he was "not aware of any schools adjourning in Mitchells Plain." However, he said that six schools had been adjourned in the Bellville South and Belhar areas when the "situation became unmanageable."

Belhar pupils said police had fired teargas at two of the three high schoools in the area to disperse pupils demonstrating against the detention of two Symphony senior secondary school teachers yesterday. Pupils said about 20 teargas canisters were fired in the Belhar No 1 high school grounds at about 10.45am when pupils carrying a poster reading "those who live by the R1 shall die by the AK-47" refused to disperse. At Symphony senior secondary, pupils said police had fired teargas to break up a march by placard-carrying pupils. "The police gave us five minutes to disperse but fired teargas before the time was up. Some pupils ran into neighbouring houses," a pupil said. At Belhar No 2, pupils marching around the school singing freedom songs and carrying placards were dismissed at about 11am by police who arrived in a casspir, a police van and three private cars, pupils said. They said some pupils in the area had been "picked up" by police and were released after being questioned.

Capt Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the western Province, confirmed last night pupils had been questioned and released. He said that at Belhar No 1 "a group of scholars were standing with a placards and police warned them to disperse. The refused to do so and police fired teargas and confiscated placards." Capt Calitz denied police had not waited five minutes beforefiring teargas at Symphony senior secondary. "At about 11.15am pupils of a school hurled stones at police in Symphony street, Bellville. They were warned by police to disperse with five minutes. They refused to disperse and after five minutes had elapsed police fired tear-smoke," he said.

Handgrenades Thrown at Pretoria Policemen's Homes

MB091033 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 9, SAPA — The homes of two policemen were this week attacked with Russian handgrenades in separate incidents in townships surrounding Pretoria. A police spokesman today confirmed that a handgrenade of Russian origin was hurled at a policeman's home in Mamelodi in the early hours on Wednesday. The grenade struck a wall and exploded outside the home, damaging a wall and a section of the roof. Although members of the family were sleeping inside the house at the time of the attack, nobody was injured.

In another incident in Soshanguve, a Russian handgrenade exploded outside a policeman's home early yesterday. The grenade struck a wall and caused slight damage to the home. Nobody was injured. Police have opened attempted murder dockets in both incidents. No arrests have been made.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 8 May

MB081605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1542 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 8, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period between 8am and 7pm today issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations:

"There were only minor incidents of unrest reported during the day.

"At Umlazi, near Durban, a black policeman's house was destroyed by arsonists and at Soweto on the Witwatersrand a private house was extensively damaged after being set alight.

"At Bramley in Johannesburg the St Catherine's Anglican Church was petrol-bombed in the early hours of this morning. A house of a Mr van der Ploeg of Kew was also petrol-bombed, as was the Alexandra Clinic. In both instances only minor damage was caused. The police are investigating these three incidents."

9 May

MB090641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0634 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 9, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"Unrest incidents reported overnight consisted in the main of minor acts of stonethrowing. The most serious incidents occurred on the West and East Rand, eastern Cape and Kimberley.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria, shots were fired from a passing vehicle at a police car. The police gave chase and fired shots at the vehicle, which came to a stop. Some of the occupants escaped, but the police discovered two wounded black women in the car. One was seriously wounded and the other only slightly. Both are under arrest in hospital.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark a group of blacks set fire to two classrooms at the Sitolele school. Both rooms were extensively damaged.

"In the Tantje township near Grahamstown a black female and two men were injured, the latter seriously, when their house was set alight by a group of blacks.

"At Zwide near PE, [Port Elizabeth] municipal police fired shots at a stone-throwing mob while at Walmer a police guard fired shots to drive off a mob stoning a councillor's house. No injuries were reported in either incident.

"At Galashewe near Kimberley, a development board guard fired shots to disperse a group of blacks stoning a house.

"On the East Rand, a black youth was injured when the police fired shots during an attack by stonethrowers on their vehicle in Daveyton late yesterday evening."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Massive Land Hunt

"Government will start buying massive tracts of land this year to cater for the migration of blacks to the cities after the scrapping of influx control," Chris Cairncross reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 May. A sum of R328 million has already been set aside to buy land an provide township services. Constitutional development and planning officials are urgently seeking land that can be purchased for settlement and are preparing plans for its development. "Would-be migrants are to be kept informed as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best."

Stimulation Wanted

The Association of Chamber of Commerce [ASSOCOM] Executive Committee is to meet next week and "talks are likely to centre on offering Finance Minister Barend du Plessis a fresh blend of measures to stimulate the economy and boost confidence," the paper reports on page 2. A source said there was a feeling within ASSOCOM that the 3 percent growth rate was not going to be met and that new measures were needed to stimulate the economy. "Sources say the final mix to be offered to Du Plessis will come from four ingredients — early repayment of the 1980 and 1983 loan levies, a reduction in GST and import surcharges, a drop in direct taxation, and increased government spending in specific areas such as black housing." A source said there was a growing view that something must be done. The " 'risk of doing something is far less than the risk of doing nothing.' "

Port Elizabeth Boycott

"The boycott of white business by African shoppers will end if the Port Elizabeth City Council agrees to negotiate on scrapping apartheid structures and abandons plans for a regional Service Council for the area," another page 2 report says. According to Consumer Boycott Committee spokesman Mkhuseli Jack, this meant " 'one city, one municipality.' " He said the boycott continued because of the council's "short-sighted approach in refusing to negotiate the demands of the community."

Stanger to Open Town

"The all-white Stanger Town Council last night unanimously resolved to open its doors to all race groups and become the first fully multiracial local authority in South Africa," according to another page 2 report. The town clerk said the decision would be conveyed to the town administrator as soon as possible and also said the town would like to send a delegation to discuss the plan with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Self-Help Homes

"The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has allocated R75M to finance several self-help building schemes that are expected to lead to the construction of more than 8,800 houses in various parts of the country," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 3. It was estimated that these projects would provide temporary work for some 132,000 unemployed blacks. A major portion of funding has been allocated to the depressed Eastern Cape region where 5,808 self-help houses were planned. In the Oranje Vaal area, 2,356 houses were planned and 666 were stated for the Western Transvaal. An additional R50 million has been allocated for upgrading black housing.

Metal, Engineering Industries Hurting

In an article on the same page, Industrial Editor David Furlonger reports that "metal and engineering industries have laid off 25,000 workers since the beginning of 1985 — and nearly 25 percent of the total workforce in the last five years." Employment has dropped from a peak of 454,000 in 1981 to 350,000 in March of this year. According to the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, "inflation, shrinking order books and labour unrest have brought heavy industry to its knees. Its latest quarterly survey says the sector is in desperate straits, with no sign of early recovery." A survey of the first 3 months of 1986 showed that orders were down, bids on projects were highly competitive, and the cost of materials was soaring.

NUM Workers Held

According to an article on the same page, a National Union of Mineworkers official has said that the union's secretary for Carletonville and several members are still being detained under the Internal Security Act. Police have confirmed that about 47 people were arrested in this area on Sunday. NUM demanded the release of all these people who were being held for " 'no apparent reason.' "

UWUSA Wants Federation

BUSINESS DAY carries another page 3 report saying that the primary objective of the new Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA) would be "to establish industry-based trade unions which will ultimately become a federation." UWUSA President Petrol Ndhlovu told a press conference in Johannesburg that although the union was now general, it planned on establishing affiliates in each industry as its membership grew. "The aim was that these unions would concentrate on basic labour affairs and be 'free of political intimidation.' "

Sowetans Need Homes

Sophie Tema reports on page 4 that the Soweto Town Council "says it needs about 180 square kilometres of land to help the 22,000 families on its housing waiting list — but it has no land. If land was provided by government to accommodate these families, it would have to be a quarter of the size of Soweto, it said." A Soweto officials said there were ongoing negotiations on the issue. He said that some people on the waiting list had applied 20 years ago.

Whites Urged To Join Struggle

"The UDF affiliated Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) called for whites to stand together with oppressed blacks in South africa by joining in the struggle against apartheid," another page 4 article reports. Whites were urged to join organizations that would replace the apartheid regime. A Catholic priest said blacks were violent because it was hard for those who had struggled for a long time " 'to see a brother informing the oppressors and crippling their efforts.' "

Editorial on Self-Help

BUSINESS DAY's editorial on page 6 praises the allocation of funds for self-help housing because it is both socially necessary and economically expedient. Although the paper supports tax cuts as a way to stimulate the economy, they take a long time to work their way through and "in terms both of basic economics and socio-politics we have no time left." Growth must be sought in areas in which the import component is low and labor content is high to stimulate employment without putting pressure on the balance of payments and "there is no better candidate than low-cost housing." The building industry is labor intensive and it would be even better if the work could be kept out of the hands of the large, mass-production firms. "In any event, the social need is urgent."

Terre'blanche Speech

Ann Palmer reports on page 7 on a speech given by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] head Eugene Terre'blanche in Carletonville when he told an audience of 1,500 that the AWB was prepared to use violence to win back land " 'stolen from the volk.' " Terre'blanche told an appreciative audience: " 'We want the land that the volk won with blood and tears. We have a right to this land in the Transvaal, [Orange] Free State, and northern Natal.' " " 'We will not have the coloureds and Indians vote for our future in a referendum. More than 68 percent of coloureds live in the Cape; they have their country.' " Another speaker urged people to buy the AWB paper *DIE STEM* rather than *BEELD* or *RAPPORT*.

PFP on KwaNdebele

"The Government's decision to proceed with independence for kwaNdebele was greeted with anger by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] today," according to a page 1 report from Cape Town by Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 May. A spokesman called the government's announcement "incredible." The government was proceeding despite internal and external opposition and a court case.

School Integration

THE STAR reports on page 3 from Parliament that "Cabinet Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi has predicted that State schools will be intergrated on a selective basis." He praised private schools for leading the way in a speech at Treverton College in Natal and noted that many private schools had opened their doors to all races before the call for open schools was heard. He said " 'the integration of State schools on a selective basis' " was a trend for the future. "He stressed the importance of developing a system in which children were taught that no one set of beliefs was inherently superior to another."

RMC Conditions

The Release Mandela Campaign says efforts to secure the release of Nelson Mandela should not require him to do any "kowtowing or belly crawling" and set the following conditions before " 'the freedom-loving people of South Africa can entertain the idea of talks' ": Mandela should be released; all political prisoners should be released; all exiles should be granted amnesty; liberation movements, particularly the ANC, should be unbanned; and all unjust laws should be taken away. When these were mets, "talks about the mechanics of transferring power would start."

Dangers of Regional Plan

THE STAR carries an article on page 4 citing PFP MP Ray Swart as asking Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen to explain what he meant when he said that " 'a certain degree' of group autonomy and existence would have to form part of any future South Africa." Swart asked whether Viljoen "was referring to racial or ethnical groups and whether identification with a group would be voluntary." No one would argue with strengthening regional authority if it meant decentralization. However, " 'if it means regional autonomy to reinforce ethnic compartmentalisation on a compulsory, pre-determined basis, it is doomed to failure.' "

Fragmenting Health Care

Another page 4 story cites Dr D. Cader, a National People's Party MP, as saying that "fragmenting health services into ethnic compartments would result in expensive duplication of administration and materials." He had heard that "own affairs" health services would be introduced. "This should be opposed because it was impractical and expensive." Dr Cader "said country hopsitals treated all colours at present and fragmentation on ethnic lines would greatly increase the costs. He also called for a single welfare board with offices placed 'geographically, not ethnically.' "

Rebellion Need Not Be Violent

"Rebellion against an existing regime need not be violent," the secretary of the Krugersdorp Residents Committee told the Rand Supreme Court. He said that "revolution and rebellion need not be violent." " 'You can have a coup d'etat without bloodshed.' " He said the bus boycott in Kagiso and Munsieville could be seen as a peaceful rebellion which achieved something because concessions were made.

Editorial on Recovery

THE STAR notes in its editorial the measures which the motor industry wants introduced in order to stimulate the economy. It says that increasing the length of hire purchase agreements and dropping the import surcharge are "reasonable adjustments to the State's economic levers" but does not believe GST should be dropped solely for the motor industry. While something should be done for the industry, "it needs to be done with circumspection and not at the cost of the rest of the economy."

Editorial on Reagan

The paper's second editorial notes President Reagan's popularity, his position on terrorism, and his dislike for repressive regimes. However, he is a "far more convincing opponent of tyrannies of the left than he is of those of the right." "While his admirers are unlikely to hold it against Mr Reagan that his moral stand is flexible, he casts doubt on, and ultimately weakens, his own fight against communism when he appears to condone on the right what he denounces on the left."

Dealing With Urban Dwellers

An article by Gerald L'Ange of the African Service on the same page reviews the problem of influx of people from rural areas to urban ones in Africa, noting that South Africa, unlike others, has handled the problem on a racially discriminatory basis. Reviewing the problems in other African countries, he discusses the problems of unemployed people accumulating in urban areas and says that it has been predicted that major African cities will collapse. "African states will probably continue to take drastic and possibly inequitable measures to deal with the problem. In this respect Pretoria may be in good (or bad?) company. But if the methods Pretoria chooses are still judged to be racially discriminatory it will continue to be singled out for condemnation."

UK Views on RSA

THE STAR in an article on page 8 quotes British Ambassador to South Africa Sir Patrick Moberly as saying Prime Minister Thatcher " 'is strongly against the use of violence as a means of trying to change policy, and by contrast strongly supports the use of political means. In South Africa's case (this means) negotiation and dialogue.' " "Sir Patrick emphasised the need for real dialogue among black and white leaders, saying this would have to include Nelson Mandela and the ANC." He said Britain viewed the KwaZulu-Natal indaba as " 'an important effort to try to advance matters in this region. The idea of trying to work something out, and making sure everybody in this area contributes, seems to us sound. But how it is done is absolutely up to the people living here to work out.' "

UWUSA Outlines Policy

"The United Workers' Union of SA (UWUSA) has warned employers that, while it stands for free enterprise, it will not allow its members to be exploited under the free enterprise system," another page 8 article reports. The union has been criticized for getting considerable funds and facilities from Inkatha and its executive committee, all of whom belong to Inkatha, has been accused of "being more in tune with management than worker grievances." UWUSA President P. Ndlovu said UWUSA wished to "become self-supporting through membership dues." UWUSA Secretary General S. Conco dismissed as " 'mischief-making' " allegations by opposing trade unions that their members had been attacked by Inkatha/UWUSA supporters.

Profile of Boesak

THE STAR reports on page 8 in a dispatch from London that a profile of theologian Dr Alan Boesak published in *THE TIMES* says he " 'agonises over the morality of violence.' " From a "strictly theological point of view, Dr Boesak believes the case for counter-violence against the South African state is almost unanswerable." " 'Yet for all that, he insists, the Church's duty to warn against counter-violence is greatest precisely when its use seems theoretically most justified.' " The profile quotes Dr Boesak as saying he is " 'desperately afraid of what violence does to people, the soul-destroying element of violence, the ease with which one slips into using violence, and the difficulty of breaking a cycle of violence once it has begun.' " "For Dr Boesak 'religion is about politics' in the sense that the Church must be concerned about the conditions in which people live. To complaints from the Government that priests should stick to the spiritual sphere, he has a short answer: 'Afrikaner nationalism is unthinkable without the Dutch Reformed Church.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Blames Superpowers for Unsolved Problems

MB081327 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today blamed the ideological conflicts between the superpowers for nonimplementation of decisions made by the United Nations. The president said the southern African problem could have been settled long ago had it not been for the East-West confrontation which made it impossible to implement the relevant United Nations decisions. Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when he recieved the special envoy of the United Nations secretary general on Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, who is on a tour of the southern African region.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 MAY 1986

Syria

The Foreign Ministry informed the British ambassador 11 May of Syria's decision to "withdraw" three British diplomats from Syria in response to Britain's decision to "withdraw" three Syrian diplomats from London, Damascus radio reported. The radio said the Syrians were being expelled from London "without any objective justification" and despite the fact that the Syrian Embassy had agreed to allow the diplomats to be questioned by British police in the Syrian Embassy building as Syria is "firmly convinced" that its diplomats are innocent of charges against them. In a related commentary cited by SANA, *TISHRIN* viewed Britain's deportation of the three Syrian diplomats as part of a U.S.-led "campaign" against the Arab nation under the "pretext" of combating terrorism. The British Foreign Office, however, stated that the three Syrians had to be expelled because Syria's unwillingness to waive their diplomatic immunity would have prevented a full investigation of the charges against them, according to PRESS ASSOCIATION, which subsequently cited the Foreign Office's condemnation of Syria's "unjustified and regrettable" tit-for-tat expulsions from Damascus.

In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Cabinet 11 May that Israel will do everything in its power to prevent a war with Syria, but he said the world must do everything to put an end to Syria's involvement in international terrorism. In remarks broadcast by IDF radio, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Israel has information that Syria's decision to perpetrate a terrorist act against an El Al plane was not made at a low level, but was "worked out and implemented under the responsibility of an authoritative Syrian body." However, Rabin stressed Israel's intention to prevent and deter any military confrontation with Syria, and *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported earlier that Israel has asked the United States to reassure the Syrians that Israel has no military intentions against them.

Nevertheless, a 10 May Damascus radio commentary warned of "current Israeli military preparations" near the Israeli-syrian contact lines. As for Syria's military capability, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD reported 12 May that the Soviet Union has* agreed to supply Syria with MiG-29 and MiG-31 aircraft, according to WAKH. President Hafiz al-Asad asked for MiG-31's during a "secret visit" to Moscow in February, the report said, and the Soviet Union had already agreed to deliver MiG-29's this year.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman reported 9 May on a "wide-scale" Iraqi offensive inside Iran in the East Maysan sector that succeeded in capturing an approximately 100 square km area, according to INA, while an Iraqi military source told INA 10 May that an Iranian counterattack in the same area was repulsed. On the other hand, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that over 3,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded 9-10 May in the Faqqeh sector in a failed Iraqi offensive, claiming that over 200 Iraqi tanks, personnel carriers, and other vehicles were destroyed. Iranian air strikes over that sector were reported over the weekend by IRNA and Tehran radio.

In other action, at least 100 casualties were inflicted upon Iraqi forces in the southern Majnun Island and in Hawr al-Huwayzah, according to a 9 May military report cited by IRNA. On Iraq's part, a military source informed INA that the V Army Corps launched an offensive in the northern sector 10 May resulting in the capture of several traverses and vantage points, and "massive" Iranian losses.

As for Iraqi air activity, Iraqi military statements cited by INA announced fresh raids against Khark Island and a "large maritime target" in the Gulf 12 May. An 11 May communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported Iraqi air strikes on Iran's Agha Jari and Marun oil fields, while the 9 May communique claimed the destruction of 5 Iranian bridges and an Iranian command center. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA asserted that an Iraqi plane was downed over the Gulf 11 May, but an Iraqi military spokesman termed this claim "sheer lies" in a statement to INA the same day.

Libya

Relations With Spain — The Libyan People's Bureau in Madrid issued a communique 9 May denying the Spanish Government's accusations that the bureau's consul general has been in contact with an extreme right-wing Spanish officer, Madrid radio reported. The accusations against the Libyan diplomat, who was expelled from Spain, were viewed by the Bureau as part of the EEC's "aggressive" measures against Libya. However, a Spanish Government spokesman cited by the radio said the consul general was involved in activities carried out by a Spanish colonel aimed at "turning back the political clock" in Spain. The colonel, who is now under arrest, also visited Tripoli to seek financial help from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the spokesman said. However, the radio subsequently cited the Spanish foreign minister's view that the expelled consul general's involvement with the Spanish extreme rightists is "completely isolated" and that Spain's accusations are not levelled directly against the Libyan Government.

Political/Economic Situation — An 11 May JANA commentary strongly denied a recent report by the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD on the Libyan power structure. Noting the paper's* claim that the Revolution Command Council is likely to be expanded in accordance with an increase in the power of the military at the expense of the revolutionary committees, JANA maintained that such "false stories" are the result of the "sick imagination" of *AL-ITTIHAD*'s correspondent, who is one of those journalists who use their job as a "cover-up for their work for the CIA." As for the economic situation, a Libyan official stated during a visit to Tehran that the departure of U.S. oil companies from Libya would have "no effect whatsoever" on Libyan oil operations, IRNA reported. In Kuwait, a senior Libyan oil official likewise maintained that Libya will have "no problem" if the U.S. companies pull out, KUNA noted.

Reaction to Al Qadhdhafi Speech — Responding to the threats against Egypt contained in Col al-Qadhdhafi's 8 May speech, a 10 May Cairo radio commentary declared that Al-Qadhdhafi's "babble" will fail to disturb Egypt, which views his statements as "mere bluster." The Italian prime minister condemned Al-Qadhdhafi's "fanatical language" against Italy in remarks reported by Rome radio.

Lebanon

Extremist Islamic organizations have moved some of their foreign hostages to locations outside Ba'labakk, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed 11 May. Beirut's *AL-SAFIR* reported the previous day that sources close to Syria and Iran have spoken of an "imminent" solution to the hostages problem, adding that some sources have said an agreement has been reached over the French hostages, with only the implementation and timing still to be settled.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio announced that Halat Airport was again shelled from the north when President Amin al-Jumayyil returned from his trip to Tunisia 9 May. An Army Command statement warned of the consequences of such attacks, the radio noted, and former President Camille Sham'un again blamed the Syrians for the shelling. The other main Christian radio, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, reported that the Syrians have taken tough measures against the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli on account of the latter's alleged links with the Muslim Brotherhood. In a subsequent development, the Voice of Lebanon reported that a "catastrophe" was narrowly averted in East Beirut 12 May when a car-bomb was found and defused.

Jordanian-Egyptian Talks

King Husayn met with President Husni Mubarak in Aqaba 11 May for talks on bilateral relations and current international and regional issues, according to Amman television. After the two rounds of talks, Mubarak praised Husayn as a "brother," MENA noted, while the Jordanian king said the discussions had covered issues of concern to all Arabs.

Qatar-Bahrain

Qatari aircraft and naval vessels have violated Bahrain's airspace and waters in recent days, Manama's *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported 12 May, noting that these incidents came amid fresh reports that Qatar will shortly release the foreign workers it captured on Fasht al-Dibal island.

Sudan

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the southern political parties have reached an "acceptable formula" on their representation in the new government, according to an Al-Ummah National Party official cited by SUNA 10 May. Southern representation in the government will be in accordance with the size of the southern population as defined in the latest census, the agency noted in a related report on the agreement.

DRA

AFP reported a series of demonstrations in Kabul "last week" against PDPA General Secretary Najibullah, according to "diplomatic sources" in Islamabad. The sources, who admitted not all of the reports could be verified, said that student demonstrators chanted slogans against Najibullah and in favor of Revolutionary Council President Babrak Karmal. Nevertheless, both Najibullah and Karmal attended a function commemorating the Soviet Army's defeat of Germany in World War II, according to BAKHTAR.

As for the "counterrevolutionaries," 1,800 members of the Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami and the Nejat-e Mil-e bands "joined" the state in Faryab Province, Kabul radio reported, adding that 14 other members of the former band also "joined" the state security forces in Bagram District. In another report on rebel defections, the radio stated that 23 Enqelab-e Eslami members and 8 Hezb-e Eslami members recently "joined" the security forces in Farah Province. Kabul radio also reported that 42 rebels of Enqelab-e Eslami were captured in Balkh Province, according to a security forces source.

DRA-Pakistan

A spokesman of the Pakistani delegation at the talks with the DRA in Geneva reported 9 May on "marginal progress on certain minor issues," according to Karachi radio, but he claimed that Afghanistan's "approach" to the talks was neither positive nor flexible.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Arab League Envoy Views 'Hostile' U.S. Actions

LD091508 Kuwait KUNA in English 1935 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Washington May 8 (KUNA) — The representative of the League of Arab States in the United States Clovis Mahsud expressed here Thursday "deep concern and dismay" by the Arabs over a series of hostile actions and statements by both the U.S. Administration and Congress in the recent days.

At the same time Mahsud issued what he described as (?transitional) plea to the United States to halt a "drifting towards the brink" in its relations with the Arab world, expressing a belief in the existence of "a corrective" within the U.S. political body for the current situation.

Mahsud pointed to the U.S. attack on Libya last month, the signing of a U.S.-Israeli secret agreement on corporation in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) this week and statements by the administration attempting to implicate Syria in terrorist acts.

He also pointed to the vote in Congress this week against a modest U.S. arms sale to Saudi Arabia, a previous refusal to contemplate military sales to Jordan and moves "under way" to force the administration to "renege" on the already approved sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

Mahsud, who is also the observer of the Arab League at the United Nations, referred to attempts in the Congress to push for measures to criminalize the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Since the U.S. air strikes against Libya in mid-April, we have been sandwiched between the Reagan administration's intensifying rhetoric on terrorism, which appears aimed at Arabs in general, and the U.S. Congress' clear attempt to subordinate U.S. policy in the Middle East to Israel's agenda," Mahsud said.

Asked by KUNA whether the Arab League was contemplating any practical measures against the United States if it does not respond to its plea, Mahsud said, "my plea is a transitional plea in the sense that we are seeking to bring back the rationality that we think has eluded much of the recent developments in U.S.-Arab relations in general.

"The plea is made in the hope that it will elicit some sort of response. Otherwise if we talk about measures, that means we are preempting the consequences of a plea," he added.

Maksud also said, "the plea is not done in a vacuum. We do believe there is a corrective that has been silenced and disfunctioned by the charged rhetorical atmosphere which might be transitional. If it is going to become a pattern, naturally the consequences are not going to be what either we or the United States would like in the Middle East."

Asked what consequences does he fear, the Arab League representative said "I don't want to envsiage them. I hope I don't have to."

Maksud blamed Israel and its backers in the U.S. Congress and different layers of the administration for "setting the agenda and the terms of reference about what constitutes a terrorist act or not" and for "blurring the distinction between legitimate resistance and acts of terrorism."

He said Israel and its supporters in this country are "irresponsibly" pushing for measures to criminalize the PLO, "thus further undermining any possibility of a U.S. role in the Middle East peace, which can only be achieved with the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people."

Maksud warned that Israeli attempts to incriminate Syria in "terrorist acts" aim at paving the way for attacking the Arab country.

"Israel is now seeking to foment U.S. anger against Syria while contemplating a military attack against that major Arab country," he said.

The Arab League representative pointed to a statement by Vice President George Bush this week in which he stated that the U.S. Administration is "convinced that Syria's fingerprints have been on terrorist acts."

Mahsud criticized "the ease with which condemnations and accusations are being made" and questioned the U.S. Administration's assertments that it had irrefutable evidence that implicates Libya in the bombing of the West Berlin's night club.

He said it was "like going on a fishing trip. Sometimes accusing Libya, sometimes accusing Syria with evidence that is definitely refutable, apparently."

Mahsud asked, "if the evidence on Libya connection in Berlin is irrefutable, then why is it now Syria being accused intermittently."

The Arab League representative called on the United States to take its evidence to the International Court of Justice and the United Nations' Security Council.

On the signing of the SDI agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv, Mahsud cautioned that while the United States would want to keep the search phase well into the 1990s, the Israelis seek to deploy a variation of new weapons much sooner as it claims to protect military sites from medium range missiles.

Also he cautioned that Israel is thinking of taking certain high speed guns which the United States is studying as potential space weapons and strapping them into tanks.

Mahsud criticized the "double standard congressmen" who oppose the administration's SDI program "but then when it comes to Israel, they are very permissive."

Fatah's Khalaf Says Israel To Strike at Syria

GF110826 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Dubayy, 11 May (QNA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has asserted that the Palestinian leadership has obtained information from reliable special international sources concerning the possibility that the Israeli enemy will direct a military strike against Syria within days.

In a statement published today in the Dubayy newspaper *AL-BAYAN* he said that the same sources which informed the Palestinian leadership of the invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982 provided the PLO leadership with new information concerning preparations for the Zionist aggression, which might be restricted to the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area or might include the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Khalaf Announces Algerian Invitation to Palestinians

Groups Invited To Meet

JN091811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has announced that Algerian officials will extend an invitation to all Palestinian groups during the 2d week of blessed Ramadan to meet in Algiers to strengthen Palestinian national unity. In a press conference held in Tunis last night, he said: This meeting will be held with an open agenda to discuss all the issues that might be raised in preparation for convening a session of the PNC. He appealed to all the Palestinian revolution groups to seize this opportunity to contribute to this meeting's success. He also appealed to all the Arab forces which can contribute to the success of this meeting to exert their utmost efforts.

Brother Abu Iyad said that he met with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil during his visit to Tunisa and that they discussed the situation in the Arab region, particularly the Palestine question and the situation in Lebanon. He added that the Lebanese president stressed that Lebanon recognizes the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole represntative.

Welcomes Bendjedid Initiative

LD092201 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of Fatah Central Committee, yesterday held a press conference in Tunis, in which he talked about a number of issues, especially the fact that Fatah welcomes the Algerian initiative, launched by President Bendjedid, to hold a unifying conference in Algeria for detachments of the Palestinian resistance. Regarding this issue, brother Abu Iyad said that this initiative is a valuable opportunity for opening a dialogue which would lead to closing the ranks, especially during this critical period for the Arab nation. He added that Fatah, which warmly welcomes this initiative, appeals to the brothers of the other detachments to respond to this initiative for the sake of the higher interest of the Palestinian revolution, for the sake of closing ranks, and to make the beginning of the blessed month of Ramadan an opportunity for commencing the unifying march.

Brother Abu Iyad stressed that he has information and confirmations that well-known Arab countries are behind the delay in the commencement of this dialogue because they exert pressure on the detachments on their territories in order to obstruct them from [word indistinct] the Palestinian legitimacy represented by the leaderships of Fatah and the PLO. Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that a number of detachments, including the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front, and the Palestinain Liberation Front, have aggreed in principle to this initiative.

He also pointed out that the conditions presented by the PFLP are incompatible with the achievement of the Palestinian national unity.

Concerning his meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Tunisia, brother Abu Iyad confirmed that the meeting was positive, and that it included a discussion of a number of issues of joint interest, especially the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian camps in the light of fascist and Zionist aggression. He added that President al-Jumayyil confirmed his government's stand supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the issue of renewing Lebanese-Palestinian travel documents for those who reside in Lebanon but are currently in a number of Arab countries.

Touching on UN Security Council Resolution No 242, which is rejected by the PLO, brother Abu Iyad appealed to all Arab countries to reject this resolution, which considers the issue of the Palestinian people only as an issue of refugees.

PLO's Al-Wazir on Foreign Ties, Fighters in Lebanon

Ties With Syria, USSR

NC092138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2032 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 9 May (MENA) — Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has confirmed that contacts between the PLO and Jordan are continuing. He denied the presence of any link between the suspension of PLO-Jordanian coordination and the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, stressing that this rapprochement is not at the expense of the Palestinians.

Abu Jihad added that contacts have been held between Syria and the PLO through mediators but no practical or tangible steps have been reached so far to restore relations.

In an interview with *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazine, to be published Saturday, Abu Jihad spoke on the PLO's relations with the Soviet Union. He said that understanding between the Soviet Union and the PLO has recently taken several steps forward and has turned the page on lukewarm relations that prevailed for more than 2 years.

The Palestinian official further said that the katyusha rockets being fired on the Galilee area are a message to Israel that strikes will continue against Israel until the right to self-determination guaranteed by an international conference is achieved.

Regarding relations with Lebanon, Abu Jihad stressed the PLO's adherence to the Cairo agreement. He described this agreement as a document of coexistence between the revolution and the state. He said: We reject any interference in Lebanese affairs but we are committted to the stand of self-defense and of protecting our camps from any attack. He added that Palestinian fighters have returned through Lebanese airports and harbors, and across the borders with Syria.

Fighters Returning to Lebanon

JN091638 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, assistant commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated to *MAGAZINE*, which is published in Beirut, that many fighters who left Lebanon during the Israeli invasion of 1982 have returned to the Palestinian camps in Lebanon upon explicit orders of the PLO leadership. Abu Jihad affirmed that all these fighters had returned legitimately via Beirut airport or port or the Syrian-Lebanese borders carrying genuine and legal passports and documents.

'Enemy' Observation Post in Gaza Strip Attacked

JN071838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland threw hand grenades and incendiary bombs at an observation post of the enemy's army near Jabaliya camp in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The post was severely damaged and a number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Immediately after the operation, the Zionist security forces rushed to the scene, besieged it, closed the roads leading to it, imposed a curfew on Jabaliya camp, began large-scale search campaigns, and arrested many citizens in the camp on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Despite these repressive measures, our combat group, after carrying out its combat mission, managed to successfully withdraw from the scene of the operation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Joint Resistance Clashes With ASL Forces Near Sidon

JN091915 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian nationalist Lebanese joint forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon have exchanged artillery and machinegun fire east of Sidon in southern Lebanon. This came in reports from southern Lebanon. The reports add that several shells landed around the city, causing heavy material losses. The reports also say that the men of the joint forces earlier launched a rocket attack against a position jointly held by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militais in the Al-Dallashah area in the eastern sector. Machineguns and rockets were used in the attack which lasted 20 minutes. The reports do not mention casualties.

BAHRAIN

Further Reports on Bahraini-Qatari Tensions

Workers 'Suspended' in Qatar

GF110520 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Text] Hundreds of Bahraini workers employed in Qatar have been suspended in the wake of the invasion of Fasht al-Dibal island.

And some Bahraini students in Qatar have been thrown out of colleges and deported.

An official source in Bahrain yesterday confirmed the action against Bahrainis had taken place shortly after Qatari forces invaded Fasht al-Dibal.

Thirty men taken prisoner in the April 26 action were, according to Qatari press reports, due to be released yesterday but this did not take place.

Diplomatic sources in Qatar said they had ready access to the men but the situation remained the same as it had done for the last two weeks.

Meanwhile in Bahrain, the government's policy of restraint was being maintained in the face of provocative action in Qatar.

"We are dealing with a straightforward case of a country holding hostage innocent workers against their will," said an official source.

"We have gone out of our way to make it the first priority to release these people, but to no avail. Anyone who works in Bahrain is protected by the government.

"We have received messages at the highest level from all over the Gulf commending the tremendous restraint being exhibited by Bahrain during this crisis."

Airspace Violations Reported

GF120518 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 86 p 2

[Text] Qatari Navy vessels have been involved in 'provocative action' inside Bahrain's territorial waters since their troops invaded Fasht al-Dibal.

And well-informed sources have told the GDN Qatari aircraft have had to be asked to leave Bahrain's airspace after entering without permission.

Civilian aircraft are also being affected by the continuing dispute with a request from Qatar that aircraft should not fly over the north of the country due to 'military flying activities'.

News of Qatar's breaches of Bahraini water and airspace came amid fresh reports that Qatar was poised to release some of the 30 workers they have held captive since April 26 when the tiny island was over-run.

REUTERS reported from the Dutch capital, The Hague, that 17 of the captives would be set free.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry was told by Qatar that two Britons and a Dutchman being held would be among those released, the agency said.

The other captives include 25 Filipinos and two Thais — all Ballast Nedam employees.

Last night, Dutch envoy Willem Smeets was due back in Doha, but an embassy spokesman in Kuwait said they knew nothing of plans to release the workers.

Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF101708 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 10 (WAKH) — Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned home today from Jeddah after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Shaykh Muhammad conveyed a message to H.M. King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia from H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah concerning current developments in the region. The Gulf News Agency learned that Shaykh Muhammad is carrying a message from the Saudi monarch to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Describes Talks With Egyptians

GF101711 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 10 (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi described his Cairo talks with Egyptian officials as positive. In a statement to Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'* Shaykh 'Ali said the Egyptian officials expressed readiness to cooperate. Egyptian officials said they were willing to bring down daily production despite their country's economic difficulties, the minister said to the paper.

The question is not about quantity of production but rather about revenues from such production, the minister noted, adding that curring down production would improve prices. Asked to comment on reports that Egypt did not export any amount of crude oil in the second half of last April, he said that the halt was due to its oils high prices but following a cut down in prices, the exports returned to normal.

The minister underlined that Egypt and Sante Fe International, owned by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, cooperate in exploring for oil in the Gulf of Suez and production will tentatively start by the end of this year. Eighteen oil rigs are currently working in offshore and onshore fields, Shaykh 'Ali said, adding that Kuwait sells Egypt half a million tons of petrochemical products annually.

Shaykh 'Ali returned home Friday following a two-day visit to Cairo during which he discussed issues concerning the oil market situation with Egyptian Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandi.

U.S. Criticized for Halting Arms Sales to Saudis

GF101713 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, May 10 (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily newspaper lashed out Saturday at the U.S. policies in the Middle East saying Washington is unable to play a balanced or positive role toward realizing a settlement in the region. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* in an editorial said that shortly after the agreement reached by the big seven industrial countries to take economic, political and diplomatic measures against one or more Arab countries, the U.S. Congress has blocked an arms deal to Saudi Arabia.

The congress decision, according to the paper, was another blow to the U.S. credibility and an outright bias in favour of Israel which remains the sole Mideast friend of the U.S. The newspaper expressed belief that Washington could have played a positive role in the Middle East if it was friends with both the Arabs and Israel and not one of the two. It is clear that the U.S. administration is not willing to realize a settlement in the area but is pushing for new wars and confrontations, it charged.

U.S. Israeli Mideast 'Scenarios' Analyzed

LD101635 Kuwait KUNA in English 0822 GMT 10 May 86

["M.E. Scenarios: A KUNA Analysis" — KUNA Headline; by Raphael Calis]

[Text] Washington, May 10 (KUNA) — It first starts as a scenario in Washington's corridors of power, within the realms of academia, and gradually filters its way through the media. But usually, it does not take long before such a theoretical scenario becomes a reality — fact rather than fiction. Right now, a new scenario is in the making both in Washington and in occupied Jerusalem. This time it is not focussed on Lebanon and not Libya but rather on the so-called "real possibility" of a major confrontation between Syria and Israel. There is talk of an Israeli "preemptive strike" against Syria, a so-called Israeli attempt to nip Syrian power in the bud before its ever-growing military prowess makes it a so-called serious threat to Israel and before it can become the Arab world's power supreme.

Just like in previous scenarios — which eventually propelled governments into action — the excuses for action are abundant. The justifications are gradually built up to such a degree that eventually they easily become convincing to those in power — if any conviction is needed. Remember "terrorism" — The sole obsession of the Reagan administration and its main architect George Shultz? Years of preparation, studies, scenarios, debates, and analyses preceded the current "terrorism mania" in Washington before it was adopted as the U.S. Government's No. 1 Foreign policy priority issue. And, of course, Libya became a suitable target. It is a small state and a small player that poses little threat to a superpower like the United States. It can be bullied and squeezed without much of a whimper.

There is justification to believe that the current scenario being mulled over in Washington and occupied Jerusalem's corridors of power could very well become a reality in the not too distant future. It would simply involve a change in target (Syria) with a new actor (Israel instead of the U.S.). The current tune that is being played sounds familiar to to old Middle East hands accustomed to the preparations that precede another act of aggression against the Arabs.

The current scenario states explictly that Syria cannot be allowed to grow any stronger as it might pose a serious threat to Israel in the not too distant future. It is irrelevant, of course, if Syria denies any such intentions. It is equally irrelevant if the experts know for sure that Syria can never be a serious threat (and fully realizes its own limitations) as long as the U.S. continues to be Israel's unconditional supplier and backer and as long as Egypt is out of the military power game. The present scenario proves that this is an ideal time for Israel to attack and, as in the past, get away with it scott free.

American public opinion has proved fully behind President Reagan's action against Libya — the talk about the supposed terrorist threat from Libya prior, during, and after the attack made sure of that. In addition, the U.S. Congress — always an important element in the scenario — is so anti-Arab in its current frame of mind — as *THE WASHINGTON POST* so rightly put it on Friday — that Israel will not have to fear a backlash in the form of aid cuts or political pressures. (The present scenario opts to omit the fact that even after its invasion of Lebanon, no measures were taken against Israel by the U.S. Congress or administration.)

The U.S., of course, finds it risky to take any action against Syria because of its strong link with the Soviet Union. The present scenario states that Syria is not Libya. In other words, Washington is not so sure this time round that if it attacks Syria, this will not precipitate a confrontation with the Russians. Hence, what more convenient than to delegate such a mission to Israel, swap roles. Israel can afford to take the rap of world opinion and the U.S. will be there to offer it all the military, diplomatic, and political backing that it will need after such an operation.

The well-orchestrated buildup to pave the way for an Israeli aggression against Syria is all there in the making at present. Witness the leaks (obviously originating from Israeli intelligence) that Syria is reinforcing its position in the Al-Biqa' valley along the so-called Red Line, the movements and building up of forces along the Golan Heights, and the increased flow of sophisticated Soviet arms to the Syrian port of Latakia.

Then, of course, there is the mounting campaign aimed at implicating Syria with the people behind the West Berlin nightclub explosion and the aborted El Al bombing attempt. Again, it becomes irrelevant that Syria categorically denies any such role and it is irrelevant that none of the European governments have so far submitted any proof of such allegations.

The Israeli scenario assumes, perhaps rightly so, that such an alleged involvement by Syria will ensure that the Europeans will join hands with the Americans in blessing a sweeping aggression against Syria. After all, is that not the message that came across from the Tokyo summit — that the NATO allies and Japan will work together to fight terrorism from wherever it originates?

An aggression against Syria, according to the present scenario, fits very well with both Washington and Tel Aviv's grand designs in the region. That only leaves Syria as the major stumbling bloc to the achievement of the grand joint American-Israeli designs in the Middle East region.

Israel, like Washington, is not happy with Syria's mounting close association with Jordan. Israel, like Washington, is unhappy with the strong influence that Syria enjoys in Lebanon, especially in the south of that war-torn country. And Israel, like Washington, never forgave Syria's crucial role in foiling the May 17 agreement between Israel and Lebanon — the branchild of Secretary of State George Shultz. And, of course, despite statements to the contrary, an Israeli strike against Syria would fit in very well with the domestic political situation in Israel.

Labor's Premier Shim'on Peres would definitely get the support of Yitzhaq Shamir, leader of the Likud in any such action against Syria. And a victory in Syria would allow Peres to hold general elections and ensure the continuation of his premiership well beyond next October when he is due to hand over power to his Likud coalition partner Shamir. Once ensured of continuity, Peres would then be able to dedicate his effort once again to seeking a political settlement with Jordan or any new and alternative Palestinian leadership on the West Bank. It is perhaps within this context that many in Washington have looked at Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's visit to Washington this last week.

Ostensibly and for public consumption, Rabin was here to sign the Strategic Defense Initiative (?agreement) between the United States and Israel. But beyond that, not one word was discussed about his lengthy meetings with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger or the subejcts that were discussed. But, according to the same scenario circulated here, it was not coincidental that talk about the possibility of an Israeli pre-emptive strike against Syria started to emerge in both the Israeli and American press during Rabin's talks here. Nor was it coincidental that the linkage between Syria and those held for the West Berlin nightclub attack and the (?El Al London) attempt started to surface in Europe at about the same time.

The way, once again, was being paved for the world to start accepting the idea of yet another aggression against an Arab country. And, like in previous scenarios which turned into realities, a so-called disinformation campaign started to emerge in the American and Israeli media.

American officials said they still were convinced that Libya was behind the Berlin explosion but in the same breath they noted that Syria was, (?anyway), on their list of "terrorist countries" together with Libya and Iran. And Israel's Prime Minister Shim'on Peres immediately issued denials that Israel was planning an attack on Syria. Israel's U.N. ambassador claimed that the whole origin of these claims came from a newspaper in the Gulf.

It was still fresh in the minds of many who scrutinize the Washington scenarios that only three days before the American attack on Libya last month, a major T.V. network, ABC news, started its evening news broadcast by stating categorically that the Reagan administration has now decided not to carry out any military attack against Libya in retaliation for the Berlin explosion. Three days later, American planes were bombing military and civilian sites in Libya.

PDRY

USSR Mediates for Conflicting PDRY Factions

GF091625 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 May 86 p 8

[Report by Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah]

[Text] Informed Arab sources have revealed to *AL-WATAN* that the Soviet Union is mediating for reconciliation between the two major streams of the YSP — "the stream which is currently in power, and the one which fought alongside 'Ali Nasir Muhammad."

The sources say that the mediation is currently carried out by a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, which arrived in Aden in April, and is aimed at strengthening the domestic front in the PDRY vis-a-vis YSP opponents who found in the fighting which took place in January 1986 a suitable opportunity to destroy the YSP'S authority and to strike at all its streams.

AL-WATAN's sources add that the delegation has been charged by the Soviet leadership to make full and profound studies of the conditions of the YSP and the true causes of its internal conflict and the means to avoid them in future for the sake of guaranteeing the party's unity and strengthening its authority.

The sources say that for this purpose the delegation is still in Aden and is making intensive efforts to convene a unifying YSP congress. It had been hoped that the congress would be held in May.

PDRY authorities and Soviet sources are imposing a blackout on the delegation's mission and its continued activities, which are taking place in secret as a guarantee for success.

AL-WATAN has learned that the contacts are aimed at restoring the YSP's unity without the return of former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; there are conflicting reports on his whereabouts. Sanaa and Addis Ababa are considered probable locations.

AL-WATAN's sources believe that a reconciliation has become possible as a result of the intensive efforts by Moscow, and because of the death of the principle symbols of the stream opposed to the former chairman, namely 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar, in addition to 'Ali Nasir's departure from power. The figures who assumed control of the party and state in Aden following the cessation of the hostilities which erupted on 13 January 1986, are not known to be obstinate or intransigent, and the alliance they established with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar was transitional.

YSP Secretary Receives GDR Party Delegation

GF101716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met in his office today with Dr Trappen, deputy director of the international relations committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, who is visiting the PDRY as head of a party delegation. During the meeting, they reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest which link the friendly parties and countries.

QATAR

Further on Detention of Construction Workers

Foreigners To Be Freed

NC101306 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Doha, May 10 (AFP) — Thirty employees of a Dutch construction firm abducted by Qatar military forces on April 26 from the tiny gulf islet of Fasht al-Dibal may be released Saturday, press reports here said. The 30, working for the Ballast Nedam company on a Bahraini military construction project, were taken by helicopter in a sovereignty dispute over the islet, which is claimed by both Bahrain and Qatar.

The Qatar daily newspaper, *AL-RAYA*, quoting a Qatar military source, said the decision to release the workers "demonstrates Qatar's willingness and concern to preserve its good relations with the countries from which the 30 expatrites come." Diplomats working for the release of the 25 Filipinos, two Britons, two Thais and one Dutchman said they could not confirm the report.

Release Hoped 'Today or Tomorrow'

GF111614 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May (WAM) — Well-informed sources in Bahrain have said that Saudi mediation between Bahrain and Qatar concerning Fasht al-Dibal has succeeded in convincing Qatari authorities to free the Filipino and Thai workers as well as two British and a Netherlands engineer. The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated that they all were expected to arrive in Bahrain yesterday. However, for unknown reasons they were not released. The sources hoped that they would be released either today or tomorrow, the paper added.

Foreign Workers Released

NC120948 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 12 (AFP) — Thirty employees of a Dutch company who were abducted by Qatar military forces April 26 from the tiny Gulf islet of Fasht al-Dibal were released Monday and were en route to Bahrain, Dutch diplomatic sources said here. The 30, working for the Ballast Nedam Company on a Bahraini military construction project, were taken by Qatar military helicopters in a sovereignty dispute over the islet, which is claimed by both Bahrain and Qatar. They included 25 Filipinos, two Britons, two Thais and one Dutchman.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Petroleum Official Departs 9 May

GF091507 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 May (SPA) — Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Petroleum and Planning, left Jeddah today following a visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a verbal message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and cabinet member, and a representative of the royal protocol.

Defense Minister on U.S. Arms, Oil Prices, Operation

LD092005 Kuwait KUNA in English 1754 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 9 (KUNA) — A ranking Saudi official has denied the presence of U.S. military bases in any Arab Gulf country and said nothing could prevent Riyadh from getting advanced weapons if Washington failed to endorse an arms deal with the kingdom.

Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in an interview published Friday in Lebanese *AL-BAIRAQ* newspaper, said Riyadh can always resort to another arms supplier should the U.S. Congress block an arms sale to the kingdom. But he was quick to add that Saudi Arabia was keen not to have its ties with the United States jeopardized over the issue.

He flatly denied the presence of any American military bases in Arab Gulf countries, "not even in Oman." Oman has made no secret about granting military facilities to the United States.

Responding to a question, the Saudi official who is also second deputy premier and minister of aviation, stressed that Saudi Arabia's U.S.-built AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) aircraft are being flown by Saudi pilots. Answering another question, Prince Sultan said his country condemns all forms of terrorism but, he added, that the possibility of joining international efforts to fight this phenomenon has not been discussed yet in Riyadh.

Shifting to the impact of falling oil prices on his country, Prince Sultan predicted that oil prices would stabilize in the near future and said Saudi Arabia was making efforts to achieve that end. He at the same time emphasized that the kingdom was not contemplating a currency devaluation.

The Saudi official who has recently undergone surgery in Geneva categorically denied "rumours" that he had been fired at by a Saudi official and said the allegations were the brainchild of "wild imaginations." However, he said that as a public figure it would not be surprising that he might be attacked. He explained that the operation he underwent in Switzerland was to remove a [word indistinct] and that he later moved to West Germany for recuperation.

King Fahd Receives Bahraini Amir's Message

GF100527 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 May (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a verbal message from His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. The message was conveyed by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, during his meeting with his majesty this evening. The audience was attended by Amir of Riyadh His Highness Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Saudi Interior Minister Returns from Abroad

GF100533 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2152 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 May (SPA) -- Minister of Interior His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz returned to Jeddah from abroad this evening.

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Libya Visit

GF100529 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing committee, returned to Sanaa from Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to Libya. In a statement to SABA', Dr al-Iryani stated that during his stay in Tripoli, he held talks with Kamil Mansur, Libyan secretary of the General Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, on bilateral relations and coordinating issues of mutual interest.

Mubarak Leaves for Brief Meeting With Husayn

NC111252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1242 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for the port of 'Aqaba this afternoon on a brief visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with Jordanian King Husayn.

Returns to Cairo

NC111957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1953 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo from Aqaba tonight after a 7-hour visit during which he met with his majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Mubarak Discusses Need To Solve Palestinian Issue

NC091504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris, 9 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has reasserted the need for recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. He noted that no one can ignore the PLO and said: We must be realistic and be able to find a solution.

In a statement to the French newspaper *LE MATIN*, published today, President Mubarak emphasized that he is devoting all his efforts to finding a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue. He noted that the situation has been frozen since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and even since the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of February 1985. He stressed that he will act to try to end this stalemate.

Mubarak maintained that the Palestinians want land and that recognition of their rights will deprive certain countries of the opportunity to exploit the Palestinian issue for their own self interests. Mubarak noted that Yasir 'Arafat insists on his conditions for self-determination and that he is prepared to recognize UN resolution 242, which is considered a decisive condition for Palestinian participation in an international conference. Mubarak pointed out that he has no means to apply pressure on the Americans, adding: We are dealing with a superpower and all I can do is to hold meetings and offer explanations toward recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination.

Regarding Syria's position on the Palestinian issue, Mubarak noted the contradictions in Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's statement: He said in Yugoslavia recently, that this problem must be solved peacefully but, when he returned to Syria, he again stressed that force is the only means to solve this problem. Mubarak said: Frankly speaking, I cannot understand what the Syrian president wants. If he is sincere, he can easily cooperate. Mubarak called on Syrian President Al-Asad to withdraw the Syrian forces from Lebanon. He stressed that his primary preoccupation now is to assure Egypt's true role in the Arab world. Mubarak said: We are the fulcrum in this region and no one can assume this status.

Mubarak Meets With Former Gaza Mayor Al-Shawwa

NC101112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received former mayor of Gaza Rashad al-Shawwa this morning. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting. Al-Shawwa arrived in Cairo on Wednesday on a visit of several days.

Jordanian Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

NC111605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1532 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — A Jordanian economic and trade delegation led by Economy Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad al-Saqqaf arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a visit to Egypt that will last several days. The members of the group will discuss those trade issues that were agreed upon by the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee at its recent meeting in Amman.

Response to Al-Qadhdhafi's Threats Against Egypt

Libyan Threats 'Mere Bluster'

NC101551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 10 May 86

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Threats Are Mere Bluster"]

[Text] It seems that the events of the past week in the Arab world and abroad have washed away what little remains of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's calm and composure. Al-Qadhdhafi suddenly discovered that his hopes for leading the Arab world, as well as his illusions as champion of the Third World in dazzling triumphs over his enemies to the east, west, north, and south, have totally collapsed and vanished without a trace.

At the recent meeting in Fes, Morocco, Al-Qadhdafi called for an emergency Arab summit to discuss a single issue: the American raid on Libya. The Arabs rejected this demand, dealing a heavy blow to Al-Qadhdhafi's sense of self-importance. In addition, seven European countries [as heard] meeting in Tokyo took a unified stand on the colonel's terrorism. They issued a statement condemning Al-Qadhdhafi's international terrorism and approving some concrete countermeasures.

Thus cornered, Al-Qadhdhafi realized that from now on, he would have to attack not only the United States, but the seven countries involved in the Tokyo summit as well. Earlier, Al-Qadhdhafi decided to condemn every Arab state that let him down in Fes. These countries simply saw no point in sending their kings and presidents to a summit in Al-Qadhdhafi's remote birthplace of Sabha. He is now convinced that it is his duty to wage verbal campaigns against every country in the world until his universal leadership is recognized and his Green Book adopted as the bible of mankind.

As it is, a fair share of Al-Qadhdhafi's unbridled wrath is leveled at Egypt. Speaking in Banghazi yesterday, he threatened Egypt with words no less empty than his bogus claims to leadership and omnipotence. He threatened to attack us and promised specifically to do so in the American way. Obviously, he is still smarting from the American raid. Any leader in his right mind would never detail his method of attack, and would normally refrain from likening himself to others. This should be all the more true of a man full of complaints about the raid on Libya. We feel sorry for Al-Qadhdhafi, and share the Libyans' regret at having such a person as their head of state. Egypt duly condemned America's act of aggression at the time, for it believes in the ties of kinship, friendship, and good-neighborliness which link it to the Libyan people. Egypt will always stand by the Libyans as its bonds with Arab countries are too strong to be broken by their leaders' mischief. We support the Libyans in their hard times, and offer our hospitality to any honorable Libyan who takes refuge in Egypt from the campaign of physical liquidation waged by the Libyan regime around the clock. Regardless of its volume or pitch, the colonel's babble will, as it has in the past, fail to disturb us, for we see his statements as mere bluster.

'Violent Words' Examined

NC110520 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* condemns the recent speech by Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in which he attacks Egypt. Though the speech deserves to be totally ignored, getting into the habit of disregarding the Libyan colonel's statements can lead to distortions and encourage the colonel of the "Great Jamahiriyah" into believing the opposite of the truth, the paper adds. This is particularly true when one considers the lies that the Libyan media excel which turn defeats into victories and reverses into power moves. In its Sunday editorial, the paper examines Al-Qadhdhafi's violent words against Egypt. These words, which come shortly after a visit to Egypt by a Libyan delegation seeking dialogue, confirm that this Al-Qadhdhafi has at least two faces and maybe more.

The paper also cites Egypt's views on Libya. Egypt tries not to talk about Al-Qadhdhafi and his weird behavior and many follies. Egypt has even tried to observe moderation when Al-Qadhdhafi's actions forster waves of international terrorism throughout the world, leading the United States to carry out a fierce air raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. When this occurred, Egypt emphasized that despite Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's mistakes, the United States should have reflected carefully before attacking, because the victims were the sons of the Libyan people. The paper concludes by saying that Egypt, while responding to Al-Qadhdhafi's allegations, makes clear that it has not and will not be a state that shelters terrorists or has mercenaries in its pay.

Reportage on Visit by Omani Adviser Al-Zawawi

Mubarak Receives Adviser

NC111034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Dr 'Umar al-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman, at Al-Qubbah Palace at noon today. Dr al-Zawawi arrived in Cairo this morning on a visit of several hours.

Mubarak Meets AAPSO Conference Representatives

NC111625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak this morning received committee members of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, which is currently meeting in Cairo. Representatives of the Organization expressed their appreciation and thanks for the role played by Egypt, represented by its president and the Egyptian solidarity committee, for making the conference a success so that Arab solidarity may become a reality for the Arab nation.

During the meeting, President Mubarak highlighted Egypt's position and pan-Arab concern about solidarity. Mubarak then expounded on the various issues that concern the Arab homeland and answered questions. Representatives of the conference committees agreed on the need for a patriotic pan-Arab position.

'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization chairman, said that convening this conference in Cairo comes at a time when the Arab regimes and leaders failed to meet but representatives of Arab people managed to hold a conference, which brought them closer. He said that agreement on a joint statement supporting all Arab issues is an indication of this. He added that he considers this meeting as a benchmark that will increase the conviction of Arab leaders that solidarity is important and necessary.

Continuing Reportage on Iraqi Speaker's Visit

Received by Al-Majid

NC081520 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — During a meeting with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, and members of his delegation today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, emphasized the importance of unifying Arab objectives and stressed that Egypt supports the causes of the Arab nation, which has been proved by recent events and developments. Dr 'Abd al-Majid also expounded on Egypt's view of Arab national security, the repercussions on regional developments of this view, and the position of various states toward it.

The talks dealt with Egyptian-Iraqi relations, which were said to be good in all fields; developments in the arab region; and the Gulf war. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and Samir Najm, chief of the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo.

Speaks On Gulf War

NC100907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, has praised Egypt's support for

Iraq in its war against Iran. He said that Egypt had taken significant action on the question of the war, and deserved thanks for its efforts in this regard. Hammadi urged the Arab countries to spare no effort in support of Iraq. He pointed out that what has so far been offered falls far short of the requirements of the Arab Defense Pact. He added: We believe that there are areas where Egypt and other Arab countries can do more to support Iraq in its war against Iran.

Alluding to the situation in the Al-Faw peninsula, the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly said in his interview with the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* that the Iranian offensive is doomed. One decisive battle will change the military situation in favor of Iraq. He said that Iranian losses will be greater than those of Iraq.

Asked what effect Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan would have on Jordanian-Iraqi relations, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq gives its blessing to any rapprochement between Arabs. He stressed that the visit would not cause friction in relations between Jordan and Iraq. He noted that Jordan had briefed Iraq on the details of the visit from the outset, and indeed before it began. The speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly went on to say that Saudi Arabia had made attempts to mediate between Iraq and Syria, but to no avail, because of Syria's extremely obdurate stand and its unwillingness to improve relations with Iraq in view of its alliance with Iran. Dr Hammadi said that Libya and Syria should be held responsible for the fact that the Arab summit did not take place. He noted that these two countries had sought to make use of combined Arab action for their own purposes.

In response to a question about relations between Israel and Iran, Dr Hammadi said that the Iranian regime, despite all its Islamic claims and propaganda campaigns, is directly and indirectly cooperating with the Zionist entity. He added that Israel will continue to pursue this policy to paralyze and freeze Arab efforts.

Dr Hammadi warned of the grave situation in the Middle East, which, he said, work to the advantage of the United States and the Soviet Union. He added that this situation portends a possible confrontation between the two superpowers should matters deteriorate even further in the future.

Airport Statement, Departure

NC091543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation, left Cairo this afternoon after a 4-day visit to Egypt. In a predeparture statement at the airport, Hammadi expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit. He said it was successful by all standards and achieved its goals. He said both countries share identical views regarding practical proposals for parliamentary cooperation.

Dr Hammadi noted that a joint document was signed between the Egyptian People's Assembly and the Iraqi National Assembly and this document is the beginning of greater cooperation. He pointed out that this visit provided him with an opportunity to meet with leaders of fraternal Egypt and discuss important regional issues. He said: Egypt is pursuing a positive policy toward Arab countries and Iraq completely supports this course.

Iraqi Foreign Affairs Official Arrives

NC101621 Cairo MENA in English 1550 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — Iraqi Foreign Undersecretary Nuri al-Ways and his accompanying delegation arrived here this afternoon on a few days' visit during which they will hold talks with the Foreign Ministry officials on promoting relations between the two countries. Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department and Samir al-Najm, Iraq's ambassador in Cairo [title as received], welcomed the Iraqi officials at the airport.

Tabah Talks To Resume Next Week in Tel Aviv

NC111258 Cairo MENA in English 1240 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 11 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the Tabah negotiations will be resumed next week in Tel Aviv at experts level between Egypt and Israel. The meeting will complete discussions of issues pertaining to conditions of international arbitration for settling the Tabah crisis. Dr. 'Abd al-Majid made this statement following his meeting today with Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the foreign ministry, and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks.

Comoran Foreign Minister Arrives on 1-Day Visit

NC110305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — Comoran Foreign Minister Said Kafe arrived in Cairo this morning on a 1-day visit. He will hold talks with Foreign Ministry Officials within the framework of bilateral consultations. He was received at the airport by Ambssador Muhsin Khalifah, of the Foreign Ministry's department for foreign affairs. [as received]

Qandil Sees Off Kuwaiti Oil Minister 9 May

NC091211 Cairo MENA in English 1140 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 9 (MENA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah left here today at the end of a two-day visit during which he met President Husni Mubarak. Shaykh al-Khalifah also discussed with Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil the situation of the international oil market. The Kuwaiti official was seen off by Qandil and Minister of Industry Dr. Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab.

U.S.-Israeli Anti-Syria Campaign Criticized

NC100633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes: It seems that there is no place for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, which is afflicted by ruin and destruction. This threatens to plunge the region into more blood and destruction. Amid this nightmarish situation, the principal issue in the area — the Palestinian people and their just right to live within secure borders in an independent state like other people — will be lost.

The paper notes reports coming from Washington and the West about Israel's military preparations to commit aggression against Syria following U.S. propaganda that Damascus is abetting international terrorism just like Libya. In an editorial tomorrow, Saturday, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that U.S. and Israeli propaganda does not hide the hostile intentions and aims, and shows that the United States and Israel have agreed to split the job between the two. The United States will take care of Libya with its 6th Fleet and strategic cruise missiles, while Israel will take care of Syria and hit it on the pretext that Syria's military strength is increasing rapidly and must be curbed before it is too late. The paper stresses that this is the suitable atmosphere for the Israeli military establishment to play its preferred game in the region. It coincides with the Arabs' inability to hold an extraordinary summit to discuss the threats and dangers poised against their existence and future. Concluding its editorial, the paper wonders what history will say of this dark Arab age.

Defense Minister Cited on Aircraft Procurement

NC101406 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier and defence and military production minister, said Egypt will receive the airborne warning E-2C aircraft from the United States early next year. A number of French Mirage 2000 will also reach Egypt during next June, he said.

After attending the passing out ceremony of a new batch of fighter pilots, Abu Ghazalah said Egyptian pilots are currently trained in France on flying the Mirage planes. It was also agreed with the French side to assemble and manufacture some parts of these planes, Abu Ghazalah said, adding Egypt will ask France for another deal of the Mirage 2000 aircraft. Abu Ghazalah said the joint Egyptian-Sudanese defence agreement was neither cancelled nor amended but noted any agreement could be amended.

On his visit to Jordan, Abu Ghazalah said it was postponed till after Bairam Feast. Abu Ghazalah underlined the importance of the air forces which are the backbone of the Armed Forces. He also noted that the Soviet Sukhoi planes will no longer be used by the Egyptian air forces.

Soviet Team Arrives To Modernize Steel Plants

NC100613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 10 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* notes Egyptian-Soviet agreements to renovate the iron and steel plants. The paper says that a Soviet economic delegation has arrived in Cairo to discuss several new agreements to modernize the iron and steel, coke, and thermal plants. The Soviet Union supplied the machinery and equipment for these plants some 20 years ago. The cost of the new expansion work will total approximately $3 billion.

Industry Ministry Officials on Trial for Corruption

NC110822 Cairo MENA in English 0740 GMT 11 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, May 11 (MENA) — The three morning dailies [*AL-AHRAM*, *AL-AKHBAR*, and *AL-JUMHURIYAH*] published on their front pages that the attorney-general decided yesterday to put 18 persons, including two West-Geramsn and 13 high officials of the Ministry of Industry on trial on charges of bribery, corruption and harming the national economy. Investigation into the case began last January and the arrests were made on February 11, indications that the government was forging ahead with an anti-corruption drive.

Speaker Hammadi Returns to Baghdad From Cairo

JN091922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly delegation under Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here today at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. Dr Hammadi said that during the visit the Iraqi delegation held a series of talks with many Egyptian officials with whom the members of the delegation reviewed parliamentary, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries as well as the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and its serious developments. Dr Hammadi added that a cooperation program between the Iraqi National Assembly and the Egyptian People's Assembly was signed dealing with the exchange of visits, delegations, and expertise in the legislative sphere.

Dr Hammadi added that it was agreed within this cooperation program that was signed for the Egyptian People's Assembly by its Speaker Dr Rifa'at al-Mahjub to organize an activities week that will highlight the democratic experience of the two parliamentary bodies and establish an Iraqi-Egyptian parliamentary association in the two assemblies.

Irrigation Minister Returns From Hanoi Meetings

JN111327 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud returned to Baghdad from Hanoi today after heading the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Vietnamese joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation which concluded there last Thursday.

In a statement to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, the minister said the committee discussed a number of topics pertaining to joint cooperation in the economic, trade, and technical fields and the possibility of increasing trade.

The committee also reviewed the implementation of the articles of the previous joint cooperation program as well as the definition of areas for future cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Envoy Asks No French Arms for Iran, Discusses Ties

PM091320 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Claude Lorieux report: "Iraqi Ambassador: No French Arms for Iran!"]

[Text] "We hope that the normalization of relations between France and Iran will not reach the level of arms supplies," Iraqi Ambassador to France Muhammad Sadiq al-Mashshat said yesterday when addressing the diplomatic press association.

"It is natural," the ambassador explained, "that France should wish to normalize its relations with Iran, but I hope that this normalization will not be carried out at the expense of the precious friendship between Iraq and France or of France's relations with the Arab world.... If the normalization of Franco-Iranian relations went as far as the supply of arms, it would be a very serious matter."

Following the Quai d'Orsay secretary general's recent mission to Tehran, Baghdad's representative in France is "not worried": "France's policy is clear and firm and there will be no change."

In this connection Mr al-Mashshat draws no distinction between the attitude of successive French governments toward his country: "We were happy with the former government (under Fabius); we are happy with the new government," he said, recalling, however, the incident of the supply of French munitions to Iran via Cherbourg.

The Iraqi nuclear power station in Tammuz, which was destroyed 5 years ago by an Israeli bombing raid, has still not been rebuilt by France. Baghdad is still waiting for Paris to confirm its agreement in principle. The ambassador stressed for his part that Iraq, which has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, will agree to open the rebuilt power station to inspection by experts from the Vienna agency and to French experts.

As for the two Iraqis expelled from France to Iraq in the last days of the Fabius government, the ambassador confirmed that "they have been pardoned and have the right to go to the country of their choice," but "they should take their time."

In reply to a question about the opponents of the Khomeyni regime who have taken refuge in France, especially Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi, the Baghdad representative confirmed that his country "supports all opponents of Khomeyni, whatever their leanings, and will suport them as long as the war lasts."

Three Possibilities

During his "press breakfast" the ambassador also discussed the following points:

— There are three possible ways of ending the Iran-Iraq war: first, that Khomeyni should die or be overthrown by a coup d'etat; second, that the UN resolutions should be implemented and thus that the Security Council should impose sanctions on Iran; third, that the Western countries should stop buying oil from and selling arms to Iran.

"Israel is Iran's main arms supplier. We informed the United States of that after they normalized their relations with us." But Iran also receives arms "directly or indirectly from Britain," Germany, and Italy, "and unfortunately some from France, but clandestinely." In the Eastern bloc North Korea is the main supplier.

Iraq is not short of weapons. And there are three reasons for this: First, it has resources other than oil; second, the country can obtain credit because it has kept its promises; third, it is supported by the Gulf countries.

— Ban on overflying Iran imposed by Baghdad on civil airlines. "Iranian airspace has been part of the exclusion zone since Iran bombed our cities, especially Baghdad. This ban will be maintained."

— Fes summit. If it is confirmed, Iraq will only participate if the Iran-Iraq war is on the agenda.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

AL-QADISIYAH on Recent Operations

JN100824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 May (INA) — Today's Iraqi papers emphasize the Iraqi Armed Forces' determination to make the coming battles with the Iranian enemy a series of epics which will not only destroy their forces and crush their remnants, but also chase them inside their own territory.

AL-QADISIYAH, organ of the Iraqi Armed Forces, says in its editorial: The VI Army Corps' operation yesterday confirms the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to penetrate deep into Iranian territory at any time. This is their reply to the Iranian enemy's bragging, arrogance, and insistence on aggression.

The paper adds: The well-planned attack by the IV Army Corps yesterday to smash enemy arrogance is part of the severe punishment which Iraq has prepared for the Iranian aggressors.

AL-QADISIYAH affirms: What is currently taking place on the battlefront will be the new policy. The Tehran rulers' dens will continuously be targets for the Iraqi Armed Forces. These rulers will not be protected by the means given them by Zionism and the so-called Arabs. The pressure will continue until they submit to peace and justice.

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN121008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast this morning, scoring an accurate and effective hit. In a statement to INA this afternoon, a military spokesman said the raiding planes carried out their strike at 0906 [0506 GMT] today and returned safely to base.

Loss of Plane Over Gulf Denied

JN112006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1957 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that an Iraqi fighter plane was downed in the Arab Gulf region today. The spokesman told INA that these allegations are sheer lies by which the Iranian rulers try to cover up their huge losses on the front. The military spokesman dared the Iranian regime to present evidence to prove its claims, adding that the Iranian regime's lies are proved by the fact that it always claims that Iraqi planes fall in the Gulf, thus avoiding the need to present evidence of its claims.

Communique No 2,219

JN091534 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,219 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 May 1986]

[Excerpts] Glorious Iraqis, you know the feats of your IV Army Corps and the courage of its men. This corps today recorded a new feat in the annals of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah battle. On this day, the heroic Abu 'Aubaydah Forces, in accordance with field supervision from the corps command under Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, mounted a resolute and crushing offensive along a 10-km front and also succeeded in penetrating enemy positions to a distance of 10 km to surround enemy positions within a 100-sq km area. Our daring armored forces and our heroic infantrymen, supported by our giant Air Force, our brave artillery, and the valiant knights of the helicopter gunships, advanced, sowing destruction and death among enemy ranks, and rushed toward their targets, completely occupying them. The enemy was repulsed in the Chame-e Hendi and ('Ayn Kizah) areas, including vantage points No 102, 117, and 115, the Iranian (Bray) Valley, the circular and rectangular hills, and the areas overlooking the (Bray) Valley. The situation in these areas was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces. While the heroic Abu 'Aubaydah Forces were advancing, the Al-Rafidayn Forces carried out a raid to engage enemy units in battle and exhaust their reserve forces. With God's help and the men's courage, our forces destroyed the bulk of the enemy forces. These are two armored brigades of the 16th [as heard] Armored Division, two armored brigades of the 81st Armored Division, one infantry brigade of the 58th Division, one charlatan Khomeyni Guard brigade, and several guard and gendarmerie regiments. The enemy sustained massive losses in life, equipment, and military hardware. An enemy helicopter was also shot down. Glorious Iraqis, our forces also captured a large number of enemy personnel, including officers.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1986

Communique No 2,220

JN091718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Communique No 2,220 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While welcoming the blessed month of Ramadan with hearts full of faith and principles, our valiant Armed Forces implore Almighty God to protect their great leader so that he may revive the nation's glory, be its messenger and savior from the machinations of the evildoers, and continue bestowing on us the blessings of victory to keep our country free and secure. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday and today:

1. During the series of heroic operations that the brave men of the VII Army Corps have carried out in which they inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy, our forces of this valiant corps captured the following weapons: 16 40-mm

tubular launchers, 9 60-mm mortars, 49 Kalashnikov rifles, 9 machineguns of various types, and 1 sniping rifle. Elsewhere in the same sector our forces achieved the following: four infantry positions were destroyed, three machineguns were destroyed and those manning them were killed, two vehicles were destroyed, one shovel was damaged, two machinegun positions were destroyed, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed. May God bless the men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

2. A heroic force of our brave forces in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris launched a successful, daring raid on areas opposite it where the enemy forces are present. In a resolute and lightning offensive, our force stormed enemy positions, killing the Khomeyniite rogues in these positions. Following this, the enemy sent six boats carrying personnel to rescue its defeated forces. Our fighters clashed with them, destroying all the boats and killing or drowning all those on board. The enemy then sent other boats. In a decisive battle, our brave soldiers sank some of these boats while the rest fled. Confirmed enemy losses amount ot the following: 41 enemy soldiers were either killed or drowned, others were wounded, 7 boats were destroyed, 8 rafts were destroyed, and 2 DShK machineguns were also destroyed. Our fighters also captured six rafts and one steel shelter. May God bless the men of the heroic VI Army Corps.

3. Our giant Air Force today offered the best support to our ground forces in their victorious offensive against enemy forces in 85 combat missions which the brave eagles of the air carried out against enemy positions, troop concentrations, weapons, and military hardware. Our brave eagles also achieved the following: a. one enemy command center was raided and destroyed; b. the Cham Sarim bridge was raided and destroyed; c. the (Shikhawi) bridge was raided and destroyed; d. the Doveyrich bridge was raided and destroyed; e. the Imam Na'ir bridge was raided and destroyed; and f. the Cham-e Hendi bridge was raided and destroyed. After carrying out their missions, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance. Blessed be your hands, O brave eagles of Iraq.

4. The valiant helicopter gunship knights participated in the heroic offensive carried out by our forces in the IV Army Corps, offering the best support to our ground forces, and inflicting losses on the enemy in 45 combat sorties after which the knights safely and victoriously returned to base under God's protection and guidance. May God bless your good efforts.

5. Our brave forces in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan captured the following weapons and military hardware that the enemy had left behind in previous communiques: 1 BMB-1 personnel carrier, 16 Kalashnikov rifles, 9 RPG-7 launchers, 6 BKC machineguns, 1 60-mm mortar, 3 (Bakatang) machineguns, 3 radio sets, 1 gas-operated rifle, 1 sniping rifle, and 1 GC rifle. Our units sighted 10 enemy personnel in the same sector and killed them. May god bless the soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps. Our brave units in the II Army Corps central sector achieved the following: a. One serviceable personnel carrier the enemy had left behind in previous battles was destroyed; b. six infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were either killed or wounded; c. one DShK machinegun position was destroyed and those manning it were either killed or wounded; d. one enemy soldier was killed; and e. one machinegun position was destroyed. May God bless the men of the heroic II Army Corps.

5. Three enemy soldiers were killed and three infantry positions and one machinegun position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. The forces of charlatanism shelled the Khanaqin environs and Al-Siba and Al-Jabbasi with long-range artillery, demolishing two houses in Khanaqin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1986

Communique No 2,221

JN101629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 May 86

[Communique No 2,221 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their march along the path of victory, protecting Iraq's territory, defending its sovereignty and its people's dignity, and dealing painful blows to the vicious, racist, and despotic clique.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units on the VII Army Corps front managed to achieve the following: One enemy bulldozer and one Poclain excavator were destroyed and two shovels and one grader were damaged; five vehicles were set ablaze and two others were damaged; and three ammunition dumps and four positions of various types were destroyed.

2. A group of enemy troops attempted to approach one of our units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. It was pounded with all types of weapons and was forced to retreat after suffering human losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two infantry positions.

3. One enemy soldier was killed, two infantry positions and two observation posts were destroyed, and two serviceable vehicles were seized in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Two enemy rafts, one boat, and two infantry positions were destroyed and another raft was pulled back to our units' positions in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. One boat, one ammunition dump, one observation post, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the village of Shandri and the environs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery, wounding two civilians in Shandri and damaging two houses in the Khanaqin environs.

7. Some Iranian military men defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 May 1986

Communique No 2,222

JN111843 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 May 86

[Communique No 2,222 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 May 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. O proud Iraqis, your V Army Corps, which defended the northern part of the dear homeland and stood firmly in the face of the rapacious aggressors and which liberated our land and mounted the peaks of glory in order to destroy the Khomeyniites in heroic battles which will remain alive in the memories of future generations, has recorded a new epic today. Our brave forces, assisted by heroic Kurdish fighters, launched a resolute attack at 2000 [1600 GMT] yesterday liberating a number of traverses, peaks, and areas of the filth of the rascal Khomeyniites and the suspect agents, the traitorous guides who sold their honor and conscience and who are trying to sell the land to the Iranian rulers. The unity of our people foiled their designs.

With perfect planning, resolute drive, and with the assistance of our powerful Air Force, helicopter gunships, and capable artillery, our forces at 0815 today completed the liberation of the vital Sorkheh traverse with its step peak No 2,527 and its three vantage points: 2,114, 2,041, and 1,998. They also liberated the Kuzeh Shuan traverse with peak No 2,198.

After the defeat of the aggressors and their agents in these areas, and after massive enemy losses in weaponry, men, and equipment, the situation was finally settled in favor of our triumphant forces. God bless the heroic V Army Corps — officers, commanders, and other ranks. God bless our tough, brave fighters of our Kurdish people.

2. Our Air Force, which is the unsheathed Iraqi sword in the face of the rapacious enemies, is continuing to strip the enemy of its means of aggression, to destroy its economic resources, and to inflict losses on its remnant forces which the enemy is preparing against our people and their achievements. Our Air Force launched 95 combat missions, rendering the best support to our land forces and inflicting massive losses on enemy scoundrels, weaponry, and equipment. At 1440 [1040 GMT] today, our planes launched two successful raids against the pumping station in production unit No 2 of the Agha Jari oil field and the pumping station in production unit No 2 of the Marun oil field. Our planes hit their targets and set them ablaze. After carrying out their missions accurately and efficiently, our pilots returned to the homeland safe and triumphant in God's care.

3. The Army helicopter gunships continued their heroic operations today. Our men rendered splendid support to our land units and participated in striking at the scoundrels to inflict massive losses on them. Our helicopters flew 156 combat missions, killing a number of enemy troops and destroying enemy weaponry, equipment, and hardware. Our men returned with their helicopters to their bases, safe and triumphant.

4. An enemy force estimated at two infantry regiments, supported by tanks, attempted to advance on our units' new positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. With great determination our forces confronted the frustrated enemy and were able to contain the enemy offensive and to begin destroying its forces. In a lightning battle, our forces crushed the enemy offensive, destroying most of the attacking force, and forced the rest to flee. Thus, the situation was finally settled in our forces' favor.

In the same sector, our forces killed 10 enemy soldiers and destroyed 1 machinegun, 10 ammunition dumps, and 2 vehicles. In the same sector, our forces sighted two Cobra helicopters trying to advance on our forward units. Our ground resistance fire confronted them, destroying one and forcing the other to flee. God bless the faithful soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps.

5. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps front continue to direct fire at enemy concentrations, positions, weapons, and equipment. They destroyed two infantry positions and killed a number of their occupants. They also destroyed one medium-caliber machinegun and killed those manning it and destroyed one DShK machinegun and killed those manning it. They also destroyed one machinegun, two vehicles, two ammunition dumps, and one observation post. They also damaged one excavator and started fires in the enemy camp. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, a heroic patrol seized three Kalashnikov rifles, one 60-mm mortar, one medium- caliber machinegun, and two light launchers.

6. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris launched a raid against enemy positions opposite them. With a quick, resolute drive, the unit stormed enemy positions, killed or drowned 12 enemy men, injured others, and destroyed 2 boats. Five rafts, three Kalashnikov rifles, and one medium-caliber machinegun were seized. Our brave fighters returned to base with their booty, praise be to God. In the same sector, our units killed three enemy soldiers and destroyed two boats, one raft, one infantry position, and one observation post. God bless the VI Army Corps fighters.

7. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector destroyed one tank, one troop assembly point, three personnel shelters, one vehicle, and one DShK emplacement, and killed or wounded three enemy soldiers. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra, our forces killed five enemy men and destroyed two ammunition dumps, one infantry position, and one vehicle.

8. The tyrant Khomeyni forces shelled Al-Basra, Khanaqin, and the Shandri housing complex in the Sayyid Sadiq area. The shelling injured a woman in the Shandri housing complex.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 May 1986

Reportage on Egyptian President's Visit to Aqaba

Arrives ll May

JN111512 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Aqaba — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in the city of Aqaba this afternoon on a short visit during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn. His majesty the king received him at Aqaba Airport. He was also received by Prime minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan abu 'Awdah, Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbah. His Excellency President Mubarak is accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

Talks With King Husayn

JN111915 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Talks were held in Aqaba this evening between His Majesty King Husayn and visiting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the current international and regional issues as well as bilateral relations. The talks were attended by the Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, the Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The Egyptian side comprised the Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif, and the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

Leaders Discuss Palestinian Issue

NC111631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Aqaba, 11 May (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the talks President Husni Mubarak held with His Majesty King Husayn in Aqaba this afternoon are within the framework of the constant fraternal meetings between the two leaders. Al-Sharif said that this meeting was characterized by a spirit of brotherhood and identical views on the issues discussed, primarily the latest developments in the Middle East issue, the future of Arab relations, and the Jordanian-Palestinian moves.

King Husayn is to hold a Ramadan banquet at the royal palace in Aqaba this evening in honor of President Mubarak and his accompanying delegation. Both leaders will then hold a second round of talks, after which President Mubarak will leave for Cairo.

In a statement to a MENA correspondent in Aqaba, President Mubarak praised his meeting with King Husayn, saying: "Truly, King Husayn is a brother. For a long time, we have been in the habit of meeting together. This meeting is neither a surprise nor unique, it is a periodic one." Mubarak said: When there are issues to be discussed, we meet to exchange views and talk, whether in Amman, Aqaba, or anywhere in the Arab Republic of Egypt. King Husayn honors us wherever he comes to Egypt.

Mubarak added: "We have discussed all bilateral issues and exchanged views on several other matters because our actions must be coordinated." About the date and venue of his next meeting with King Husayn, President Mubarak said: "A meeting may take place in Amman, Cairo, or Aqaba. We do not prearrange our meetings but set a date only 24 hours prior and agree on a venue in Cairo, Amman, or elsewhere.

After ending his discussions with President Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn expressed his appreciation of and pride in these discussions, saying: The object of every meeting with His Excellency brother President Mubarak is to discuss all issues, strengthen all the fraternal ties between the two countries, and serve the Arab interests in the great Arab homeland. Asked to expand on the most important topics that were discussed during the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn said: We have discussed the issues that I believe concern all the brothers in the great Arab homeland.

President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn made a 30-minute boat tour in the Gulf of Aqaba, during which they visited the Egyptian island of Fir'awn. They then attended a Ramadan banquet, which his majesty the Jordanian king hosted in the honor of President Mubarak and his accompanying delegation at the royal guest palace in Aqaba. President Husni Mubarak left Aqaba at 2100 Amman time after ending his discussions with King Husayn.

President Mubarak was seen off at Aqaba Airport by His Majesty King Husayn, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Egypt's Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbah.

Departs 11 May

JN112008 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Aqaba — His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Aqaba this evening after holding talks with his brother His Majesty King Husayn. He was seen off by His Majesty King Husayn, Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs.

AL-ITTIHAD Says Jordan Deported Five PLO Cadres

GF111952 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 May 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Jordanian authorities deported five PLO cadres from Amman on Thursday. Yahya Rabah, official in charge of the bulletin *AL-FATAH* which is issued by Fatah in Amman; and Mahmud al-'Alul, an assistant to Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, were among these cadres, in addition to three others — Walid Mazhar, Abu Tawfiq, and Abu al-Layl.

Minister on Steps To Ensure Radiation-Free Imports

JN101520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Amman, 10 May (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, has asserted that the ministry, in cooperation with all competent government bodies, has taken all necessary precautions to guarantee that imported foodstuffs are free of radiation. He said the measures taken stipulate that the importers of fresh meat for the Ministry of Supply should attach an official certificate issued by government sources in the country of origin to every shipment, confirming that the meat is free of nuclear radiation.

Regarding frozen meat and fish as well as dairy products imported by the private sector, all those who import them from countries neighboring the nuclear radiation zone should provide an official certificate with every shipment confirming it is free of radiation.

The supply minister asserted that the ministry, out of its complete concern for the citizens' safety, is conducting the necessary tests on all shipments of foodstuffs imported to Jordan in cooperation with the specialized technical bodies in the Royal Scientific Society to ensure they are safe for human consumption and free of any traces of nuclear radiation.

Meat Found Radiation-Free

JN111441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Amman, 11 May (PETRA) — The Ministry of Supply, in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society laboratories, has conducted laboratory tests on imported meat.

The Ministry of Supply under secretary has said that laboratory examinations confirmed that the imported meat was free of any harmful nuclear radiation. He explained that meat importers provided certificates of origin stating that the meat was free of any radiation harmful to citizens' health.

Spanish King, Queen Conclude Private Visit

JN111527 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Aqaba — His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and Her Majesty Queen Sofia left the city of Aqaba this morning after a private visit of several days to Jordan. Their majesties were seen off at Aqaba Airport by His Majesty King Husayn and her Majesty Queen Nur. They were also seen off by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, General Sayd ibn Shakir, Commander in chief of the Army staff, and the Spanish ambassador along with their wives, as well as senior officials of the Aqaba region authority.

Husayn Congratulates Sudan's Al-Mirghani, Al-Mahdi

JN081203 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency President Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council. Following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency brother Ahmad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, may God preserve him, Khartoum. It gives me pleasure to seize the occasion of your election as chairman of the Sudanese State Council to send to your excellency, in my name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, warmest congratulations coupled with prayers to Almighty God to grant you success in achieving fraternal Sudan's welfare, glory, and prosperity.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn.

His Majesty King Husayn also sent a cable of congratulations to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on his election as chairman of the Sudanese Council of Ministers.

Press Views U.S. Stand on Arms to Saudi Arabia

SAWT AL-SHA'B Analysis

JN100859 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 May 86 pp 1, 20

["Unattributed news analysis" under the headline "U.S. Congress' Refusal To Sell Arms to Saudi Arabia Reflects Hostility Toward Arabs, Both Extremists and Moderates"]

[Excerpt] Observers noted yesterday that the landslide vote by the U.S. Congress to stop an arms deal with Saudi Arabia reflects a radical change in the views of Congress and U.S. political forces toward the Arab world.

Those observers also noted that rejecting the deal, which involves defensive weapons with limited effectiveness, does not only reflect the pressure of the Zionist lobby on Congress, but also shows the establishment of a new lobby hostile to all Arabs and which does not believe in the traditional U.S. classification of the Arab world on the basis of moderates and extremists.

Those observers believe that the establishment of an anti-Arab lobby in Congress comes amid an escalating anti-Arab campaign in the United States and amid increasing accusations which tie Arabs to terrorism.

Analysts say that White House criticism of the congressional decision, and even its veto of that decision, will not change the fact that a great breakdown has taken place in the traditional ties between the White House and so-called moderate Arab countries.

Those analysts blame the breakdown in these ties on objective factors which cannot be changed through normal reconciliation.

With the formation of a lobby in the United States hostile to Arabs, both moderates and extremists, each time the U.S. Administration submits a decision to strengthen ties between the United States and moderate Arab countries it will face a strong anti-Arab current.

On the other hand, Arab countries which have friendly relations with the United States will wonder about the use of adopting moderate policies while the United States is treating all Arabs alike despite their political stances. Within this framework, observers view the statements made by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz [Saudi defense minister] affirming the freedom of Saudi Arabia to behave as it wishes and to purchase arms from any source it desires, as well as Egyptian criticism of Congress' decision, as clear messages to the White House.

In another delevlopment, U.S. press sources said that the U.S. Administration has no right to be angry with Congress because of its recent decision. The U.S. Administration itself seems not to be concerned about its position in the Middle East and also seems to be responsible for the existence of the anti-Arab spirit in the United States.

AL-RA'Y Editorial

JN100733 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 May 86 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "No to Hegemony"]

[Text] It is obvious that the obstacles which so far have prevented Jordan and Saudi Arabia from receiving U.S. arms are an interpretation of an extreme U.S. stand aimed at turning the region into an arena open to threatening ambitions, as well as achieving hegemony over this region.

It is no secret that such a U.S. stand is becoming more negative every day. That stand kept the Middle East issue out of the Tokyo summit. The U.S. stand also wanted to replace the Arab-Israeli conflict with the so-called combating terrorism issue among the priorities of the international community.

Such a stand represents a real obstacle to the peace march in the region. It also represents a danger which may produce unpredictable eventualities. A prominent possible eventuality is represented by Israeli schemes against Syria — schemes which the Israeli war minister divulged to U.S. officials, as reported by a television network in the United States. All this has created an atmosphere charged with anxiety which was not eased by the statement made by Peres yesterday in which he said that Israel does not intend to attack Syria. Previous experience has taught us not to trust such statements because ignoring this aggression represents a basic principle of Israeli policy, and encouraging as well as ignoring this aggression represents the basic principle of U.S. policy toward Arabs.

U.S. politicians will be mistaken if they believe that such a trend will give them prestige and hegemony. They will be even more mistaken if they believe that their policy can end Israeli aggression against the Arab nation by raising the issue of combating terrorism.

The United States can withhold arms from the Arabs and practice instigation against them, but it cannot impose hegemony, overt them,r paralyze their will. This is because Arab weakness is not a permanent Arab sitaution and because the Arab masses are determined to defend the nation and regain their usurped rights.

Al-Jumayyil Returns Home, Halat Airport Shelled

NC091523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Lebanon through Halat Airport at 1530 today. He was met by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, former minister Elie Salim, and Colonel Simon Qassis. Soon after he landed, the airport was shelled from north of Al-Madfun bridge. The authorities were compelled to take precautions to prevent such attempts in the future. President al-Jumayyil went from Halat Airport to the presidential summer palace in Bikfayya.

The rocket and artillery bombardment of Halat Airport and nearby areas, which lasted from 1540 to 1550, originated in Kafr 'Ubayda, where there are rocket launchers, and the town of 'Ibrin, where there is long-range artillery. Initial reports said one woman was wounded in the shelling.

Junblatt Sees Approach of 'New Grim Battle'

NC111441 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Speaking at a rally before leaving for Syria, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said: We are approaching a new, grim battle that could be harsher and more ferocious than past battles — the war on the mountain, in Beirut's southern suburb, and in Al-Shahhar. He added: Let us all keep our rifles and bullets, and let us all rise as one man, because we shall fight the Lebanese Army just as we have fought in the past and triumphed.

Junblatt, Birri, Khaddam Meet in Damascus 11 May

NC120651 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A series of meetings to discuss the Lebanese situation took place in Damascus last night. Of these, the most important was the session held by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri. They assessed recent developments in both the local and regional arenas. Junblatt and Birri then met with leaders from the Palestinian National Salvation Front and reviewed national Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Birri Meets PNSF Leaders in Damascus, Discusses Camps

NC091829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with several leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front in Damascus today. They discussed the situation in and around the [Palestinian refugee] camps with regard to measures adopted recently, as well as approval of the Palestinian-Lebanese paper.

Minister Birri also met with Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Jean 'Ubayd and discussed new developments in Lebanon. Minister Birri is expected to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this evening.

Karami Meets Demonstrating University Students

NC091452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] A delegation of students from the American University of Beirut [AUB] and employees of the school's hospital staged a demonstration today. The demonstrators went to Government House to protest the actions and attacks that AUB and its hospital have been subjected to. The latest of these was the abduction of Professor Nabil Matar.

After the delegation met with Prime Minister Karami, one of the students said: We told Prime Minister Karami that the faculty has decided to cancel classes until the kidnapped professors and students are released and until adequate protection is provided to ensure the safety of the university and the security of its professors. We, who represent the silent majority of AUB's students, have announced our support for and solidarity with the faculty. We emphasized that the university must not be closed. The prime minister promised to raise this issue with the Coordination Committee on Monday. He stated that, God willing, all will be well soon.

When the delegation left Government House, the demonstrating students rejected the idea of postponing the discussion of this question with the Coordination Committee until Monday. They shouted their demand to meet with the prime minister and to examine this subject today, as things have become intolerable. Karami came out and addressed the demonstrators, saying:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We welcome you on this day when you have come to voice your complaints against some bad practices, which have led to greater coercion and to greater suffering by the sons of our people. We join you in asking: What is the benefit, and whose interests are served by what you are being subjected to? Your institutions are being exposed to dangers that have forced them to close down and suspend classes. It is as if the perpetrators of these acts are sentencing you to displacement, ignorance, dispersion, and deprivation. This is a great plot against our homeland. I tell them in your name that their plans will fail. We are with you and will not abandon you. We will raise our voices, make every effort, and hold the necessary contacts to stop this plot, which has gone too far. These conspirators have not yet realized that the people alone can defeat all plotters. [applause]

I have told you that we will hold the necessary contacts and take every step to guarantee the release of those who have been detained, and to stop all these practices, which no free, patriotic, or honest Lebanese could accept.

[Unidentified student, interrupting] We want a practical answer. When will such a decision be made?

[Karami] This decision takes effect right now. We will get in touch with everyone who can safeguard the university, its colleges, and hospitals, and every educational institution in Lebanon.

[Second unidentified student, interrupting] In every minute you delay, Dr Matar could die. Any student ... [changes thought] we have Cypriot students who have been kidnapped from inside the university. We are no longer prepared to go there, as we might be kidnapped too.

[Karami] May God protect you. I hope that nothing but good will befall you.

[Several students shout, demanding "practical guarantees".]

[Karami] The guarantee is us together, and our cooperation, God willing, which will protect the university and all its students and teachers, and will raise Lebanon's role as a civilized state.

[Indistinct remarks by several students]

[Karami] None of us accepts the idea of transferring the university out of the western area. [end recording]

Calls for Change in Regime

NC101153 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has granted a comprehensive interview to Beirut's *AL-SHA'B*. In the interview, the prime minister touched on the issues of the day, foremost among which were the president's visit to Tunisia, the tripartite agreement, and Israel's threats to attack Syria and Lebanon. The prime minister also dealt with the homeland's concerns, the role of the president, and the devastation being experienced by Lebanon. The prime minister said that a solution of the ongoing civil war in Lebanon lies in a change in the present regime in the country. He expressed the conviction that a solution can never be reached under the canopy of this regime; it can only come about when there has been a change of regime. How will this change take place? I have no idea how or when, but I will say that with its current move the regime is going down a blind alley.

Prime Minister Karami was thus referring to President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Tunisia as part of his endeavors to gain Arab support for ending the Lebanese crisis. Prime Minister Karami accused the president of having a partisan and sectarian approach to ruling Lebanon, instead of an impartial, enlightened, and sincere attitude that would not favor one sect over another, but would treat all sects equally. The president, the prime minister added, should place a unified, sovereign, and independent homeland above all other considerations.

Touching on the tripartite agreement, which was sponsored by Syria to end the war in Lebanon, Prime Minister Karami told *AL-SHA'B* that salvation lies in the tripartite agreement. This agreement might not be ideal, but on the other hand it is the key to salvation. However, those who were not honest with themselves or with Damascus have found out that disapproval of the agreement serves their interests and goals. Prime Minister Karami went on to say: We have no alternative but to support Lebanon. Whoever fails to coordinate efforts with Syria will end up coordinating efforts with Israel. Therefore, our only option is to side with Syria.

On Israel's threats of attacks against Syria and certain Lebanese areas to put an end to the so-called centers of terrorism, the prime minister said: They are warning us against a new strike. We are expecting it. When the strike takes place, the effects will be slight; fear engendered by waiting is usually worse than the reality. He added that victory will only go to the faithful and devout. Those who bow to the enemy and his masters will lose this time just as they have lost in the past. Their loss will be huge. Prime Minister Karami said that Lebanon has been fragmented into statelets; everyone is indulging his whims in his own statelet and does not wish to give it up. It has been learned that the prime minister did not go to Tripoli as usual today because he is indisposed. He underwent medical checks at the Al-Barbir hospital this morning, and later returned to his house in Tallat al-Khayyat to rest.

Undergoes Kidney Stone Operation

NC120937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has undergone an operation at the American University [Hospital] for the removal of a kidney stone.

Negotiations for Release of Hostages Make Progress

NC110839 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 10 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Walid Shuqayr writes: Highly-placed sources have indicated that efforts to resolve the issue of the French and American hostages have made progress. The outcome is expected to be made known soon. Sources close to Damascus and others close to Iran both consider, in view of the information at their disposal, that a solution of the hostages problem might be imminent. Certain sources have even gone so far as to confirm that agreement over this matter has been reached, particularly as regards the French hostages, and only the implementation and timing remain to be settled. Meanwhile, mediators who are working behind the scenes have recently been active in the capitals concerned with the issue.

While some sources say that the behind-the-scene discussions on the question of the hostages have to do with the Americans, others confirm that the case of the French hostages has made more progress. The statement released by the State Department yesterday warning the families of the hostages against concluding any deals with the kidnappers might imply that negotiations are continuing and may be facing certain obstacles. It also indicates that consulations are still going on by pointing out that "U.S. officials are authorized to make efforts to ensure the release of the hostages, including contacts with the kidnappers, but not to pay any ransom or agree to any exchange of prisoners."

Islamic Organizations Reportedly Move Hostages

NC111155 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1125 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information from Al-Biqa' to the effect that the extremist Islamic organizations have parceled out the task of moving the foreign hostages. According to the latest statistics, there are 27 hostages, who are of American, French, British, Cypriot, and Irish nationality. The reports say that one group of hostages has been moved to the (Al-Naqraq) area, which lies 30 kms from Ba'labakk and where a Hizballah camp is situated. Another group has been moved to Mahallat al-Tawfiqiyah near Al-Labwah in Ba'labakk. The reports also say that Hizballah has moved a number of Lebanese hostages from the southern suburb of Beirut to Al-Biqa'. It has also been learned that two American hostages were moved from Al-Biqa' to West Beirut last Thursday.

Cypriot Ambassador to Syria Brings Message for Birri

NC091645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Dr Hasan Yusuf, in charge of Amal Movement foreign relations, has received the Cypriot ambassador to Syria, who brought with him a verbal message from the Cypriot president to minister Nabih Birri. The meeting focused on the situation of the two abducted Cypriot students. Dr Yusuf briefed the Cypriot ambassador on the latest developments regarding this matter and conveyed Minister Birri's indignation regarding this incident.

AUB Students Seek Release of Kidnap Victims

NC091806 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Students at the American University have continued to act on all levels. They decided this evening to form a committee to contact political and spiritual leaders and ask them to work for the release of the abducted teachers and students.

British Envoy Meets With Foreign Ministry's Al-Turk

NC091511 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, held a round of talks with John Gray, the British ambassador to Lebanon, today. The two men discussed the new political and diplomatic developments affecting the current situation in Lebanon, as well as bilateral relations.

Following the 45-minute meeting, the British ambassador told journalists: Three matters were discussed with Ambassador al-Turk. I will not go into much detail except to say that our talks focused on the issue of the British Embassy's Lebanese employees, their commute between the two sectors of Beirut, and the effect this has on work at the embassy. Second, we discussed bialteral economic relations in general. We have already discussed this matter with Ambassador al-Turk. Third, we comprehensively reviewed the general situation in Lebanon. Asked what policy Britain will adopt in this region in the wake of the recent Tokyo summit conference, the British ambassador replied: Undoubtedly, you have perused the statement and resolutions issued at the Tokyo conference. All the economic and political resolutions, he added, have the support of his government.

Asked what his country's position is on the statement by Yitzhaq Rabin, the enemy's defense minister, that Syria is responsible for the attempt to blow up the EL AL airliner at the British airport of Heathrow, the British ambassador said he has no information on this subject. He expressed his belief that the case is being studied. Regarding the fate of Alec Collett, the British ambassador stated: We are still waiting for definite reports that will tell us whether Collett is alive or not.

Strict Security Measures Taken at Eastern Embassies

NC111159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Some Eastern embassies in West Beirut have taken strict security precautions during the past 2 days after receiving a series of threats. Reports yesterday said that an abortive attempt to kidnap the Austrian ambassador to Lebanon took place on Wednesday.

Lawyers Cite Al-Asad on Tripartite Agreement

NC091407 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The Beirut Lawyers Association issued a statement recently citing Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad at a meeting with members of the Arab Lawyers Union's permanent office yesterday, as having said: What concerns Syria is the spirit of the tripartite agreement. If the Lebanese wish to amend it, we have no objection. Responding to those who have called on Syria to leave Lebanon alone, including Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, President al-Asad said: Shall we leave Lebanon for Israel and have Syria bear the consequences?

The president explained to the delegation the efforts that Syria has made to establish a reconciliation in Lebanon. He regarded the events of 15 January as a coup against the tripartite agreement. Regarding the return of the Palestinians to Lebanon as they were before 1982, President al-Asad said that he is confident that the Lebanese do not want the situation to return to what it was before 1982, adding: I support them in this. He referred to an incident he experienced once while going to Jordan, when he saw a roadblock where Palestinians were examining the identity papers of those passing through.

Al-Huss Calls School, Hospital Attacks Traitorous

NC091902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss has stated that there are those who are acting in an infernal manner to strike at all of the cultural and humanitarian aspects of this country. He said: Whoever attacks the university, the hospital, or the school is, in our view, an agent and an enemy because, by his actions, he is doing a service for the enemies of our people.

Islamic Amal Leader Reportedly Escapes Syrian Arrest

NC091718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tomorrow's edition of the magazine *AL-MASIRAH* reports that Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal Movement, hid in the village of Al-Nabi Shit during recent clashes between Hizballah and Syrian forces in the town of Ba'labakk because the Syrians were seeking his arrest. The magazine explains that Iranian diplomats later smuggled him out of the village. In the same edition, the magazine also reports that Minister Walid Junblatt awarded a contract to a Romanian firm to build an oil depot at the port in Khaldah.

Amal Gunmen Reportedly Kidnap 7 Druze Men

NC101455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Amal Gunmen in West Beirut have kidnapped seven Druze men, including two shaykhs, in response to the detention of an Amal member by the Progressive Socialist Party yesterday. Meanwhile, classes have been suspended at the American University in West Beirut for the 2d day running following a decision to this effect by the university's faculty. This move comes in protest at the disappearance of their colleague, Dr Nabil Matar. A source on the faculty's Executive Committee has announced that the strike will continue until Matar returns, and that the professors will accept no compromise.

Amal Denies Report

NC101928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] An official source in the Fifth Branch of Amal's Central Military Bureau has denied a report carried by the Phalangist Party radio on the detention of some Druze civilians at an Amal roadblock. While denying this story lock, stock, and barrel, the bureau points out that the object of such fabrications is to confuse the security situation in the nationalist areas.

Palestinian Reportedly Killed in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC111450 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] At approximately 1300 today, a Palestinian nicknamed Kumu was shot and killed by gunmen in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the south. The entrances to the camp were closed immediately and gunmen were alerted.

Lebanese Forces Call for Ramadan Truce, 'Dialogue'

NC091746 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] This evening, the Executive Committee of the Lebanese Forces issued a statement calling for a military truce during the month of Ramadan to create the climate for a quiet dialogue. The statement said that following their unilateral call for a cease-fire and their adherence to it despite repeated violations by others, the Lebanese Forces — rising above all considerations — again issue a call on the occasion of the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan, the month of fasting, worship, and purifying hearts of sins and evils. While congratulating the Muslims on this occasion, the Lebanese forces urge:

1. A Ramadan truce in all Lebanese territories;

2. All Islamic spiritual leaders, especially their eminences Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, and Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, to use their influence with the fighters to respect this truce; and,

3. That the Ramadan truce and the spiritual occasion be used to create the proper atmosphere for an objective Lebanese dialogue as soon as possible and to move from a state of truce to a state of permanent and just peace.

Israelis Arrest Citizens, Build Fortifications

NC092125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] According to information received from the resisting south, an Israeli occupation force advanced as far as the town of Qilya in western Al-Biqa' today. Members of the force searched some houses and carried out a wide-scale combing operation that included the town of Al-Dallashah and the course of the Al-Litani River. A number of citizens were arrested during this operation. Israeli enemy forces brought five military vehicles and three buldozers to the town of Lusi. They immediately began to build several fortifications in and around Mazra'at Lusi, as well as around western Mazra'at (al-Surayr). It has been learned that a number of high-ranking Israeli Army officers supvervised these operations.

Israelis Move 30 Tanks Into Southern Lebanon

NC102006 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Reports from the south have confirmed that the Israelis have made numerous military moves there. Some 30 Merkava and Centurion tanks have entered the area. In the meantime, officers commanding forward units have been ordered to remain completely prepared and fully alert.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Patrol in South

NC111254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The Commander Hasan Dawud group of the National Resistance forces set off an explosive device on the Marj 'Uyun road this morning as an Israeli patrol was passing. An enemy tracked vehicle caught fire and those in it were killed or wounded. A clash immediately ensued between the resistance fighters and the enemy soldiers during which automatic weapons and rockets were used. The leader of the group was wounded. However, he and his colleagues managed to withdraw, contrary to the enemy radio's claim that the leader had been captured.

Sham'un Names Syrian 'Terrorist Centers'

NC101104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Speaking about the shelling of Halat Airport on President Amin al-Jumayyil's return from Tunisia, former president Camille Sham'un said: This was to be expected. When the airport was shelled while the president was leaving for Tunisia, we were prepared for the same thing to happen on his return.

He added: The Syrians do not waste any opportunity to commit a terrorist or aggressive action. The public should be made aware of this. The issue has to do with Halat Airport and the northern area, where the shelling originated. The Syrians have two terrorist training centers in Al-Kurah district, in the townships of Fi' and Diddah, to be precise. The public, both in Lebanon and abroad, and particularly in those countries which are concerned with fighting terrorism, should know about these things, and realize that the Syrians have special terrorist training centers.

Commenting on the recent remarks made by President Hafiz al-Asad on amending the tripartite agreement, Sham'un said: I do not believe there has been any change of attitude on the Syrians' part. We are not committed to anything called the tripartite agreement.

Muslim Brotherhood Takes Action Against Syrian Army

NC100650 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Well informed sources in Tripoli have revealed that Syrian forces have taken extremely violent measures against members of the Islamic Unification Movement within the past few days. The sources noted that the Syrians accuse members of the unification movement of coordinating and allying with the Muslim Brotherhood in carrying out operations against the Syrian regime in both Syria and Lebanon. Political sources in Tripoli believe that the Syrian actions in the capital of the North recall to mind those measures which were taken in the city 10 years ago, when the Syrian forces entered the city. They expect that there will be a series of retaliatory operations between the Syrians and the Islamic Unification Movement.

In another development, persons arriving from the Syrian capital have described an operation carried out by the Muslim Brotherhood against a unit of the Syrian Army commanded by Colonel Tawfiq Yunus. The Syrian colonel was wounded and flown to the Soviet Union for treatement. According to the sources, the Muslim Brotherhood leaked false information to Syrian intelligence about a meeting of their cadres in a house in Damascus. Col Tawfiq Yunis was immeditely ordered to lead a unit of the Syrian Army to surround the house and arrest its occupants. The house, which had previously been mined by members of the Muslim Brotherhood, was blown up when the Syrian unit arrived. The explosion resulted in dozens of casualties. Following the incident, the Syrian forces arrested a large number of Sunnite Syrians, and charged them with being part of the Muslim Brotherhood organization or acting in coordinatin with it. An information blackout was imposed by the Syrians, in an attempt to conceal the truth about Syrian wrath against the system, and to make the series of explosions on Syrian territory look as though they were part of a foreign campaign against the country. The Syrians believe that by means of this deception they can divert public anger away from the regime.

Syrians Take Measures Against IUM in Tripoli

NC110613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM], has disclosed that tension is high between the Syrians and extremist Muslims in Tripoli. He said that the excesses by certain elements are intended to deprive Tripoli of security and stability and, consequently, to plunge it into anarchy. Sha'ban warned that these dangerous excesses must be stopped. According to exclusive information, the Syrian forces have adopted a series of measures against IUM personnel on charges that they are working in coordination with the Muslim brotherhood and planning to carry out operations against the Syrian forces in Syria and Lebanon.

Syrian Officers in Lebanon Reportedly Executed

NC111430 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The magazine *AL-NASHRAH AL-'USBU'IYAH [WEEKLY BULLETIN]*, which is published in Athens, has reported that in the past two weeks the Syrian regime has executed a number of Syrian officers working in Lebanon on the charge of threatening the Syrian state's security and contacting enemy elements. The magazine noted that the execution order had remained secret until the Syrian Army chief of staff's office notified the families of the officers that they had been killed in Lebanon.

Army Warns Against Shelling Halat Airport

NC092010 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In the wake of this afternoon's bombardment of Halat airport as the president of the republic was returning from Tunisia, the Army Command has issued a statement warning of the consequences these repeated attacks will engender. The Army Command said that it will be compelled to return the fire and silence the source of any shelling. It also requested that citizens who live close to the artillery positions used in the shelling of the airport take the necessary precautions. The statement said that today's bombardment originated from a rocket launcher installed east of Al-Batrun.

Mortar Fire on Mountain; Sniper Fire in Beirut

NC111934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The situation became tense on the combat lines on the mountain this evening. The isolationist positions in Al-Qaysariyah shelled the town of Shrin with mortars and opened large-caliber machinegun fire at the town of Al-Dayr. According to another report from the Suq al-Gharb front, the isolationists used their artillery in ('Ayn al-Sayyidah) and (Al-Waddayah) toshell the town of 'Alayh. Machinegun fire has been exchanged on the combat lines on the mountain. Meanwhile, sniper fire was exchanged along the combat lines in the capital this evening. Sniper fire was also reported in Beirut's southern suburb.

Booby-Trapped Car Defused in East Beirut

NC120954 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The area of Al'Akkawi [East Beirut] escaped catastrophe this morning at the hends of criminals who have gotten used to spreading death among innocent citizens. A military expert defused a booby-trapped car rigged to explode in an area full of pedestrians and inhabitants. According to the information we have received, the explosive charge consisted of 50 kgs of pressurized plastic, the power of which is the equivalent of 200 kgs of TNT. It was connected to 32 electric detonators and an antivehicle mine. The explosive was wrapped in a sheet and placed under the car. The vehicle itself is a Renault-18 with forged number plates, 950745, that belong to a Renault-9.

Additional Denials of Involvement in Terrorism

Al-Shar' Interviewed

DW121152 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 May 86 p 122

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; date and place not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Mr Minister: Do you know Mr Hasi and his accomplices who are confined in a Berlin jail and who have testified that they committed the attack against the office of the German-Arab Society in Berlin on Syrian orders?

Al-Shar': We have stated quite often that we abhor terrorism and terrorist actions by states or by individuals. Our embassy in East Berlin has declared in no uncertain terms that we have nothing to do with the action and with these people. We are deeply disturbed at the dissemination of such contentions by the judical authorities in Berlin.

SPIEGEL: The authorities in Berlin state quite definitely that Hasi and his accomplices obtained the bomb from the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin.

Al-Shar': You can say the following in my behalf: It is a lie. It is absolute nonsense. We have officially asked the Federal Government to let Syrian representatives participate in the investigations.

SPIEGEL: Why, do you not trust the German authorities?

Al-Shar': We have good reason to doubt what these assassins have allegedly said. After all, we know perfectly well that there are many political groups which enjoy denouncing Syria only too well.

SPIEGEL: The United States and Israel?

Al-Shar': You know, of course, that those two are just waiting for a chance to launch a military action against us. They propose to terrorize and intimidate us. If we fail to do their bidding in the region, they will try to strike at us militarily. But we will not go down on our knees.

SPIEGEL: Just the same, Reagan has stated quite unequivocally that should there be ample proof that Syria has contacts with terrorism, he will strike just as he did against Libya. Are you expecting that now?

Al-Shar': Reagan should just try it! After all, he did try it in Lebanon, and got a bloody nose. We are prepared to support joint action against terrorism whose victims are innocent civilians.

SPIEGEL: How nice. Why do you grant protection to extremist Palestinians like Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]?

Al-Shar': Syria is not responsible for the terrorist actions of the groups you mentioned. After all, have I held the Federal Republic responsible for the terrorist actions of Baader-Meinhof? I certainly did not.

Al-Shar' Expects Israeli Attack

LD121017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 12 May (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has reiterated the readiness frequently expressed by his government to participate in joint action to combat acts of terrorism. He told *AL-QABAS* newspaper that the United States and Israel do not want to combat terrorism.

In a telephone interview conducted by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* and published today in conjuction with the German newspaper *DER SPIEGEL*, Faruq al-Shar' rejected charges to the effect that Syria encourages international terrorism, and he denied all connections between his country and those operations in which the United States and Israel are trying to implicate it.

The Syrian foreign minister said that he expects Israel to launch an attack against Syria in conjunction with the United States and warned that his country is capable of inflicting "a very great political defeat on the aggressors."

He pointed out that the current U.S.-Israeli campaign against Syria is intended to intimidate it and uses the pretext of combatting terrorism "which we condemn" in order to launch a U.S.-Israeli attack on Damascus.

He said that Israel created terrorism in the Middle East because it is a state founded on terrorism, and that there are Israeli officials who used to be commanders of criminal Zionist terrorist organizations now holding political and government power in Israel.

The United States, he said, is the only country in the world to practice terrorism officially and publicly in the international arena. He said that there are numerous documents revealing the role of the CIA in acts of terrorism against some Third World countries, "and that Israel and the United States are the last two countries in the world with the right to claim that they want to combat terrorism."

Al-Shar' denied that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Yugoslavia leveled any charges against Syria or even reproached it about "what is said of Syria's support for terrorist movements."

Papers View 'Threats, Slander'

JN110736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria Stands Fast and Is Ready for Confrontation" *AL-THAWRAH* says: Syria is currently being subjected to an intensive campaign of pressures and conspiracies in which all Zionist and imperialist forces participate to harm its steadfastness and weaken its national and pan-Arab stands. This campaign is taking place in many forms and covers the political, economic, and military fields within a comprehensive plan of aggression.

While Israel launches threats against Syria, U.S. imperialism manipulates its agents in the region to carry out acts of sabotage and murder in Syria. This is all part of the scenario of false accusations and slander against Syria seeking to harm its ever-increasing role on the international level. It will will not come as a surprise if this campaign escalates and is accompanied by a joint Zionist-imperialist aggression against Syria.

AL-THAWRAH adds that Syria, which embodies and entire nation's will to proceed on the course of freedom and progress, will not give in to the campaign of pressures and threats to which its is being subjected, and will not budge one iota from its progressive national course. Syria does not work in the dark because its declared stands and decisions are explicitly clear. Syria has chosen the course of steadfastness and confrontation out of conviction, faith, and commitment. This choice makes it abide by its stands and militant strategy and also makes it pursue the course of confrontation and challenge; this demonstrates that it insists on attaining strategic balance, the only course for repulsing the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Commenting on the same topic *TISHRIN* says: It seems that the Western camp is involved in a forthcoming military adventure that will take place in the Middle East. The campaign of slander by the West is just the prelude of a wide-scale aggression against our Arab nation and its very existence, despite the fact that the overt and direct target of this aggression is Syria and despite the fact that the tool which will carry out this aggression is Israel and perhaps U.S. fleets and missiles.

TISHRIN adds: The U.S.-Israeli campaign of deception and the claims excluding a military adventure seek to throw dust in one's eyes and divert the attention of Syria and the Arabs from the aggression that is being prepared in detail in the hallways of the White House; this plan is with an effective Israeli contribution and particiaption given that it is the instrument of aggression. However, the chances of this deception campaign succeeding are nil and the chances of any military adventure in the region succeeding are next to nothing. In addition, such a military adventure is fraught with perils, may ignite the entire Middle East area, and may also ignite other areas, thus endangering world security and peace. Those who are toying with the idea of carrying out aggression and are preparing for it must realize the perils that are entailed by what they want to do and also must realize that Syria is capable of defending itself with force and firmness.

Commentary Rejects Charges

JN101433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Over the past few days, senior U.S. officials have made many statements about Syria, terorrism, and U.S. readiness to take disciplinary actions against those who in their opinion are proved to be connected with terrorist acts. It is strange that some of these U.S. officials have contradicted their previous statements and reneged on their previous claims about their desire to hold talks and Syria's positive role in the region. What is more significant is that these statements coincide with Israeli war minister Rabin's visit to Washington and his talks with Vice President George Bush, with the Israeli threats to Syria, and with the current Israeli military preparations near the contact line between the Syrian and Israeli forces.

What has caused this change in the U.S. Administration's thinking? Has it been convinced by the Israeli advice that force is the best means to soften the stands of Syria and the Arabs? Has it been convinced that pressure and saber-rattling can change Syria's principled stands and compel it to stop or reduce its opposition to the Zionist solutions that are meant to be imposed on the region? In all cases, the U.S. Administration is responsible for its actions and the consequences that may arise from them. The United States will pay the price of acquiescing to the wishes of the aggressive, adventurous Israeli rulers, as it acquiesced in the past when it approved the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; this event ended in an Israeli military and political defeat and in a great defeat for U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The cheap talk about a connection between terrorism and Syria does not deceive anybody and will not give anybody moral justification for aggressive actions. Syria is known for its stand on terrorism, its denunciation of it, and its resistance to all its manifestations. The Israeli and U.S. rulers are the last to be expected to speak of terrorism because they have made individual and collective terrorism a state policy, implemented by official government forces and establishments.

It is impossible, both in the short and long run, for the U.S. Administration and the Israeli rulers to hide or erase the line separating terrorism from the legitimate national struggle against occupation and aggression. U.S. officials are mistaken if they believe that using force or threatening to use force is a suitable means of talking to Syria. Syria rejects this method. It does not agree to hold talks either through this method or under its influence. Only 2 days ago, President Hafiz al-Asad asserted that blackmail methods will not work with Syria. What President Hafiz al-Asad says is credible; it carries the power of acquittal [quwwat ibra'] as the Washington rulers know.

In our age, force is no longer the suitable method for dealing and talking with states. The era of the gun, the warship, and threats has gone, never to return. The world power balance does not allow the United States a free hand to change the course of developments in the various parts of the world. He who relies on force as a means of dialogue will undoubtedly lose — both on the world level and on the regional level.

Undoubtedly, there are major differences of opinion between Syria and the United States. These differences arise from their divergent stands on the basic issues in the region and the proposed solutions for them. These differences are not new but can they be solved by force; by political, military, or economic pressures; or by pushing Israel to begin new adventures? Certainly not. Because no matter what the cost, Syria will not drop its demands for implementing the principles of the UN Charter, international law, and the UN resolutions. This means that Syria will not drop its efforts to liberate the Arab territories and restore the usurped Arab rights through a just comprehensive solution based on the principles of the UN Charter and resolutions within the framework of an international conference in which all the parties concerned, the USSR, the United States, and perhaps other states will participate.

The U.S. rulers would do well to review the region's history and the factors that led to deterioration of U.S. prestige in it to derive useful morals. Any confrontation with the peoples of this region and their just cause will eventually lead to a new U.S. defeat.

Three British Diplomats To Be Expelled

JN111138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1119 GMT 11 May 1986

[Text] The Syrian Foreign Ministry summoned the British ambassador in Damascus this morning, and informed him about the Syrian Government's decision to withdraw [sahb] three diplomats working in the British Embassy in Damascus. They are Colonel David Maitland-Titterton, military attache; David Taylor, first secretary; and Andrew Balfour, third secretary. The Syrian Government gave the diplomats 1 week to leave the country.

This measure is in reply to the British Government's decision to withdraw [sahb] three diplomats, members of the Syrian Embassy in London without any objective justification and despite the fact that the Syrian Embassy had approved to have the three diplomats questioned by the British investigators in the Syrian Embassy building since it is firmly convinced that they have nothing to do with the claims that are attributed to them.

TISHRIN Comments on UK Expulsion of Diplomats

JN111009 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0757 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 11 May (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* affirms that Britain's deportation of three Syrian diplomats is part of the campaign organized and led by the United States against the Arab nation under the pretext of combating terrorism. In a comment today, the newspaper adds that the United States has achieved a number of successes in this campaign. Its biggest success was the Iraqi intelligence agents' mean and cowardly bombing of public transport vehicles one day after the bombing of Libya, resulting in the death of scores of Syrian citizens.

The newspaper adds: However, these U.S. successes are not the sort of brilliant successes needed to achieve the required objective. The crushing of the Syrian rock, which is the stumbling block before Camp David and the schemes of imposing reconciliation with Israel on the Arab nation, and which is something the United States is looking forward to, is an objective which becomes increasingly difficult to achieve as long as the United States persists in its plots against Syria. The imperialist-reactionary rallying around the U.S. aggressiveness will result in a counterreaction on the Arab level causing the insignificant and pro-American roles to shrink and power in the Arab arena to be handed over to the nationalist current.

The paper affirms that exposing the roles of other imperialists and Arab reactionaries — roles which are strongly linked to the United States — will prevent these sides from absolving themselves from the aggression, evils, and terrorism against this homeland.

Concluding its comment, *TISHRIN* says: The greatest failure awaiting these U.S. successes is the reaction they will cause among the masses to take revenge on the killers and their henchmen in all arenas and on all levels. While looking forward to the factors of strength unifying to defend themselves, our masses simultaneously look forward to using their arms to punish those committing aggression against them.

USSR Intends To Supply MiG-31 Fighters

GF120746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 May (WAKH) — Press reports here today indicated that the Soviet Union intends to supply Syria with its most sophisticated fighter aircraft, the MIG-31, and that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had asked for these fighters during his secret visit to Moscow in February.

Citing well-informed sources the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that Syria expressed interest in the advanced fighters after it was agreed to supply it with MIG-29 fighters, which it will receive this year. The fighters MIG-29 and MIG-31 constitute a suitable response, in terms of capability, to F-15 and F-16 fighters used by the Israeli Air Force.

5 Charged With Damascus Explosions Interviewed

JN091124 [Editorial Report] Damascus Television Service in Arabic, in a hookup with Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic, at 2006 GMT on 8 May carries a 102-minute videotaped interview with five "Iraqi regime agents" accused of "committing acts of murder and sabotage" in Syria on 16 April. The interviews are conducted by an unidentified man who speaks separately with all five detainees.

The first, interviewed for 45 minutes, introduces himself as follows: "I am Muwaffaq Shartah from the city of Hamah, born in 1960 and work as a car mechanic in Hamah." He adds: "I joined the Muslim Brotherhood organization in 1981. At the beginning of 1982 I was asked to go to Iraq for training in the Muslim Brotherhood camp." He then describes how he left for Iraq and was trained for 15 days in the use of weapons and explosives. He says he stayed in Iraq until the eruption of the Hamah incidents. He returned to Hamah, he took part in these incidents, and was wounded. Following this he fled with others to Iraq where he contacted a man named Abu Bashir whom, he says, "has full coordination with the Iraqi intelligence servive."

His first mission, he adds, was when he and Fawwaz Tabba', known as Abu Mus'ab and also born in Hamah in 1960, crossed into Syria from Iraq with weapons which they kept at a farm in Hamah. Their next trips to and from Iraq were made via Turkey and both used false identification cards supplied by Iraq. The interviewer displays forged identity cards, explosives, timers, and machineguns which Shartah immediately recognizes.

Shartah then says he and Abu Mus'ab were supplied with money to recruit others in Syria who could help them carry out acts of sabotage there. Regarding his last mission, Shartah says he was in Baghdad when the Iraqis, represented by Abu Bashir, ordered him and Abu Mus'ab to carry out an operation in Syria on 16 April, the anniversary marking Syria's evacuation day. They flew to Istanbul with faked Iraqi passports and then to Antakya where a man named Abu Usamah supplied them with weapons and helped them travel to Syria.

In Hamah they stayed at the home of a man they knew and on Wednesday, 16 April, Shartah and a man recruited in Hamah called 'Abd al-Wahhab Isma'il left for Homs with three suitcases full of explosives which Shartah planted on microbuses at the city bus station before he and his accomplice returned to Hamah on the same day. Abu Mus'ab left for Damascus with a man recurited in Hamah called 'Umar 'Akkam carrying four explosive-filled suitcases which Abu Mus'ab planted in buses at the Damascus bus station. "On Monday I was arrested and Abu Mus'ab was killed," says Shartah. The interviewer presents a photo of a dead man whom Shartah identifies as Abu Mus'ab. Concluding, Shartah says: "The Iraqis supplied us with everything: weapons, funds, houses, and all personal needs." He added, "If we refused to do something we would be liquidated" by the Iraqis.

The second interviewee introduces himself as 'Abd al-Wahhab Isma'il, born in Hamah Province in 1963. He says he had no political activities and adds that in September 1985 he was approached by Abu Mus'ab and Muwaffaq Shartah, friends of his brother 'Abdallah Isma'il, a Muslim Brother who was killed in Hamah. Both sought his help in renting a house and getting information about some people. They then asked him to help carry out an operation against public transportation vehicles. On 16 April he and Shartah left for Homs carrying three rigged suitcases which the latter planted on city buses there before returning to Hamah on the same day.

The third interviewee is 'Umar 'Akkam, who was born in Hamah Province in 1968 and works as a mechanic. He says Abu Mus'ab and Shartah, who knew his uncle, stayed in his home and used him to buy whatever they needed from the market and to provide transportation for them in return for money and gifts. The two men brought suitcases with them and placed explosives in them. 'Akkam and Abu Mus'ab on 16 April took four suitcases and left for the Damascus bus station where Abu Mus'ab planted them in public transportation vehicles.

The last two interviewees are Mustafa al-Bayraq and his cousin, Muhammad al-Bayraq. Both men were born in Bakhshim in Antakya, Turkey, in 1962 and work as farmers and say they smuggled Syrian defectors to and from Turkey in return for large sums of money. One day Abu Mus'ab told them to leave Turkey for Aleppo, where two men gave them two suitcases full of explosives which they planted on the Aleppo-Latakia train. They were arrested in their hotel in Aleppo. Both speak a Syrian dialect, but with some difficulty.

Throughout the interviews, pictures of victims of the explosions are shown, as well as shots of weapons, including explosives, bullets, pistols, machineguns, and other equipment.

Prime Minister Confers With Lebanon's Birri

JN111301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, and Amal movement leader, at 1300 today.

During the meeting, talks revolved around the current situation in the region and the latest develeopments in the Lebanese arena.

USSR Solidarity Committee Official Visits

Confers With Al-Zu'bi

JN101343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus — (Olgar Bagir Slemanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has reaffirmed his country's firm supprot for the liberation struggle waged by the Arab people in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Arab region. (Slemanov) expressed his great admiration for the cultural accomplishments in Syria despite the current circumstances.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received (Slemanov) and his delegation this morning along with the deputy chairman of the Syrian-USSR Solidarity Committee and USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Al-Zu'bi stressed that Syria is firm in its militant stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and emphasized Syria's solid resistance and confrontation of all forms of pressures and threats against it and the Arab nation by relying on its own resources and on the assistance of the forces of peace and progress led by the friendly USSR. Al-Zu'bi highly appreciated the USSR's stands supporting the just Arab causes. He also hailed the firm relations based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the USSR, including the strong parliamentarian relations characterized by understanding, cooperation, and coordination on bilateral and international levels concerning all issues of mutual interest.

Talks Conclude

JN101908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The final session of talks between the Syrian Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the committee; and the Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade (Olgar Bagir Slemanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, was held at the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee headquarters in Damascus at 1800 today. During this session, the two sides completed discussion of the two committees' activities and cooperation between them. The two sides also stressed the need to promote these activities based on the distinguished relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the peoples of the two friendly countries whose firm bases were laid by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary.

The guest delegation stressed the USSR's principled and firm support for our people's struggle for liberation and for our country's principled stand under President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the imperialist U.S. hegemony and the expansionist Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

Grand Mufti Urges Iraq-Iran Cease-Fire, Dialogue

JN101016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] On the occasion of the beginning of the blessed month of Ramadan, His Eminence Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru, the grand mufti of Syria, has addressed an appeal for a cessation of fighting between Iraq and Iran. He called on both sides to begin a dialogue.

AL-THAWRAH Views NATO's 'Provocative Maneuvers'

JN100816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "NATO Maneuvers and the Imperialist Escalation Campaign," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The provocative maneuvers begun by the NATO rapid deployment forces in the Mediterranean are a part of the imperialist escalation campaign waged by the United States and the imperialist forces against the Arab nation. These maneuvers, which are taking place in the vicinity of our region, entail many dangers for the Arab liberation movement because they are taking place at a time when the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy is intensifying against the Arab nation, as represented by the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and the campaign of lies and hostile threats led by U.S. imperialism against the Arab steadfast forces headed by Syria.

With such a policy and with such timing, the world forces of evil and aggression are trying to impose their hegemony on the destinies of the region and to prevent the Arab nation from determining its own destiny and continuing its legitimate national struggle to liberate its occupied territory and to regain its usurped rights.

The paper adds: It is obvious that the return of these forces to gunboat diplomacy is bound to increase tension in the Middle East and expose world peace and security to the gravest dangers. It is essential to emphasize here that this will neither scare people nor prompt them to submit to the status quo. The Arab masses are determined to confront all hostile plans and reject the policy of threat and blackmail. The Arab liberation movement has resolved to escalate its national struggle. It will not pay attention to the campaigns of threats and provocations so long as its declared decision is to defend Arab territory and existence and to wage all-out confrontation against the imperialist and Zionist forces and their hostile plans. In the end, Arabs will achieve their just objectives and foil all the plans and plots of the imperialist forces, depending on their own resistance and the support of world freedom and peace forces for their just struggle.

Dailies Comment on Tokyo Summit, U.S. Aggression

JN120658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Where Are They Heading?" *AL-BA'TH* commentary says: The feverish hysterical campaign against Sryia has taken extremely serious dimensions not only from the angle of its terrorist, propagandist nature but also from its executive aspect represented by the British Government's arbitrary measure against three members of our embassy staff in London. No observer can view this measure as a diplomatic incident dissociated from any objective, especially since the Zionist-U.S. campaign of threats against Syria is escalating. The military summit recently held in Tokyo under the leadership of the United States adopted several decisions that pose danger to world peace and security on the pretext of combating terrorism. Many of these decisions may have been kept secret, particularly those related to war and aggression. We are recalling that war summit because those who met in the Japanese capital under the U.S. umbrella fixed their eyes on the Middle East through maps of aggression which Washington had prepared in advance and through statements about terrorism and which were given prominence in their vairous news media.

Concluding, the paper says: Despite the techniques of deception they mobilized, their rabid campaign failed as neither the world public opinion was behind them nor did Syria yield to their terrorism. We emphasize with full self-confidence that our people received and continue to receive the waves of intimidation and threats with iron nerves and with scorn for those fabricating the clamor surrounding us. The anticipated aggression will not be the first of its kind and our triumph over our nation's enemies will not be the first and only one. Therefore, where are they heading?

Regarding the tension the United States and Israel are creating in the region and under the headline "Talk About Aggression," a *TISHRIN* commentary says: The aggression against Libya by the two strategic allies the United States and Israel and their premeditated aggression against Syria is not aimed at Syria only but also the entire Arab nation. Israel, which is backed by the United States, today constitutes more than ever before a real source of terrorism. It is occupying Arab territories and is practicing against the inhabitants the ugliest forms of repression and savagery. It is also continuing its aggression against the Arab nation. The U.S. and Israeli attempts are part of the ceaseless efforts to undermine Syria and paralyze its determination to continue struggle against their hostile plans and schemes.

The two strategic allies are certainly deluded if they think that the policy of intimidation and that of massing fleets and forces and threatening to commit aggression will frighten Syria or dissuade it from continuing to build its power along the road of attaining a strategic balance with the enemy and to continue its oppostiion to the capitulatory and liquidatory schemes. The Syrian people and their Armed Forces under the great Arab struggler Hafiz al-Asad will not succumb, but will confront their plans and aggression with what they deserve.

Peres Warns Cyprus on Releasing Larnaca Murderers

TA111206 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 11 May 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Oren Kohen, and AP]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has warned the Cypriot Government against daring to release the murderers of the Israelis in Larnaca. In an interview with *HADASHOT*, Peres described the Cypriot Government's intention to pardon the three murderers as "scandalous." "Israel," said Peres, "will warn Cyprus not to dare do anything of the kind." The Israeli Embassy in Cyprus conveyed a harsh message to the Cypriot Government on its intention to release the murderers.

The Cypriot authorities deny that a deal was decided on with the terrorist organizations. A report publicized in Israel on Friday stated that the PLO had suggested an exchange deal with Cyprus. As part of the deal, the PLO would release two Cypriot students who were kidnapped in Beirut last week in exchange for the murderers of the Israelis.

Peres Calls Anti-SDI Statements 'Irresponsible'

TA111640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today rejected the criticism against Israel's joining the SDI project, saying that this criticism was irresponsible. The prime minister met the members of the National Council for Research and Development a short while ago, and enumerated the main issues which must constitute a national priority in scientific research. Our correspondent Yinon Shenkar reports:

[Begin recording] [Peres] Why shouldn't Israel participate in the development of such weapons, which are vital for its security? If there is somebody who thinks that this harms the Soviet Union, well, I have a simple suggestion for him: Let the Soviet Union stop supplying missiles, and then Israel would not have to search for weapons against missiles. The Soviet Union is the greatest supplier of missiles in the Middle East: ground-to-ground missiles, ground-to-air missiles, sea-to-sea missiles, ground-to-sea missiles, and so on.

[Shenkar] In his meeting with members of the National Council for Research and Development the prime minister said that Israel's technological potential puts us on a par with NATO countries' capabilities in security-related development. He said that in the near future Israel will have to face four main issues in the area of scientific research: Updating the old equipment in the universities, the universities' budget, students' tuition fees, and paying attention to theoretical as well as applied research.

[Peres] As in other areas here, too, we have realized what should be done, but then we do not pursue what has to be done, and university education in Israel consequently suffers. This is a grave mistake. University education gives us the right people and opportunities. [End recording]

Peres Discusses Relations With Arab States, Economy

TA100737 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 7 May 86 pp 9, 10, 11, 56

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yosef Argaman and Ya'ir Ben-David; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*BAMAHANE*] Mr Peres, with your permission we will discuss some political matters. First the subject of contacts with Jordan. Vice Prime Minister Shamir said not too long ago that quiet contacts were being held with Jordan, and we heard on the news that Husayn was not very happy about this report. Is there still room for optimism regarding these contacts?

[Peres] I do not think I act in terms of optimism or pessimism. I act according to active and passive terms. The question as I see it is whether you are active and maintain an initiative, or whether you react to the initiatives of others. I think it is vital for Israel to maintain the initiative. It seems to me that to a great extent it has done this. Some of our efforts have yielded results; some have yet to do so. But this is not cause to stop taking the initiative, because if we do not take it, others will.

[*BAMAHANE*] In any event, how do relations with Jordan now stand?

[Peres] There are constant misunderstandings. The United States is between Jordan and us, and is maintaining the quiet contacts. I am not going to say that there is a breakthrough. The United States is trying to bridge the gap between us and the Jordanians, as it tried to do between us and Egypt. The situation is multifaceted, and many changes have taken place. Some of them represent suitable and positive potential, while others are cause for concern. What is clear is that since the establishment of the national unity government the war in Lebanon has stopped, negotiations with Egypt have resumed, a liberal policy has been adopted in the territories, and the United States is holding contacts between Jordan and Israel. In addition, the war against terrorism has ceased to be a concern solely for Israel. The United States has become involved in this war, and European countries have followed in its footsteps. This is a tremendous change, and Israel is not being blamed for the outbreak of terrorism. This is because people believe that Israel is making a most sincere effort to solve the problem, and that the problem is continuing due to the PLO's position, not Israel's.

In addition to all this, it should be remembered that a public, official rift has developed between Jordan and the PLO. I attach much importance to this because until now these two were like one, with the PLO benefitting the most from this situation. When we said "no" to the PLO, the world would not accept this. Now an Arab leader gets up and says: Nothing can be achieved with the PLO leadership. This is a development which, although it is still too early to say it has yielded results, has certainly altered the situation.

There are two other changes that should be mentioned and followed. One involves the fluctuations in the Iran-Iraq war. This has direct implications for Jordan's security situation, Saudi Arabia's security situation, and even the domestic situation of countries such as Egypt and Syria.

[*BAMAHANE*] Could you explain?

[Peres] If Iran wins, for example, Shi'ite forces everywhere will undergo a shock. An Iranian-Syrian coalition, also encompassing Jordan, might develop which would threaten Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The main issue concerning the Arabs today is the economic one. In general, this issue has become more and more pertinent, because the entire world has become one large village, economically speaking, and any local economy is extremely dependent on the world economy. For example, look how the Israeli economy is affected by changes in the U.S. dollar rates against European currencies. This affects us daily. At the moment the Arab world is in the grips of an unprecedented economic crisis. The loss of income from oil to the tune of approximately $70 billion has also affected countries that do not produce oil because they have citizens working in the oil-producing Gulf states. The economic crisis affects tourism; it affects traffic through the Suez; it affects agricultural production. There is one country which in my opinion has really been destroyed economically, namely Syria. From what I read, the Syrians' GNP dropped by 10 percent last year. There was no growth there. They had a 10-percent deterioration, and Syria is now down to its last cent of foreign currency.

[*BAMAHANE*] Could this affect our relations with Syria?

[Peres] It will first have an internal effect on that country. There is unrest in Syria.

[*BAMAHANE*] How will this affect relations with Israel, if at all?

[Peres] Although I am not a prophet, I would say that logically this will force Syria to make a tremendous effort to prevent economic collapse. This is a serious danger. However, I do not suggest that anyone rely on logic as far as our relations with the Arabs are concerned. As an observer, of course, I would follow and take note of how they overcome the economic situation. However, as an Israeli I need to constantly keep my focus on the ground, to see any movement there.

[*BAMAHANE*] What is happening regarding ties between us and the Soviet Union? Recently there have been recurrent hints on this issue. Where do we stand at present?

[Peres] Regretfully there has been no real progress, except perhaps for the talk about a Polish representation in Israel, which I hope will indeed materialize. It is difficult to talk about a breakthrough in relations with the Soviet Union, just as it is difficult to talk about a breakthrough in relations between the two superpowers. It is very possible that the relationship between the Soviet Union and Israel is nothing but a function of the relationship between the superpowers. Since no change has occurred there, we do not see any change either.

[*BAMAHANE*] Is there also no change in the situation of Soviet Jews following the rise of Gorbachev to power?

[Peres] No, there has been no real change. There were gestures here and there, such as the release of Shcharanskiy and similar actions.

[*BAMAHANE*] We will conclude this section on foreign relations with a question on relations with Egypt. Has there been any change in these relations in the wake of the progress in the negotiations on arbitration?

[Peres] The negotiations are not yet over. I hope that when the negotiations are over we will see more results. However, there have already been some results. There is an agreement to search for the missing crew of the *Daqar* submarine. The remains of two IDF soldiers who were missing have been returned. There are trade concessions, and there are visits in both directions.

[*BAMAHANE*] Will the search for the *Daqar* be carried out directly by us or by the Americans?

[Peres] By the Americans. We do not have the necessary equipment. The searches would have already begun had the U.S. equipment not been engaged in the search for the missing *Challenger* crew.

[*BAMAHANE*] Is there a chance of a summit meeting between you and the Egyptian president before your term as prime minister expires?

[Peres] Not before the arbitral compromis is concluded.

[*BAMAHANE*] Mr Peres, let us move on to the subject of the Israeli economy. Do you think we have passed the point of no return in inflation?

[Peres] There is no such thing as a point of no return. A mistake can always be repeated, but we have reached a point from which we can move on to growth. In other words, the necessary conditions have been created to allow us to embark on a growth plan while maintaining economic stability.

[*BAMAHANE*] When will we see the first signs of growth?

[Peres] Some can already be seen. According to predictions, this year, after a long break, we will attain a 3 percent increase in our GNP. Growth can also be seen in an increase of exports from Israel of 6 to 7 percent last year, and 18 percent this year. We are now about to approve a large-scale construction program, albeit not with government financing, comprising seven or eight large projects which entail hundreds of millions of dollars. We have set up a task force to develop a plan for economic independence. Naturally it takes time for things to materialize.

[*BAMAHANE*] What plans do you want to complete before the rotation?

[Peres] I have no such plans. I have plans regarding what the government should do, and I do not consider them a personal matter. I do not think the government will change its policy after the rotation. If it changes its policy, there will be no government. I try not to think of my work in personal terms. I have seen many people who think in personal terms, and ultimately they conduct a personal policy. I am not sitting here in order to implement a personal policy. If I can make a comment half-jokingly, I am a persona who is trying to represent the policy of the State of Israel.

Further Reports, Comment on Possible Syrian Clash

Cabinet Discusses Situation

TA111151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Among the issues the Cabinet discussed today was the situation between Israel and Syria. The Cabinet session ended approximately an hour ago, and our political correspondent is right there, near the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

[Schiffer] The policymakers in Jerusalem have been making an effort to calm the mood with regard to the Syrian issue, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres operated along the same lines today. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will act similarly in a few hours, in a news conference scheduled for him at the airport upon his return from the United States. Mr Peres raised the Syrian issue at the beginning of the Cabinet session and emphasized that there are no signs that would indicate that Syria is planning to take action against Israel. Likewise, Israel has no intention of acting against Syria. At the same time, the prime minister emphasized that world public opinion is gradually pointing the finger at Syria in connection with international terrorism, which is a trend that Israel should encourage. Let us hear Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin, speaking after the Cabinet session.

[Begin recording] [Beilin] At today's Cabinet session, the prime minister said that Israel would do everything in its power to prevent a war with Syria, but the world must do everything to put an end to international terrorism and Syria's involvement in it. Economic and diplomatic measures can be taken against terrorism, and Israel will participate in the international effort to guarantee the safety of air routes and curb terrorism. The prime minister reported on a message he had received from U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz which included, in addition to an announcement on the transfer of the first installment of the special aid, an expression of appreciation for the achievements scored through the policy adopted during the last fiscal year and an expression of hope that this policy will continue.

The Cabinet also discussed the demographic trends in the Jewish population.

[Schiffer] Mr Beilin, what is the background for the prime minister's announcement on the Syrian issue?

[Beilin] Clearly the background is the reports published last week, or over the past few days, alleging a pervasive atmosphere of violence, or of war. The purpose of this announcement and other statements issued late last week is to make it clear that, certainly from Israel's side, this is not true.

[Schiffer] Could you point specifically to the party that may have been interested in heating up the atmosphere between Israel and Syria?

[Beilin] One can assume that more than just one element that could benefit from this is involved, and perhaps the impression that it was the PLO this time is quite true.

[Schiffer] On the other hand, according to numerous reports, we have learned that the terrorist who wanted to plant the bomb on the El Al plane in London, through the services of a woman, was briefed by and met with the Syrian ambassador to London.

[Beilin] Yes, and what I have just said does not contradict this report, although I for one have not obtained any special or final confirmation of this. However, there is a difference, as the prime minister pointed out at today's Cabinet session, between terrorism, which must be fought, and war.

[Schiffer] Thank you very much. [End recording]

[Schiffer] Well, then, Israel is trying to generate a general atmosphere of calm, but at the same time it points a finger at Syria in terms of its connection to international terrorism. Here, Israel's position is firm: The Israeli Government will take action against international terrorism and anyone who dispatches people to participate in terrorist acts.

Another matter which was discussed at today's session was the Sabbath disturbances in Petah Tiqva and Haifa [over the license to various movie theaters to screen films on the Sabbath], raised by Minister Yosef Burg, who also proposed a bill banning the desecration of the Sabbath in public. A dispute ensued, involving Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who argued that the body responsible for the violation of the status quo is first of all the government which supports religious legislation, and added that any person who drives his car on the Sabbath is also violating the sanctity of the Sabbath in public. Thus, he added, if Minister Burg's bill is adopted, we will all be susceptible to breaking this law. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres addressed this matter at the session and said that he would ask the attorney general to check whether the incidents in Petah Tiqva and Haifa constituted a violation of the status quo.

Peres Urges 'Lower Profile'

TA120855 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman, Shim'on Weiss, and ITIM]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres suggests that ministers "lower their profile" and moderate their remarks about Syria. In his opinion, it is better to leave it to the United States and President Ronald Reagan — and not Israel — to attack and criticize Syria for its involvement in international terrorism.

Peres also stressed that it is preferable to point out Damascus' part in fostering terrorism than to comment on issues connected with its military deployment. The prime minister made these suggestions which several ministers interpreted as "directives for our information policy." During yesterday's weekly Cabinet session, Peres again declared that Israel would do everything in its power to prevent a war with Syria, "but the world must do everything necessary to put an end to international terrorism and Syria's involvement in it."

The prime minister pointed out that economic and diplomatic measures can be implemented against terrorism "before resorting to war cries," and that Israel will participate in the international effort to safeguard air routes and block terrorism.

Peres praised the British Government for expelling three Syrian diplomats who were involved in an attempted terrorist act, and praised the United States for its recent statements against Syrian terrorism.

As for Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks in the United States, the prime minister said they could not be defined as "a bellicose statement." According to Peres, Rabin said that were an El Al plane attacked in flight, Israel would have to retaliate. Rabin, who returned last night from a visit to the United States, said that the decision to carry out an attack on the El Al plane in London was made in Syria not by the low echelon, but was directed and implemented under the jurisdiction of an authorized Syrian body. This, he said, requires that Israel examine what is happening in this arena.

Syria, he added, currently uses two arenas for terrorism against Israel: one is in the security zone in Lebanon, where it operates through the services of such forces as Amal, Hizballah, and the Palestinians; the other is in Europe, where Syria recently expanded its terrorist activity. The minister clarified that there is not necessarily a connection between our desire to fight terrorism, which Syria encourages in Lebanon and Europe, and the danger of a military confrontation between us and Syria on the Golan Heights. Israel has no interest in a military confrontation and it appears that Syria, too, does not want a war at the moment. At the same time, however, we must continue to act against terrorism in Lebanon and against Syrian terrorism in Europe.

Rabin: Policy of No Confrontation

TA111520 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin returned from the United States a short while ago and said that Israel has an interest in preventing a military confrontation with Syria, adding that he hopes and believes this is also the Syrians' stance. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar heard the defense minister:

[Begin Rabin recording; in progress] At the same time, Syria has lately extended the terrorist arena to Europe, as well. Judging by the best information in our possession, the decision to perpetrate the terrorist act on the El Al plane in London was not made at a low echelon. It was worked out and implemented under the responsibility of an authoritative Syrian body. This constitutes a novelty, a grave novelty, with regard to Syria's policy outside Lebanon, specifically in Europe, which compels us to examine this situation. There is not necessarily a connection between our desire and the absolute necessity, the need, to fight Syrian-encouraged terrorism in Lebanon and in Europe, and the danger of the eruption of an Israeli-Syrian military confrontation. It seems to me that in handling each of the problems we are facing we must distinguish between the different arenas and the different codes of behavior. Israel's policy is to prevent and deter a military confrontation between Israel and Syria. [End recording]

Rabin: No Request for U.S. Aid

TA111615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The defense minister says Israel has not asked the United States to help it deal with Syria. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Minister Yitzhaq Rabin returned this afternoon from his visit to the United States. According to Rabin tension in our region has increased recently because Syria extended its terrorist activity to Europe and is now willing to take greater risks in this area than before.

The defense minister emphasized that Israel wants to prevent a war with the Arab states, but at the same time it must remain alert and make sure there is no deterioation. Minister Rabin noted that because of the U.S. attack in Libya tension in several Arab states, including Syria, has increased, and the Syrian involvement in Lebanon has also increased.

'Source' Confirms Military Buildup

TA121355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1347 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] An AP source in Israel has reported that an Israeli military source has confirmed reports that Syria is preparing tank ditches and is also building fortifications in eastern Lebanon as part of the Syrian Army's preparations for a war with Israel. The Israeli military source nonetheless emphasized that there are no signs that would indicate that the Syrian Army is readying for an immediate attack on Israel and the dugouts in eastern Lebanon do not have any equipment. We repeat: This was reported to an AP correspondent in Jerusalem.

On the same matter: The commander of the UN forces on the Golan Heights has said that quiet prevails along both sides of the Israeli-Syrian border and both parties are adhering to their agreements. Interviewed by our correspondent in the north Menanem Horowitz, the UN commander said that the Syrians are engaged in normal activity on the Golan. He claimed this activity was quiet, adding that he was unable to notice any new Syrian construction work along the Israeli border.

Ori Or: War Not 'Inevitable'

TA120614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command has said that Israel does not believe that a war with Syria is inevitable and he does not believe there will be such a war in the near future. Commander Ori Or thinks that Israel is now strong enough to guard the northern borders.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the commander of the Northern Command was speaking at a meeting with commanders of the UN force on the Golan Heights.

Chief of Staff Comments

TA111103 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
11 May 86 p 13

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said in a news conference to military correspondents on Friday that recently Syrian nervousness and talk of an atmosphere of war have increased.

This situation, the chief of staff said, is the result of several incidents: the interception of the Libyan plane, which caused the Syrians to adopt a prolonged state of alert; the U.S. raid on Libya on 15 April; and the accusation of Syria as being involved in the attempt to plant a suitcase full of explosives on an El Al plane at London's Heathrow Airport.

The chief of staff stressed that Syria is afraid of U.S. or Israeli reprisals, and that recently Syrian preparations to meet an attack has been noted.

According to Lt Gen Levi, this creates a delicate situation. The transition from this situation to one of initiation, that is, to a Syrian attempt to attack Israeli targets or to bring about an escalation on the border, is much easier than the transition from a normal situation to one of initiation.

The chief of staff stated that there is something in the concept of an atmosphere of war that can affect the chain of events. The situation that exists today can be interpreted either way: There are those who claim that the situation might develop into war, while others contend it would be illogical for Damascus to wage war against Israel.

Lt Gen Levi warned against making statements and being drawn into a verbal escalation, because one statement or another can create additional tension which, in turn, accelerates moves.

Nevertheless, the chief of staff said that most of the Syrian force had left Lebanon and was organized in the area between the international border on the Golan Heights and Damascus. For this reason Israel must observe developments more thoroughly and carefully.

Thus the IDF is prepared for a possible attempt by Syria to initiate some move. The IDF is continuing its regular activities on the Golan Heights.

The chief of staff added that it is clear that Syria is largely involved in international terrorism, but that this is done quietly.

He said: "The Syrians serve as an infrastructure for terrorism more than any other country I know. This is a significant degree of involvement which sometimes exceeds that of Libya."

The chief of staff also spoke about other military and security issues:

Career service: According to Lt Gen Moshe Levi, the IDF is still in the grips of a crisis. An accumulation of factors have exacerbated the problem, not only in terms of its extent, but also in terms of the atmosphere that has been created. He said: "We must create the conditions and motivation in the IDF that will entice people to continue in the career service because our lives depend on it."

International action on terrorism: "Today there is more awareness of and action by more and more countries against terrorism. This is a positive process. I am not overly optimistic about the chances of the whole world banding together against the problem, but it is the correct action. Difficulties are also encountered in identifying the involvement of different countries in terrorism. Syria, as said, is more dominant than Libya in this matter. I am not concluding that as a result of this steps will be taken against Syria. However, the process itself is one that must continue."

Soldiers missing in the "Peace for Galilee" operation: There have been no breakthroughs which could lead to some information on the whereabouts of the missing soldiers. Israel is continuing to deal with the matter, both from an intelligence standpoint, and by utilizing international contacts.

The cut in the defense budget: There are areas where it appears the IDF cut too much. If we have reached a point where company commanders are getting stuck without gas, then it seems that some things need to be corrected because the effect of such a phenomenon is very great.

Lebanon and terrorism: The occupation of the security zone and the deployment of the IDF along the purple line has proved itself. It is difficult to draw conclusions from this temporary success, because Lebanon's instability is the factor that affects the chain of events and can turn everything upside down in a flash.

Terrorism in Judaea and Samaria: Recently standard weapons, especially demolition charges, have been found in Judaea and Samaria.

Levi: Must Remain Vigilant

TA111229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1153 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said that we must be ready to foil or ward off any Syrian attempt to launch a sudden strike against us. Speaking to soldiers and representatives of northern settlements, the chief of staff said that at the same time we must not be dragged into the bellicose atmosphere which Syria is stirring up.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Yo'el Dar] The chief of staff's tour of several IDF units seemed to indicate that all the talk of mounting tension along the Syrian border is groundless. We must pursue our daily chores routinely and must carry out our duties without being dragged into the warlike atmosphere which has been so topical recently, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi said, adding:

[Levi] We have been hearing all sorts of things about Syria and everyone purports to know precisely what it does and why, and even what it is about to do. I suggest that we not be dragged into this atmosphere, and also that we not assume that just because there is all this commotion nothing will actually happen.

We must pursue our own path: It is necessary to be on the alert, to be able to defend ourselves against a sudden strike. This must be done in accordance with the circumstances and the intelligence we have, assuming that there is always room for the unexpected.

[Dar] Speaking to soldiers and representatives of northern settlements on Independence Day, the chief of staff assessed the effect of the IDF's pullback from Lebanon, on the occasion of its 1st anniversary.

[Levi] We managed to move this part of the defense effort, this aspect of our sphere of responsibility, one step ahead, and I think that I will not be doing the truth an injustice by honestly claiming that in the balance of things, we have marched one step forward. This is the real test.

I say that it would be absolutely impossible to preserve the effects of this success if we do not all make our contribution and further efforts. There is too much instability in this region, too many elements want to sabotage the situation, and any loophole we leave open to them will be exploited to harm us. [End recording]

Sources 'Infuriated' by CBS Report

TA091815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Israeli sources in the United States were infuriated by the CBS TV report that Israel is planning an attack against Syria because of its involvement in the attempt to blow up an El Al plane in London.

The sources have told our Washington correspondent that in all his appearances in the United States the defense minister repeated his emphasis that the most successful war, from Israel's viewpoint, is the war that will not occur. However, our correspondent notes that Israel is currently making a considerable attempt to explain to the U.S. public that Syria is linked with the acts of terrorism.

Easing of Tension Sought

TA110650 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 11 May 86

[Studio talk between announcer Ilana Dayan and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live]

[Text] [Dayan] Government circles have reiterated that there are no indications of escalating military tension between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights and along the Lebanese border, and there are no assessments that a war is imminent. 'Oz Frankel, our political correspondent, good morning.

[Frankel] Good morning.

[Dayan] 'Oz, over the weekend Jerusalem tried to issue calming statements and it reports quiet along the border.

[Frankel] That is correct. It seems Jerusalem was somewhat frightened by the media effort, in which, it, too, seemed to play a role, aimed at exposing to the world the growing Syrian military strength and the link between Damascus and terrorism. Articles published in the U.S. press last week and the very ominous headlines flashed on top of them created a snowball effect of speculation, reaction, and counterreaction which made a negative contribution to the situation between Israel and Syria, a delicate situation in any case.

Jerusalem therefore concentrated its efforts over the weekend mainly on calming the mood, doing this both publicly and through diplomatic channels, its message being: Israel is not planning any military move against Syria, and an analysis of the situation also does not prove that the other party is planning a war or that a conflagration is imminent.

Israeli sources said over the weekend that although Syria's invovlement in the attempt to bomb the El Al plane in London is extremely grave, and even though its encroaching move southward in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' is cause for concern, the distance between this and an all-out war is still great. Incidentally, Jerusalem believes that the attempt to blow up the Israeli aircraft was a Syrian act of revenge after one of its civilian aircraft, which carried Syrian officials, was forced down by the Israeli Air Force.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres may recommend to his fellow ministers at today's Cabinet session that the policy of exercising maximum restraint in verbal expressions be maintained, as before, so as not to lead to a verbal escalation between Jerusalem and Damascus.

Efforts To Decrease Tension Noted

TA110735 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Israel has asked the U.S. to reassure Syria that it has no military intentions against Damascus.

The message is intended to contradict various international press reports, especially in the U.S., that Israel plans to launch a military operation against Syria coordinated with the U.S., following indications that Syrian intelligence initiated the attempted attack on an El Al plane in London's Heathrow Airport last month.

The cabinet is to be fully briefed by Prime Minister Peres on recent developments concerning Syria, and Peres will use the opportunity to try to reduce tensions between the two countries. A similar attempt has been carried out by Defence Minister Rabin in New York after his previous remarks were perceived by the press there as a warning to Syria.

Some cabinet ministers have criticized Rabin and Peres for remarks made last week which the ministers said amounted to sabre-rattling.

On Friday the prime minister moved smartly to reduce the seemingly escalating tension with Syria. Israel, he told the Tel Aviv Commercial Club, had no intention of attacking Syria and had "no indication" that an attack is being planned by Syria.

At the same time, Peres accused Syria of complicity in international terrorism, and warned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad that he would have "to pay the price" if he continued to sponsor terror.

Peres's speech was carefully balanced between a condemnation of Syria as a sponsor of terror, and an attempt to play down the tension. The tone of the speech was summed up by Peres's description of Al-Asad as "the most radical of the Arab leaders in the long-term but one of the most dependable regarding short-term agreements."

The prime minister appeared to blame the recent "verbal tension" between Israel and Syria on an unlikely partnership of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the media. 'Arafat, he said, had spread rumours about an impending attack on Syria as a means of spreading confusion in the region. Those rumours, he intimated, had then been exaggerated by the media. "We have no plan to attack Syria — not today and not tomorrow — and no one will drag us into a war that we don't want," Peres said. "I wouldn't want us to find ourselves in a war due to media escalation."

Peres described Al-Asad as "more subtle" than Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and more expert at hiding his terrorist links. Al-Asad, he said, was sufficiently experienced to realize that he had been revealed as a sponsor of terrorism and would have to decide his position accordingly. The premier expressed strong support for the U.S. struggle against terror, and said that he detected "movement" in the attitude of the Europeans on the issue. He added that he had "no doubt" that the U.S. air strike against Libya would reduce Libyan-sponsored terror.

Authoritative diplomatic sources yesterday told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that Scotland Yard now had "real evidence" that the Syrian Ambassador in London, Lutfallah Haydar, was also personally involved in the affair. Haydar was not among those asked to leave London yesterday.

Still, U.S. officials were not pleased that Rabin, during his visit to Washington last week, went as public as he did in blaming Syria for the El Al incident. One American said: "We're afraid Israel may be painting itself into a corner." But as of yesterday U.S. officials said they accepted Israel's assurances that it was not anxious to open another full-scale war with Syria.

Schiff Comments on Brinkmanship

TA091935 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
9 May 86 p 13

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Damascus Is Marching Toward the Brink"]

[Text] What would have happened if, heaven forbid, the plot by the terrorist Hindawi to blow up the El Al plane on its way from London to Lod had succeeded and hundreds of people had been killed when it crashed? We may assume that what we now know about those who planned the operation would have been learned quite quickly by the Israeli intelligence services. The English, for example, have no doubts that it was Syrian intelligence officers who were behind the plan to blow up the plane and that the Syrian Embassy in London was directly involved in the affair.

The information available to the English has been drawn, among other things, from the interrogations of Hindawi and others and this was specifically stated by the English Foreign Office to the Syrian ambassador to England. Hindawi told his interrogators that as soon as he had handed over the explosive package to his girl friend, he was taken to the Syrian Embassy and brought to a meeting with the ambassador himself, who congratulated him on the operation. If Hindawi is not lying, the Syrian diplomat who was involved in the affair was not some minor clerk and bottle washer in the embassy. The Syrian ambassador himself was in on the secret of the plot. According to Hindawi, he had conducted protracted contacts with senior intelligence officers from Syria and they had been occupied in planning the operation for many months.

Israel is not looking for pretexts for a war with Syria. Despite the fact that the national unity government contains the same ministers who used the attempt by Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] personnel to assassinate Ambassador Argov in 1982 as a pretext for the war in Lebanon, this is not the approach at present, with Shim'on Peres as prime minister and Yitzhaq Rabin as defense minister. But if the El Al plane had been blown up in the air and fallen into the ocean depths with its hundreds of passengers, even the most moderate leader in Israel would have been unable to refrain from the most massive reaction.

This is certainly the case with an atmosphere of war against international terrorism prevalent in Washington and nobody in the White House prepared to lend auspices to Damascus if it turns out that it is involved in acts of terrorism. After the bombing in Libya, Israel would have behaved far more drastically concerning any massive act of terrorism against itself. The blowing up of an El Al plane could, therefore, have ended in a sweeping deterioration of the atmosphere between Israel and Syria, even to the point of a comprehensive war.

The disturbing question is whether Damascus now understands today's significance of an act of terrorism as grave as downing a civil aircraft with its passengers. If the Syrians really are involved in this affair, as many signs indicate, there are two main possibilities explaining this move.

One is that Damascus very well understands the significance of such a massive act of terrorism and is not deterred because it does not fear a warlike deterioration and is prepared to absorb an Israeli attack. It is even possible that it wants war and blowing up a plane with its hundreds of passengers would constitute the provocation, or the deception, for a great move. Another possibility is that the Damascus regime has in fact lost control over its various intelligence branches. The intelligence organizations in Syria are playing an important role in the internal struggle and tension at the Syrian top (including among the 'Alawites themselves). Various people are dealing with the intelligence issues and the "Israeli file." It is certainly possible that one of these branches initiated the plot to blow up the El Al plane of its own accord with the goal of accelerating various moves in Syria and in the area. I am putting this forward as an assumption because to date Al-Asad's control over what happens in his country has been quite good, except that over the past few months Syria has entered a certain downward spiral in domestic affairs and the fighting at home.

There are no clear answers in Damascus. Although Al-Asad told the German foreign minister that he would continue to encourage terrorism against Israel, along came the firm denial of Syrian involvement in the affair of Hindawi and the El Al plane. The Syrians are saying in various ways that they had no part in this affair and it should be taken into account that there are others who have an interest in causing a conflagration between Israel and Syria. They point to the Iraqis, for example, as those who are interested in causing such a provocation. They claim that even among the Palestinians there are people who are interested in a war between Syria and Israel. Damascus — so they explain — will continue to support actions against the Israeli presence in Lebanon, but is opposed in principle to any attack against civil air flight.

Various voices are coming out of Damascus. Sometimes the messages coming from there are basically contradictory. This, first of all, indicates that Damascus is working on various options and alternatives. On the one hand, the option of terrorism and preparations for war, and, on the other, the option of talking about political preparations. They receive Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Damascus with honor and talked with him about political arrangements in the area and the release of U.S. hostages from their Shi'ite and Iranian kidnappers in Lebanon. In the field matters look different: They send out car bombs with suicide drivers and help those terrorists who come to our territory; they have also positioned a radar system on Jabal al-Baruk, although it was understood that after the Israeli withdrawal no Syrian forces would penetrate into the regions from which the IDF withdrew. In other words, the Syrians have marched to the brink and taken steps that go beyond normal defense precautions. Steps that may already be called provocation.

After the U.S. military action against Libya and Washington's intransigent stand against terrorism, it seems that Damascus is being subjected to pressure. In anything regarding its involvement in matters of terrorism, Damascus is behaving like someone whose secret has been discovered after its junior partner, Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, has been caught in the act and punished. Syria understands that in this matter it is not confronting Israel alone. The risks involved in a warlike action initiated by its neighbor, Israel, and the United States are much greater than those involved in a firm retaliatory action by Israel alone. It is this fear, in my opinion, that decided the timing for Al-Asad's visit to his pro-Western neighbor who maintains a link with Israel. These changes are taking place while the internal situation in Syria has become as grave as it can be: an increase in internal fighting between the various sects as well as among the 'Alawites; grave acts of terrorism in Syria that may be being helped by financial aid and equipment from outside (not Israel); increasing difficulties in controlling Lebanon; and a worsening economic situation. It is possible that people in Damascus understand that they will have to make decisions about their support for terrorism. If they continue with the massive aid to terrorism, sooner or later the cat will be out of the bag.

Papers Reject Military Solution

TA110800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 11 May 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* says that the Syrians should pay attention to Shim'on Peres' declaration on Friday that Israel has no belligerent intentions vis-a-vis Syria, and note the Israeli public's impression, following Minister Bar-Lev's statements yesterday that to the best of his knowledge Syria has no intention of attacking us at the moment. We understand that the traumatic experience of the Yom Kippur war still lingers in our memory and agree that we must maintain maximum alertness, but we should beware of prophecies maintaining that war is inevitable.

We should also beware of the temptation to think that the problem of terrorism could be solved by limited military strikes, as the "Peace for Galilee" campaign has proved. The effects of the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi have not yet been fully assessed, and even though the U.S. public is ready to support war against terrorism, no one can tell how that public will react should Israel be portrayed — even if only formally — as an aggressor.

However, this does not mean that the Syrian leader should consider himself immune and continue to encourage terrorism and erode Israel's status in southern Lebanon. The police affairs minister explained very clearly that Al-Asad must not delude himself into thinking that he is immune. Syria is just as responsible for carefully weighing things as is Israel.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that while Israel has an obvious interest in unveiling Syria's role in promoting and implementing terrorist actions, it should have no interest in linking that to the threat of war. On the contrary, such linkage is a Syrian interest. It now seems that Israel's message about Syria's role in sponsoring international terror has finally got through.

That element of the Syrian challenge need not continue to dominate Israeli rhetoric. For that rhetoric, prompting Al-Asad to cry wolf, deflects attention from the larger and continuing danger.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that the struggle against terrorism cannot be solved by war, as the "Peace for Galilee" operation proved unequivocally. President Reagan's Libyan operation, too, merely resulted in strengthening Al-Qadhdhafi's status in Libya. We are embroiled in a real conflict with Syria, which has sufficient potential to deteriorate into war, and this must be prevented — but not by verbiage, which merely serves to confuse the public, as the paper puts it, rather by incessant attempts to reach a political arrangement, no matter how difficult the road to achieving it may be.

Upcoming Husayn, 'Arafat Visits to USSR Noted

TA091615 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-QUDS* has learned that the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union shortly, probably within the next month, in response to an invitation by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and that the talks during this visit will concentrate on the Middle East situation and some armament aspects in the wake of the suspension of the U.S. arms deal to Jordan.

It is understood that the visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow, about which a great deal has been said, will probably take place immediately following King Husayn's visit.

Soviet Official Says USSR Not Hostile to People

TA101655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] A member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet [as heard] said today there has been no change for the worse in the Soviet Union's attitude toward Israel, and there is no truth in statements that the Soviet Union is hostile to the Israeli people. Arnold Meri, the Estonian Supreme Soviet member who is currently visiting Israel, said the Soviet Union is firmly against terrorism. He was speaking in a rally to commemorate 41 years since the victory over Nazi Germany. The rally was organized by the Israel-Soviet Union Friendship Society.

Weizman Claims Peres Promised Foreign Ministry Post

TA120622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The prime minister has promised Minister 'Ezer Weizman that he will serve as a minister in the Foreign Ministry, in a post similar to that of Minister Butrus Ghali in Egypt, after the rotation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this emerges from a letter that Minister Weizman sent to Mr Peres yesterday. The letter recapitulates what the prime minister told him at a meeting they heled a few days ago. In the letter Minister Weizman continues to demand that Avraham Tamir be the director general of the Foreign Ministry and Arye Shumer the deputy general manager. The Prime Minister's Office has refused to comment on the report.

Egypt To Assume Role in Contacts With Palestinians

TA120916 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Egypt will soon make an effort to assume a central role in contacts between Israel and the Palestinians if Jordan continues to refuse to cooperate with the PLO. This emerges from talks which a most senior Egyptian official held in the United States, details of which reached Jerusalem. Political sources in Jerusalem note that this has been hinted at during the contacts being held between Israel and Egypt on the "Gaza first" concept. During a talk between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the former reacted positively to the strengthening of economic ties between Egypt and the Gaza Strip, and between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, as a first step in this direction.

Jerusalem believes that President Mubarak went to meet King Husayn in 'Aqaba in order to be updated on the matter of the monarch's contacts with President al-Asad. The Egytpian president is concerned about reports referring to contacts on military cooperation between Jordan and Syria. However, it was said in Jerusalem yesterday that these reports seem to have no basis in reality.

ALGERIA

France's Foreign Minister Raimond Arrives for Talks

LD092305 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The French foreign minister arrived late today in Algiers. Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond was met by Deputy [Foreign] Minister Mr Aberkane. Speaking about Franco-Algerian relations, Mr Raimond told the press: There are in both countries two respective communities which make an important contribution to the life of the host country. It is important that the existence of these communities should be organized with dignity and mutual respect.

Earlier the French minister had said that his visit — one of the first abroad — shows the high regard France has for Algeria and the interest it shows in the policy followed by Algerian leaders. He added that this visit should be seen in the context of strengthening his country's ties with the countries of the Maghreb. Jean-Bernard Raimond said in this respect that the talks he is going to have with the Algerian minister of foreign affairs will deal with events facing the Maghreb countries, be they events of recent weeks or events going back several years. His talks will also cover other current topics of international interest, in particular, the next special session of the United Nations on the economic situation in Africa.

The French minister of foreign affairs will be making a 2-day working visit to Algeria.

Received by President Bendjedid

LD101628 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid received this morning at the Presidency Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of external relations, who conveyed to the president of the Republic a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

This meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Further on Talks Held

LD102050 Algiers APS in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Algiers 10 May (APS) — Algerian-French political talks commenced today under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs for the Algerian side, and Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of external relations for the French side.

This first meeting allowed a wide exchange of views on major international issues. In this context, it is noteworthy that they talked about the situation in the Arab Maghreb, tension in the Mediterranean region in the wake of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, and the Palestinian issue.

The French minister stressed that his government pays great attention to the continuation of the political dialogue with Algeria and to the existing multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers also talked about issues concerning the communities in each other's countries.

AFP Cites Raimond on Talks

NC101921 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Algiers, May 10 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said at the end of a 24-hour visit to Algeria that his contacts with Algerian officials had been carried out with "very great trust."

Mr Raimond said the visit was part of the new French conservative government's desire to give priority to the North African countries.

He has already visited neighbouring Algeria [as received] and met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi in Paris.

The French minister passed on a message from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac during a one hour meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The contents of the message were not revealed.

He also held several meetings with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Mr Raimond said he discussed current world problems and bilateral issues and invited Mr Ibrahimi to Paris.

The April 15 U.S. raid on Libya, which borders Algeria, as well as the Tokyo summit of industrial powers, the situation in North Africa and the Middle East were all discussed, he said.

Mr Raimond said France "would not interfere" in the Western Sahara conflict between Polisario guerrillas in the former Spanish colony and the Moroccan Government, which he said was a problem concerning North African countries.

Holds News Conference

LD102103 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpts] At a press conference given in the early afternoon, Raimond stressed the importance attached by the present French Government to its relations with the Maghreb countries. Stressing the climate of great confidence which has been a feature of his visit to Algiers, and the quality of the reception he had been given, he noted that as far as certain bilateral problems are concerned — and I quote — We agreed on the need to cooperate in a very active way to solve them.

The French minister also pointed out that his government is concerned about the conditions in which the Algerian community in France lives. Asked about the possible reintroduction of visas for Maghreb citizens — a step announced by the French prime minister at the beginning of April in his general policy speech to the French National Assembly — Jean-Bernard Raimond stated that at the moment there are no moves to apply this.

He said that he and his Algerian counterpart had made a wide-ranging survey of certain questions of international events, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean; the results of the Tokyo summit, which he attended with President Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac; and the situation in the Maghreb and the Near East.

Finally, on the question of the Western Sahara, the French minister said that France's position on the question remains the same. We support the right of self-determination, he said, but do not wish to interfere in the question of the Western Sahara.

Jean-Bernard Raimond, who refused to answer a question about the delivery of French arms to Morocco, said that he had touched on this subject (?no more) during his visit to Rabat last April than he has in Algiers.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD111620 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] Algiers, 11/05/86 (APS) — French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond left here yesterday following a two-day working visit in Algiers.

LIBYA

36 European Diplomats Expelled in Retaliation

LD121309 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1250 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Proceeding from the principle of reciprocation and in retaliation for the oppressive measures taken under U.S. pressure by European states against a number of members of Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Europe on the pretext of terrorism, the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has announced today the expulsion of 36 diplomats working in the Embassies of Italy, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, and Denmark accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Further on Expulsions

LD121504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1413 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 May (JANA) — Proceeding from the principle of reciprocity and in retaliation for oppressive measures which European countries have implemented against a number of officials of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Europe under U.S. pressure on the pretext of terrorism, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today announced the expulsion of 36 diplomats accredited to the Jamahiriyah and working at the Embassies of Italy, West Germany, France, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, and Denmark.

Twenty-five employees at the Italian Embassy have been deported, and 6 of these were declared persona non grata for having carried out activites incompatible with their diplomatic activities. They have been given 10 days to leave the Jamahiriyah. The movement of the Italian Embassy employees also has been restricted to the Tripoli area, which they cannot leave without permission.

The FRG Embassy had four diplomats expelled because of activities incompatible with their duties. They also have been asked to leave the Jamahiriyah within 10 days. The movement of the West German staff has been restricted to the Tripoli area, which they cannot leave without prior permission.

A diplomat has been expelled from the French Embassy because of activities in controvention of his diplomatic duties. The movement of the French Embassy staff also has been restricted to the Tripoli area, which they are not allowed to leave without prior permission.

A diplomat at the Netherlands Embassy was deported for engaging in actions conflicting with the nature of his mission. Furthermore, the movement of the embassy staff is restricted to the Tripoli area, which they should not leave without securing prior permission.

The Spanish embassy had two diplomats persona non grata for actions inconsistent with their diplomatic activities and were given a week to leave the Jamahiriyah. The movement of the embassy staff is restricted to the Tripoli area which they cannot leave without permission.

Two diplomats at the Belgian Embassy were ordered to leave the Jamahiriyah for actions conflicting with the nature of their duties. They were given 10 days to leave the country. The movement of the embassy staff also is restricted to the Tripoli area, which they cannot leave without permission.

A diplomat at the Danish Embassy was deported for engaging in actions conflicting with the nature of his diplomatic tasks and the movement of the embassy staff is restricted to the Tripoli area from which they cannot leave without permission.

The deportation of these diplomats is in retaliation for the arbitrary measures adopted to those countries against members of our people's bureaus.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to affirm its friendly relations with the European peoples who came out in demonstrations of anger and denunciation against the treacherous U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah's people and in strong support of the Libyan Arab people in their stand against that aggression out the Libyan Arab people's belief that lasting relations are the relations among peoples and not among governments.

In this regard, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison affirms that terrorism has been used as a pretext for invasion and aggression against the people because of their rejection of imperialist hegemony, a matter which brings the imperialist mentality of the 19th Century to mind when the imperialist countries used to resort to feeble arguments and excuses such as the bay of Algeria hitting the French ambassador with a fan and the reparation of the Alexandria fortress as pretexts for France's occupation of Algeria and Britain's occupation of Egypt, and the resort to similar pretexts for launching acts of aggression and occupation against the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Mediterranean Parties Meeting Held in Tripoli

Syrian Envoy Addresses Meeting

JN100649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tripoli — The Permanent Secretariat of the Progressive Socialists Organization of the Medierranean held an emergency meeting last night to discuss the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Munir Barikhan, chief of the Syrian Arab Relations Bureau [embassy] in Tripoli and head of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation to the meeting, made a speech in which he spoke about U.S. imperialist and Zionist plans to dominate the Arab region and the world and to resort to military action after the failure to carry out these plans by political means.

Barikhan said: Syria, the only confrontation state before the Zionist enemy, is backed by Arab national forces and progressive regimes in Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY, as well as by the Palestinian revolution forces and the heroic Lebanese national resistance. Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, has stood and will continue to stand by Libya with all its resources against any new U.S. aggression.

Barikhan affirmed that it is essential to differentiate between official international terrorism, which is pursued by the United States against peoples, and the struggle which is waged by peoples and Arab and world liberation movements for the sake of gaining freedom and usurped rights. Barikhan exposed the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria, saying they are a prelude for blatant aggression against the Syrian Arab people on the pretext that Syria supports terrorism, which were the same threats which preceded U.S. aggression against Libya.

Barikhan concluded his speech by thanking on behalf of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and its Secretary General President Hafiz al-Asad the progressive and socialist parties in the Mediterranean, as well as the socialist bloc countries headed by the friendly USSR, for backing the Palestine question and the Arab struggle against the savage imperialist onslaught on the Arab region and the Mediterranean littoral states.

Speeches were also made on behalf of other Arab and foreign progressive, socialist parties and delegations attending the meeting. Speakers affirmed their solidarity with the progressive and democratic forces confronting hostile U.S. plans against the peoples of the Mediterranean basin. They called for making the Mediterranean an area of peace and security. They also condemned the U.S. aggression and the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria, calling them a new link in the chain of U.S.-Zionist attacks against Arab liberation forces.

Meeting Ends; Statement Issued

LD101406 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Progressive Socialist Organization of the Mediterranean concluded the emergency meeting held for discussing the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The participants in the emergency meeting issued a final statement in which they strongly condemned the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against the Libyan Arab people. They highly appreciated the brave stand of the Libyan Arab people. The statement condemned U.S. practices against small nations. In their statement the participants in the emergency meeting of the organization called for working toward making the Mediterranean region free from all foreign fleets and military bases in order to achieve peace and security in the region and to remove the dangers that threaten cooperation among its peoples. The statement condemned the Egyptian regime for allowing U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers to pass through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean.

Further on Statement

NC110640 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] In a statement issued yesterday at the conclusion of its emergency meeting in Tripoli, the Permanent Secretariat of the Progressive Socialist Organization of the Mediterranean emphasized that it had been agreed to work within a unified front for the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in the service of world peace and security.

The secretariat refuted U.S. lies and claims propagated by imperialist circles against the Great Jamahiriyah. It stressed that events and evidence have clearly shown that it is Washington that is practicing all types of terrorism against peoples with the aim of subjugating them.

The statement added: When the Great Jamahiriyah faced the U.S.-Atlantic aggression, with its strategic planes, warships, and aircraft carriers, it was defending all the peoples of the Mediterranean basin against the criminal imperialist scheme. The secretariat called the attention of world opinion to the dangers posed to the Mediterranean region by the U.S. Administration's conduct. It called on the European countries not to run panting behind this hostile policy against the Great Jamahiriyah, or any other country in the region, but to serve the economic, cultural, and other interests which they have in common with the Arab homeland and the peoples of the region.

The statement called on all progressive and peace-loving forces and organizations everywhere to organize programs and activities to denounce the U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the Libyan Arab people. Those who are behind it should be exposed, and public attention should be drawn to the risk entailed in the imperialist escalation of tension in the region. The statement also condemned the resolutions of the failed Tokyo summit, denouncing the way in which the child murderer Reagan imposed those resolutions on the countries participating in the summit. It described this imposition as an exposed and condemned act of blackmail.

Arab Solidarity Meeting Held, Statement Issued

LD111528 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 29, May 9, JAMAHARIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People (ISSAP) and its central issue — the Palestinian cause — concluded its emergency meeting, which was held in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people, this morning in Tripoli and issued the following statement:

The recent barbarous U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was met with waves of large-scale official and popular protest all over the world. All peace-loving democratic forces, social and cultural world organizations, the non-alignment states, Islamic states and the socialist system countries stood against the U.S. Administration's use of military force which constitute a qualitative shift in the policy of official state terrorism endorsed by America against nations of the world.

The whole world stood in solidarity with Great Jamahiriyah condemning the U.S. aggression which was aimed at the life of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and civilian Libyans. Despite all that, Washington continues still to escalate its policy of terrorism against Jamahiriyah and its people. It is regretable that the ring of American official terrorism has started to expand by the joining of some West European government to it. This was expressed during the Tokyo summit of the industrial states held recently and reflected a respond from these governments to the intensive American pressures on them to take hostile political and economic stances against Jamahiriyah.

After the Tokyo summit, with great concern we notice that the ring of U.S. official terrorism started to threaten other countries, in particular Syria. The talk began about a new Israeli military aggression, with clear U.S.-instigation, against Syria, the Palestinian people and the national Lebanese forces, for the purpose of imposing an American settlement to the Palestinian issue and the tearing apart of Lebanon. The U.S. aggression in Jamahiriyah was aimed at weakening its nationalistic role in this vital region of the Arab homeland. No doubt this dangerous policy pursued by the U.S. Administration poses a grave danger to the developing nations' independence. It also poses a threat to peace in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the whole world — all this forms an undisguised defiance to the will of the international community which announced 1986 a year of world peace.

ISSAP, which is meeting in Tripoli, in solidarity with the people of Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership call on all the democratic and progressive forces of the world to confront the policy of official terrorism practiced by the Reagan administration against Jamahiriyah, also to confront the propaganda campaign whch accuses Jamahiriyah with terrorism. This thing which aims at accusing all the liberation movements in the world with terrorism. What we see in Nicaragua, Palestine, Angola and South Africa is a proof of that.

ISSAP calls on all the democratic forces of the world to exert more efforts to confront the crazy policies of the (?Reagan) administration to preserve world peace in this respect, it stresses on the necessity to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a region of peace by withdrawing the U.S. and Soviet fleets from it. It strongly backs the Soviet proposals in this respect.

ISSAP warmly greets the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its brave standing in confronting the American aggression. It raises greetings to the revolutionary leadership impersoned by the Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It declares that all its forces and organizations place all their potentials in standing by the Great Jamahiriyah and the forces of Arab liberation in their battle against aggression.

UN Delegate Tells De Cuellar of U.S. 'Threats'

LD111955 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The Jamahiriyah's representative to the United Nations conferred with the UN secretary general last Friday during which they discussed a number of international issues, including the U.S. threats to use military force again, and also the U.S. Zionist threats against fraternal Syria.

The brother representative of the Jamahiriyah revealed to the UN secretary general the dimensions of the rabid terrorist campaigns by the U.S. Government against the Jamahiriyah, and their reflection in the practice of all media, military, economic, and psychological pressures and on conveying a false image of the Libyan Arab people to the U.S. and international public opinion. In this context he pointed out the declared scheme and the [word indistinct] measures, and the other undeclared measures, primarily directed against the Libyan Arab people.

UN Secretary General Javier De Cuellar, in an address, highly appreciated the Jamahiriyah's permanent UN representative's expression of deep concern over the critical situation in the Mediterranean which resulted from the barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Official on Oil Prices, Withdrawal of U.S. Oil Firms

LD111126 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The Libyan Secretary of Planning Fawzi al-Shakshuki, who visited Tehran to deliver Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message to President Khamene'i, left Tehran this morning. He was seen off by the Iranian oil minister, Aqazadeh.

Before his departure he spoke to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of Iran and reiterated his defense of the Iranian, Algerian, and Libyan proposal calling for restoring official OPEC prices and the 14 million barrel ceiling. Commenting on the withdrawal of U.S. oil companies from Libya, the Libyan petroleum secretary said: Their departure shall have no effect whatsoever in our operations. However, should they decide to continue their operation, then it goes without saying that we will honor our agreements with them.

Commenting on the same issue, Iranian Oil Minister Aqazadeh told our reporter: We have a number of experts in Libya, who assist that country with its oil exploitation. If U.S. companies decide to leave Libya, then our experts will increase their assistance to Libya in its efforts to explore and produce oil.

Referring to the forthcoming OPEC session, Aqazadeh said: We do remain firm in our stance to restore official oil prices. If the previous session had adopted the decision to establish a 14 million barrel ceiling for OPEC production, then we would now be witnessing the restoration of $28 per barrel.

Envoy Reaffirms 'Unlimited' USSR Support

LD091134 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1931 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Dr Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, emphasized that the Soviet Union highly values the efforts of the brother leader of the revolution, and his initiative to make the Mediterranean a sea of peace and security in the interests of all the peoples of the region, away from the U.S.-NATO imperialist and military interferences.

Dr Peresypkin informed Jamahiriyah television that the Soviet Union firmly condemns the blatant policy of provocation that is held by the U.S. Administration toward the Libyan Arab people. The Soviet Union, which highly values the steadfastness of the Great Jamahiriyah and its firm stand in the face of imperialism, reaffirms its unlimited support to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership.

The ambassador of the Soviet Union strongly condemned the results of the recent Tokyo summit of the capitalist states. He added that this conference, which has deviated from its expected aims, is of the sort that is devoted to attacking states like Libya and the Soviet Union. He also said that the Soviet Union strongly rejects the allegations that are spread by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Arab people and against its leadership, as well as the false and wicked accusations that the U.S.-NATO circles try to level against Libya, which has undertaken a battle against imperialism to win sovereignty, stability, and peace.

Tripoli Cites Support of Iran's Khamene'i

LD110057 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i reaffirmed Iran's backing and unlimited support for the Great Jamahiriyah in confronting the imperialist attack led by the United States and NATO.

The Iranian president voiced Iran's appreciation and admiration for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership regarding liberation issues everywhere when he received the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for planning yesterday. He said that U.S. imperialism is now launching a number of plots against progressive countries in a desperate attempt to drown their voices, explaining that oil prices were part of these plots.

Khamene'i called for the need to intensify joint cooperation among OPEC members, especially progressive countries, to foil the U.S.-Western scheme aimed at undermining the unity of OPEC and disperse its efforts to stabilize the world oil market.

Weinberger Said To Admit Failure of U.S. Aggression

LD101554 Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 10 MAY 86

[Text] Washington, Ramadan 2, May 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American war minister, Caspar Weinberger, acknowledged, last night in a press conference the failure of American Atlantic aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

He said that the Pentagon did not know the reason of the failure of the F111 bombers to drop their bombs on target.

He said the bombs missed their target and that there is lack of efficiency and skill.

Caspar Weinberger acknowledged the collapse of morale amongst his armed forces in the aftermath of the failing raid.

He added: We are in the process of testing the Western morale as we are facing more then mere threats.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor's Commentary

LD120927 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli 12 May (JANA) — The U.S. secretary for war [as received] Weinberger has stated that America will test the morale of the West in implementing its terroristic plan under the pretext of combatting the so-called terrorism. Speaking before the Assembly of North California [as received] and the Harvard Club in San Francisco, he said: I believe that we are participating in a long fight against extremely hostile and antidemocratic forces and that we are facing more than mere threats which are liable to disappear quickly.

JANA Arab affairs editor commented on that by saying that the statements made by the U.S. official are direct instigations for the West to follow United States in implementing its terroristic plans against the Arab nation and the Islamic world, and that the U.S. official was quite frank in talking about what we have repeatedly stressed in the past — that United States of America has been for some time preparing for a tenth crusade that aims at the destruction of Arabs and Muslims and at putting an end to the entity of the Arabs, the East and their civilization. Thus, it is daily becoming apparent to all that United States of America in the era of Reagan, the rabid dog of the Mosad, is leading a 10th crusade against the Arab nation and the Islamic world — entity, civilization, and presence. The weak justifications that have been cited and are being cited by the U.S. Administration, and the involvement of the name of the Great Jamahiriyah in a number of acts of violence carried out by members of organizations that reject U.S. imperialist policies are all part of a blind crusading hatred and evil tendency against the Arab nation and the Islamic world which has become a victim of the madness of the rabid dog in the American black house, Reagan.

JANA Arab affairs editor then asked: If the West, instigated by the hateful U.S. Administration, is to wage a long-term war — as Weinberger has described it — against the Arab nation, what are the East and the Arabs waiting for before replying with force and violence to foil and destroy the hateful crusade and those who have planned it in defense of their presence, civilization, and Islamic religion?

YAR Foreign Minister Departs Libya 9 May

LD091526 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 May (JANA) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, member of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, left Tripoli today after a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JANA Views Thatcher's 'Bitter Defeat' in Elections

LD111928 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 3, May 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Following the bitter defeat suffered by child murderer, ally of the Israeli mad dog and the agent of Mosad, in the two by-elections and the council elections throughout Britain the international affairs editor in JANA commented saying that as observers predicted, the child murderer Thatcher reaped the first fruit of the American Atlantic barbaric aggression against Great Jamahiriyah. Also her old aged party suffered a brain damage.

The international affairs editor remarked that this hot slap came right after the failing barbaric aggression and as a logical result of strong public reactions from various sections of the British society whose members in their hundreds and thousands expressed in letters to the leader of the revolution their stern condemnation of this despicable crime committed by the child murderer against innocent citizens in Great Jamahiriyah in addition to the political wave of protests witnessed by political fora in Britain where child murderer Thatcher was beleaguered in a tight corner pouring scores of firm accusations against her and ridiculing her swindler foreign secretary and cursing their Zionist grand father Judas Iscariot.

The editor of the international affairs said that the child murderer who is a staunchest admirer more than her predecessors and counterparts of mad dog Reagan through their catastrophic political marriage embroiled Britain further in needless political problems and scandals.

Hence London turned into a nest of spies and terrorism more than ever and the planning of coup d'etats as well as cooking plots in the Third World countries. Moreover the island turned into a yard of nuclear missiles and a base for the American bombers to launch aggression against sovereign states and killing innocents and the American Atlantic barbaric aggression against Great Jamahiriyah is a case in point. The editor of international affairs of JANA concluded that child murderer Thatcher who turned against her party and ruined its political future inflicting on it crises and early senile, has only one course left to her — a hanging rope or the fall in an acute hysteria which may end her up in a vast psychiatric clinic in a London suburb. It is the endless dilemma.

UAE Paper's Story on Committee Changes Rejected

LD111753 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 May (JANA) — JANA refutes the claims made by the correspondent of the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* in Morocco, published in a recent issue of the newspaper, and reported in the form of fabricated and completely false news and stories.

Before replying to these claims and falsifications, we would like to point out the text of what the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* published, as cited by the West German news agency. It said that changes will occur in the People's Revolutionary Committees, which work, according to the newspaper's claims, according to the instructions of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The newspaper added that the role of the committees became irrelevant after the U.S. raid on Libya last April. As part of its lies and conspiracies, the newspaper said that it is expected that the five-member Revolutionary Command Council will be expanded by including other military officers in order, according to the newspaper, to play a more effective role in formulating the domestic and external policies of the country. The newspaper also claimed that it is expected that the Basic People's Congress will soon meet to ratify what the newspaper called the decided reforms. It also claimed that after the public criticism of the Libyan minister of information because of the way he treated the crisis between Libya and the United States, a purge of the media seems certain and that changes will take place in the information organs.

It seems that the above-mentioned correspondent knows absolutely nothing about the people's authority in Libya and is ignorant even of the linguistic terms of the dictionary of the people's and Jamahirii authority. For instance, in his news item he mixed up the Basic People's Congresses, the masters of authority, decision, and sovereignty, the People's Committees, the executive tools of the people's authority, and the Revolutionary Committees, the safety valve of the people's authority and the inciters to the people's authority. The correspondent also proved his ignorance of what is happening in Libya regarding the establishment of the armed people in order to put an end to the traditional military institution. Here we remind the correspondent and those who read the falsifications, which were published in the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* that in Libya there are 3 million Libyan men and women who are armed and trained on the most advanced weapons, all of them are Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, all of them are free unionist officers, and all the Libyan men and women are the masters of authority and decision in the Basic People's Congresses and there is no one to decide things on their behalf.

Last but not least, we regret the triviality of this correspondent who fabricated false stories and using a sick imagination, incited by his evil tendency, he violated journalistic honesty and accuracy. This truth could have been explained by any schoolboy to this intruder on journalism who is removed from the original Arab tradition which he has seen in the Jamahiriyah.

We no longer need to stress the victory of the Jamahiriyah, the state of the masses, over the American-NATO aggressors on 15 April as this has been officially announced. While we declare our victory, the U.S. imperialists are every day admitting their failure and defeat in their aggression against the Jamahiriyah. The masses have shot down the aircraft of the aggressors and defeated their fleets; the Libyan Arab waters became drowning waters for the enemy and the skies became burning skies for the enemy.

We would like to remind the correspondent of what he called a media purge. In the Jamahiriyah it is self-evident that we have ended the era of ministers, ministries, presidents and kings, and that the people have taken their place according to the declaration of the people's authority. The Jamahiriyah does not have a minister for information or for anything else, but it has a secretary for the General People's Committee for Information and Culture who was selected by the Basic People's Congresses.

Here we stress that according to the Arab and international journalist and diplomats, the media in the Jamahiriyah have gone a long way in fulfilling their mission. We also stress that the Jamahiri media are continuing their confrontation and are able to confront the biased campaigns in which the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* was involved by its Morocco correspondent.

We regret that the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD*, from which we are used to hearing constructive words and truthful Arab news, has become the victim of a liar who tries, through his articles, to divert this newspaper from its normal course. It seems that he is one of those correspondents who uses journalism as a cover-up for their work for the CIA.

MOROCCO

King Receives Chadian Official, President's Message

LD101928 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Rabat, May 10 (MAP) - King Hassan II of Morocco received here Friday the Chadian secretary of state to foreign affairs and cooperation, Korom Ahmed, who was accompanied by Chadian ambassador to Paris.

During the audience, Ahmed Korom handed the sovereign a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre.

The audience took place in the presence of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali, Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to the sovereign, and Youssef Ben Abbes, Moroccan ambassador to Paris.

Papers Cited on Polisario Talks, Arab Issues

LD112108 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Rabat, May 9 (MAP) — The so-called separate talks being held in New York between Morocco and the Algerian-backed guerillas "the Polisario", the rumours of an eventual U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria the American Senate's objection to the sale of U.S. missiles to Saudi Arabia, and terrorism make the headlines of today's newspapers in Morocco.

The widely-circulated daily newspaper (in French) of the Istiqlal Party (nationalist, opposition) *L'OPINION*, in its editorial "The Path of Reason" says, regarding the "separate talks" under the supervision of United Nations's secretary general, that "Morocco has made all concessions imaginable and has put forth all its powers to settle this bilateral dispute in the perspective of the construction of the grand Arab Maghreb for which our martyrs sacrificed themselves and to which the present [words indistinct] aspire". The governing people in Algiers, the daily says, have had during eleven years the occasion to realize that Morocco, king, people and government cannot accept any kind of bargain or concession about the Sahara which has been and will remain Moroccan. "It would be better for them to favor a peace process and definitely close this dossier", the editorialist concludes.

AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI, mouthpiece of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (Socialist), editorializing "The Dilatory Manoeuver", says that "the conditions set forth by the Polisario mercenaries and those who back them have no practical meaning but to hinder the good-will mission of the UN secretary general, avert the organization of a referendum, and oppose any attempt to settle the Sahara problem". "Morocco, the daily says will never accept blackmail under any circumstances.

Under the heading of "The Signs of Escalation", the same daily comments on the rumours of a planned American-Israeli aggression against Syria. For *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI*, the threat is directed not only against an Arab country but also against the whole Arab world, "unless the surprise happens and the Arab leaders join efforts and unite for the defense of their dignity and their independence".

ALMAGHRIB, daily newspaper (in French) of the National Rally of Independents (Liberal) which prints in enormous characters "First-Fruits of a New Syrian-Israeli Confrontation" wonders if Syria is the only Arab country in the Middle East being the target of the American-Israeli crusade. "Pressures are also accentuating on other countries such as Lebanon — still under the menace of a new Zionist invasion — as well as Jordan and Saudi Arabia".

In its column "Hot Spots", *L'OPINION* expounds the reasons that led the American Senate to turn down President Reagan's request to supply Saudi Arabia with U.S. missiles. For the daily, the behaviour of the House of Representatives and the Senate speaks volumes for the manner the American political power *perceives the Arab world and the degree of its support to Israel.* "To tell that the Jewish lobby exercises a great influence on the White House is a pure fiction, as American policy-makers use this pretext to hide their intentions", the daily says adding that "the vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate prove that American officials make no difference between moderate and extremist Arab countries. For the U.S.A., Arabs constitute a danger, and America's interest lies in its unconditional support to Israel while maintaining the Arab world in a situation of economic and political dependence", the columnist continues.

In its essay on terrorism, *ALMAGHRIB* deems that the current international economic order, the Zionist terror in the Middle East, the racial policy in South Africa, to dictatorship in some countries, racism and xenophobia from which immigrant workers suffer, nuclear accidents such as that of Chernobyl in Russia, and the atomic bomb in Hiroshima must also be considered as terrorism acts.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Says Cabinet To Be Announced 12 May

JN121036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 12, (SUNA) — Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said government formation would be announced today.

Al-Mahdi told reporters that his Al-Ummah Party has prepared its nominees for the Cabinet adding that other parties taking part in the government particularly the southerners have not come out yet with their nominees. He said an agreement was reached Saturday providing for giving the south four ministers in accordance to demographic proportions. Al-Mahdi said large numbers of southerners do not have parliamentary representation and we have to compromise between those inside the parliament and those outside it.

Al-Mahdi said the southern member in Supreme Council, Dr Pacifico Lolik, will remain in his seat as a representative of the Sudan African Peoples Congress (SAPCO). Al-Mahdi said the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) would take part in the upcoming government.

Confers With Southern Political Leaders

JN101843 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi held a meeting with the leaders and representatives of the parties and political organizations of southern Sudan here today. They exchanged views on the current political situation, the efforts to form the government, and the best means of ensuring the southern forces' effective participation in the constitutional bodies. During the meeting, the prime minister asserted that the national interest requires concerted efforts and unified steps at this stage to build the constitutional bodies and go forward to face the increasing challenges facing the country.

The prime minister noted that the dialogue with our brothers in the south is continuing with the aim of defining a suitable formula that would encompass all their trends and political concepts. He said that the major issues concerning the national political balance will be comprehensively dealt with in the constitutional conference which will be held shortly and which enjoys the government's full interest and concern.

On the differences of views that emerged recently on the distribution of constitutional posts, the prime minister called on the audience to reach agreement on the basic points around which acceptable, common formulas can be crystallized which would reflect the concepts and trends of all the southern parties with regard to outstanding issues. He called on them to find a reasonable formula within this framework.

This was followed by a rigorous discussion in which a large number of leaders and representatives of the southern political organizations took part. They expressed their appreciation for the prime minister's initiatives and his sincere efforts to promote national reconciliation and entrench national unity. The discussion dealt with the objective bases for defining the size of the southern representation in the constitutional institutions, the September 1983 laws and how to deal with them during the next stage, the need to protect the African culture and heritage in Sudan, the system of government and the bases of administrative division of the south, as well as other issues.

The following results were achieved:

1. The size of the southern representation in the government should be compatible with demographic size in accordance with the latest census.

2. All the parties and political forces that participated in the meeting have agreed to support the government in light of its declared policy on the current issues, particularly with regard to ensuring a just distribution of wealth and natural resources and fighting the September [Islamic] laws.

3. Consultations between the two parties forming the government and the southern political forces should continue in light of the positive results of the meeting with the aim of reaching a final formula on the southern parties' participation in the government.

4. The ministerial distribution of the southern representatives must be revised in light of the results of the complementary elections.

The meeting was attended by Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Al-Ummah Party; Ahmad Sa'd 'Umar, member of the party's Political Bureau; and Al-Ummah Party officials 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, Ibrahim al-Amin, Bashir 'Umar, and Muhammad 'Abbas Faqir.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Congratulates Al-Mahdi

JN101031 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 10 (SUNA) Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam [congratulated] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on his election to head the new government of the Sudan.

I would like to assure you of our readiness not only to cooperate with you in promotion of our bilateral relations but to collaborate with you in furthering the aims and purposes of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the FRENCH NEWS AGENCY AFP monitored here said quoting the Ethiopian leader as saying.

Ethiopia and Sudan had been at bad terms for a long time over the former's harbouring of the rebels of Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army SPLA who are fighting the Sudanese Government.

National Party To Rejoin Constituent Assembly

EA112041 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The Sudanese National Party has explained that it will resume attendance of the sessions of the Constituent Assembly and that the withdrawal made by the party and some southern parties was restricted only to Tuesday's [6 May] session due to the Al-Ummah and Democratic Unionist Parties noncommitment to the charters and agreements arrived at by the political forces, including the National Islamic Front [NIF]. Mr Musa 'Abdallah Mursal, member of the Political Bureau of the National Party, said that if an agreement were reached on the national nature of the government, then they would not object to consulting with the two big parties about participation in it. He added that contacts were in the process of being held between the National Party and some other parties and the results of these would come to light in the coming days. He confirmed that there was agreement between his party and the NIF on some questions arising out of the Front's stand with the parties on national questions, pointing out that the Front had expressed its readiness to countenance the abolition of the September [1983 Shari'ah] laws [words indistinct]

Rhino, Shark Battalions Kill Government Troops

EA111537 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Units of SPLA's Rhino and Shark Battalions under the overall command of Major Bona Abang Dhol carried out another successful shelling of the enemy garrision at (Yeiri) on 3d May 1986. An unspecified number of government soldiers were reported killed and scores of them wounded.

This is the second joint operation conducted by units of Shark and Rhino Battalions following the ambush they conducted on the 29th April 1986 in which over 27 government soldiers were killed between (Yeiri) and Mundri.

TUNISIA

Mzali Meets With Eritrean Liberation Front Official

LD112017 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali this afternoon had talks with Abdallah Idris Mohamed, first deputy chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front Executive Committee at the government palace in Qasabah this afternoon. The Eritrean Liberation Front official said that he held very positive talks with Prime Minister Mzali and the talks were dominated by complete understanding and dealt with developments in the Eritrean arena. He added that there also was an exchange of views on a number of issues of mutual interest.

He said that he conveyed to the prime minister the greetings of the sons of the Eritrean people to the president, the great fighter, Habib Bourguiba and to the Tunisian people as a token of their gratitude for Tunisia's support for the Eritrean people's struggle in their fight against the colonialists.

He pointed out the esteem and appreciation in which Tunisia is held by Eritreans and the special regard they hold for Tunisia in their hearts.

Foreign Minister Essebsi Confers With PLO's Qaddumi

JN111804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi in Tunis yesterday. The talks dealt with the current Arab situation, developments in the Palestinian arena, preparations for the Arab summit, and means to entrench Arab solidarity and confront the challenges to the Arab nation.

Receives Chadian Emissary

LD101427 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi this morning received Korom Ahmed, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and Chadian emissary to President Habib Bourguiba.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: President Sends Letter to France's Mitterrand

LD102344 Algiers APS in Arabic 0926 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Liberated Territories 10 May (APS) — Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] president and the secretary general of the Polisario Front, sent a message to French President Francois Mitterand in which he expressed his hope that France, which sticks to the principle of freedom and independence because it also suffered from colonialism, will assist the Saharan people in recovering its just rights to independence and freedom.

This came in a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information which was published yesterday Friday [9 May]. The communique stated that the message was sent on the occasion of France's victory over Nazism on 8 May 1945. The message pointed out that France's victory over Nazism is a victory for all mankind. The sacrifices and suffering experienced by the French people are still fresh in their minds as is the stubborn resistance they showed against barbarous Nazism.

Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz added in his message that the Saharan people who condemn the horrors of wars and massacres join all those who humbly celebrate this glorious day. The communique pointed out that a similar message has been sent to the French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

ETHIOPIA

Meeting With Somalia Concludes, Communique Issued

EA092249 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The first meeting of the ad hoc committee appointed by the heads of state of Revolutionary Ethiopia and Somalia ended today. The aim of the meeting was to resolve the long-standing conflict between the two countries. The committee decided to hold its next meeting in Mogadishu.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, the two countries said that they had agreed to present reports on the matters discussed at the meeting so that the heads of state can issue directives. In speeches made at the end of the meeting, the foreign ministers of the two countries said that the meeting, the first of its kind, could be described as fruitful. They noted that the next meeting in Mogadishu would be held in the same spirit. It is expected to achieve good results.

The joint communique stated that the ad hoc committee had resolved to include in the agenda the discussion points raised by the two sides, to hold talks, and to continue its work to enable it to reach agreement by holding extensive discussions at its next meeting. Speaking at the end of the meeting, the foreign ministers of the two countries said that since the Addis Ababa meeting of the ad hoc committee was the first to be held, its discussions can be said to have been fruitful.

In his speech, Comrade Goshu Wolde pointed out that the meeting had discussed problems common to the two sides and that a joint communique had been issued. He said that the Ethiopian side views this development as a first step in the right direction.

Comrade Goshu expressed confidence that the next meeting in Mogadishu would develop the efforts already begun, and he added that revolutionary Ethiopia will continue her efforts to bring about peace in the region based on a spirit of understanding between the two peoples and governments.

Jama Barre expressed his gratitude to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, and to the people, party, and government of revolutionary Ethiopia for the welcome and hospitality accorded his country's delegation during its stay in Addis Ababa. He commended the preparations carried out by revolutionary Ethiopia in organizing the meeting. He said that this occasion, in particular the exchange of ideas held between the leaders of the two countries during their recent meeting in Jibuti, which led to this meeting, was historic.

Jama Barre expressed his belief that the next joint meeting would further encourage efforts for peace and create conditions for hastening its progress. In conclusion he said that the ad hoc committee has been given the great responsibility of bringing about peace by the people and governments of the two countries. Meanwhile, the delegation headed by Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre left for home today. The delegation was seen off from Bole International Airport by the WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, Comrade Goshu Wolde.

Mengistu Congratulates Sudan's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi

EA111457 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today sent a message to Mr Al-Sadiq al-mahdi expressing his congratulations on his election as prime minister of Sudan. In a message the comrade secretary general sent on behalf of the people and government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf he said that the election of the prime minister to this great office would further strengthen the historic relationship between the peoples of the two sister countries.

Our comrade revolutionary leader said that revolutionary Ethiopia is not a country which will cooperate with Sudan by just strengthening her relations with Sudan and he pointed out that her firm stand honors the objectives of the OAU. [as heard] He wished the prime minister continued health so that he can carry out his responsibilities competently for the progress and prosperity of the Sudanese people.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Reports Somali-Ethiopian Joint Communique

EA092214 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and his delegation returned to Mogadishu this evening after attending the first meeting of the Somali-Ethiopian ad hoc committee which was held in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre told SONNA reporters at Mogadishu International Airport that the ad hoc committee released a joint communique today on its meeting in line with the recent agreement between the two heads of state of the two countries, Somalia and Ethiopia, in Djibouti on 17 January 1986. The agreement between the two leaders called for the formation of an ad hoc committee. Its first meeting was held in Addis Ababa from 6-9 May 1986 at the foreign minister level.

The joint communique states that at this first meeting the two delegations presented to the ad hoc committee the agenda to be discussed and then agreed to continue the talks at the next meeting to reach a final agreement.

The communique further states that the ad hoc committee also suggested that the two heads of states be given a complete report on the work achieved by the ad hoc committee to date in order to enable them to review the progress made and to issue further directives and make suitable suggestions.

Finally, the joint communique said that the ad hoc committee agreed that the next round of talks will be held in Mogadishu on a date to be agreed upon.

Somali Foreign Minister Challe Dr Jama Barre said that he had met and held talks with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam and had delivered greetings from Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. At the same time he also held fruitful talks on the subject under discussion which had been initiated by the two heads of state.

Challe Dr Jama Barre added that both he and his delegation were given a warm and respectful welcome on their arrival in Addis Ababa and during their stay and he thanked the Ethiopian Government. Finally, the minister said that the talks he held with the head of state of Ethiopia and [word indistinct] of the ad hoc committee were held in a cordial atmosphere of understanding based on the desire to find a solution to the problem.

Somali Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre told reporters at the airport that before the Addis Ababa meeting he had attended the extraordinary meeting of Arab League Foreign Ministers in Fes, Morocco which had been postponed.

The minister and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Muhammad Ali Hamud; Deputy Minister at the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance Challe Dr Abdi Rashid Sheikh Ahmed; Permanent Secretary at the Somali Foreign Ministry Challe Ahmed Mohamed Adan; and other officials from the ministry.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Cables Gromyko on Chernobyl Accident

EA092317 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has sent a message of condolences to the President of the Soviet Union, Mr Andrey Gromyko, following the recent accident at the nuclear plant in the Ukraine which caused injuries and loss of lives. In his message, President Mwinyi said the event at Chernobyl nuclear plant was a reminder of the urgent need to safeguard the lives of innocent peoples from the dangers caused by nuclear radiations.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi has expressed Tanzania's desire to strengthen economic and cultural cooperation with Czechoslovakia. The pledge is contained in a message to President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia. [words indistinct].

UGANDA

President Museveni Dismisses Assassination Threats

EA101042 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has commended the people of Luwero District for their good politics, which is an example to other areas of the country. The president made the commendation today when he addressed a mammoth crowd at Luwero town on the occasion of the world Red Cross Day.

He said that in uniting with the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA [National Resistance Army] in the struggle against past regimes, the people of Luwero rejected the (?sectarian) politics which has been the downfall of all past governments. He pointed out that wherever the NRA soldiers have gone, the people refer to them as our children, symbolizing the political line adopted by the movement.

The president told the people that the government was giving priority to the provision of food, water, and implements to the war-damaged areas. He revealed that 7 million hoes had been ordered to be distributed in the country. He added that the Nakasero soap factory in Kampala will be rehabilitated to meet the demand for washing soap. He said the government was attaching great importance to the restoration of the value of the currency and enabling everybody to have a reasonable standard of living.

The president cautioned the people against going to offices looking for assistance and advised them to go through their (?ACDAS) [expansion unknown] to facilitate maximum efficiency. He assured them that the threats to assassinate government leaders by Obote supporters from outside were futile, because Obote now has no capacity to come back after failing when he had power and weapons.

CAMEROON

Conference on Apartheid Ends, Minister Comments

AB092009 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister William Eteki Mboumoua has said that the review of the efforts of the international community to identify, denounce, and fight against apartheid shows that much progress has been achieved at many levels. Eteki Mboumoua was speaking at the closing ceremony of the week-long seminar on international assistance and support for people fighting against racist and apartheid in South Africa. He added that the main (?success) of the international body is the reflection on the [words indistinct] for the elimination of apartheid and discrimination in all its forms.

The Cameroon foreign minister who was speaking to representatives from approximately 100 countries, called for international solidarity because the needs of the victims of apartheid are immediate.

The representative of the UN secretary general, Mr Palmer, on his part, expressed gratitude to the Cameroon Government for having accepted to host this important seminar. Mr Palmer said the conclusion from reports of the seminar were approved in a short time by consensus. He concluded that they at the United Nations will play their part to make some of the resolutions applicable.

CPDM Central Committee Delegation Leaves for Beijing

AB111550 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, CPDM, left Yaounde today for Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The CPDM Central Committee delegation is led by Mr Andre Nkonga Wandje, vice president of the Central Committee. From China the delegation will go to the Democratic [People's] Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Korean Labor Party. [as heard]

The delegation is made up of Messrs Thomas Edongalame,(Omni Mbandolo), Madam Haman Adama, (Alberto Ronan), and Jean-Marie Etoundi.

GABON

Sao Tome Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

AB111048 Paris AFP in French 0932 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 11 May (AFP) — Fradique de Menezes, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, has begun a working visit to Gabon, which is expected to end Monday.

Mr Menezes was received in audience on Saturday by President Omar Bongo of Gabon, to whom he delivered a message from Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Coasta. Mr Menezes told AFP: "We want to get out of our insular isolation and assert ourselves within the Central African subregion."

This desire could, in the medium term, lead to Sao Tome's entry into the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) and consequently into the franc zone.

During his visit, Mr Menezes, who has already had long discussions with his Gabonese counterpart, Martin Bongo, will also meet the minister of civil aviation, a meeting which could lead to the reopening of air links between Sao Tome and Libreville by Air Gabon, informed sources pointed out.

Mr Menezes's visit comes a few days before a "meeting of sectorial consultations" in Sao Tome from 17 to 21 May, as a continuation of the conference [words indistinct]

Resident Sao Tome Opposition Leader Resigns Post

AB111203 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 11 May (AFP) — Mr Carlos de Graca has just resigned as chairman of the National Resistance Front of Sao Tome and Principe [FRNSTP] in Lisbon, he disclosed this in Libreville his country of residence.

Mr Da Graca, who was the minister of health of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe until 1978, observed that his country "is initiating a new era of economic liberalization (...) and an open-door policy with neighboring African states." Within this context and desirous of "playing a useful role in ensuring the well-being of the people of Sao Tome", Mr Da Graca considers that he must resign from the opposition movement. He, however, pointed out to the AFP that he would remain in exile until the total withdrawal of foreign (Angolan) troops from his country" on one hand and "until genuine democratization within the [ruling] party which does not accept any factions now within its ranks," on the other. It will be recalled that the FRNSTP recently merged in Lisbon with the Independent Democratic Union of Sao Tome and Principe (UDISTP) to form the "Opposition Democratic Coalition" (CDO).

Disowns Group In Walvis Bay

AB120705 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Libreville, May 11 (AFP) — Seventy-six Sao Tome nationals who landed their fishing boat in a South African port last week after apparently fleeing their homeland are in no way connected with the West African island state's main opposition group, officials here said.

Carlos da Graca, representative here of the opposition National Resistance Front of Sao Tome and Principe, said the men had been expelled from the rebel group because it had "cladestinely organized a military training camp in Gabon under cover of fishing activities." "This group later fled to Cameroon where it was also expelled a few days ago," he told reporters.

Sao Tome's Foreign Minister Fradique de Menezes, on an official visit, also denied the men were part of the country's opposition, denouncing them as "opportunists... trying to extort money from Sao Tome citizens." They have just been expelled from Cameroon and now through personal ambition they have taken refuge with the South African racist regime," he said.

The 76, all young black men, arrivdd last week aboard their 15-meter vessel at Walvis Bay, an enclave in the South African-administered territory of Namibia. They were given temporary accommodation at a South African air force base there, while immigration officials sought to establish their plans. South African officials said none had asked for political asylum.

RWANDA

Amnesty International Delegation Visits Prisons

AB101815 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Kigali, 10 May (AFP) — The delegation of Amnesty International led by Mr Alpha Abdoulaye Diallo, former minister of foreign affairs and former minister of youth and sports in Guinea, was received on Saturday by the Rwandan head of state, General Juvenal Habyarimana. The delegation has been in Rwanda since last Saturday at the invitation of the Rwandan Government in order to ascertain the situation in Rwanda with regard to the respect of human rights. The delegation thanked the Rwandan president for allowing them to visit the prisons and to hold discussions with various Rwandan officials.

ZAIRE

Chadian Envoy's Statement on Conflict With Libya

AB101323 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1022 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 May (AZAP) — The Chadian conflict is certainly a conflict between Chad and Libya, Maitine Djoumbe, Chad's ambassador to Zaire, told AZAP on Saturday. In a statement to the diplomatic missions and international organizations accredited to Kinshasa, Mr Maitine revealed the contents of a Libyan presidential decree issued by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi last February inviting mercenaries, called volunteers, to join the ranks of the Islamic Legion and the Libyan army stationed in Chadian territory

The ambassador pointed out that Col al-Qadhdhafi is increasingly losing confidence in his army which is losing ground in Chad and which no longer supports his expansionist ambitions.

These mercenaries, the document indicates, are recruited exclusively in the Arab nations, after filling out applications at the Libyan people's bureaus (embassies) and the bureaus of brotherhood (bureaux des freres). They should fulfill all the qualities demanded in the military arts [l'arts militaire], should have completed military service not more than 3 years prior, and should not have had a rank higher than a colonel in the army.

BURKINA FASO

Communique Issued at Conclusion 'Arafat Visit

AB091857 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 May 86

["Final Communique" issued at the end of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Burkina Faso on 9 May at Ouagadougou International Airport — read by Burkinabe Foreign Minister Basile Laetare Guissou]

[Text] Final Communique:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], president of Burkina Faso, and head of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, paid an official visit to Burkina Faso from 7 to 9 May 1986.

The militant people of Kadiogo and Zound Weogo Provinces, mobilized within the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's], offered a particularly warm and enthusiastic welcome to the leader of the Palestinian Revolution and the delegation accompanying him on his arrival in Ouagadougou, thus testifying to the quality of ties of brotherhood, solidarity, and friendship which exist between the Palestinian and Burkinabe peoples. During his stay in Ouagadougou, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee held private discussions with Captain Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman, president of Burkina Faso, and paid working visits to Burkinabe senior officials, all of which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherhood.

Those who participated in these discussions were, on the Palestinian side, Brothers 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; ('Abd-al Awak Hamid), Chairman 'Arafat's economic adviser; Sulayman Harfi, adviser to chairman 'Arafat on African affairs; 'Imad Shakkur, adviser to chairman 'Arafat; (Amin Abu Hafirak,) assistant manager of the PLO office in Paris' 'Abd al-Rahim Abu Rabah, PLO ambassador to Burkina Faso; on the Burkinabe side were Comrade Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, CDR national general secretary; Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, chief of Defense Staff of the People's Armed Forces and minister of Popular Defense; Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion; and Basile Laetare Guissou, minister of External Relations and cooperation.

During their discussions, President Thomas Sankara and his guest reviewed the international situation and examined in detail the situation in Africa, the Middle East, and the bilateral relations between the Palestinian and Burkinabe revolutions. On the international level, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Charter, the fundamental principles of nonalignment, and of the Islamic Conference Organization. They expressed their common conviction that the international peace and security can only be guaranteed by taking into account the legitimate and inalienable aspirations of the peoples struggling against hegemonism, imperialism, racism, and zionism, and by the installation of a new and more just international order. To this end, they firmly emphasized the need for people who are victims of aggression, oppressed and exploited peoples, to close their ranks for an effective anti-imperialist combat and an active solidarity.

Touching on the situation in Africa, they paid tribute to the merciless and many-sided struggle being waged by the freedom fighters in South Africa, in occupied Namibia, and generally in southern Africa. In this connection, they severely condemned the despicable apartheid system set up in South Africa by the racist Pretoria regime with the complicity of its imperialist allies, and reaffirmed their support to the South African people and the ANC, their genuine representatives. They also vigorously denounced the growing collaboration and the unwholesome alliance between Israel and the racist Pretoria regime in economic, military, and nuclear fields in particular. They made an urgent appeal to the international community for the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa as provided for in Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

With regard to the situation in Namibia, the two leaders firmly demanded the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from its territory, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Finally, they reiterated their support for and solidarity with SWAPO, the true representatives of the Namibian people. They also expressed their support for Angola, in the face of repeated aggressions intended to destabilize the country, and denounced the help and diplomatic support given by certain powers, led by the United States, to the puppet UNITA of Jonas Savimbi, the lackey of the racist South Africans and imperialism, and underlined their solidarity with the other frontline states.

They condemned once again the bombing of the PLO Headquarters in Tunis by Israel as well as the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Benghazi, both of which constitute clear acts of aggression against a struggling people and sovereign states which are members of the United Nations and which are reminiscent of the painful situation imposed on the militant peoples of Grenada and Nicaragua.

Concerning the Middle East, the PLO Executive Council chairman informed President Thomas Sankara of the latest developments in the Palestinian issue as well as the struggle of the valiant Palestinian people to regain their (?inalienable) rights and to foil all plots against them. He sincerely thanked President Sankara for Burkina Faso's constant support for the PLO, demonstrated among other things by its refusal to attend the 40th UN anniversary celebration due to the fact that the PLO and SWAPO were not invited to attend the celebration.

In turn, President Thomas Sankara reaffirmed Burkina Faso's unflinching support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the clearsighted leadership of the PLO, their only and legitimate representative.

The two leaders reaffired their conviction that there cannot be a just and lasting peace in the region unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own state are recognized. They strongly called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territories as well as from all other occupied Arab territories. The two leaders denounced Israel's behavior in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially its policy of settlement formation and depopulation which is primarily aimed at annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They described as arrogant and scornful the Zionist attitude toward the fundamental principles of international law, UN resolutions, and international public opinion. Under these circumstances, the two leaders admitted that in order for peace to prevail in this part of the world, an international peace conference must be summoned under the auspices of the United Nations and with the active participation of the PLO.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war which has caused great material damages and which, above all, has led to the loss of human life, the two leaders noted with much concern that the continuation of this war will only serve as a pretext for the intervention of foreign forces in the conflict. They therefore reaffirmed their support for the appeal made by the 1983 New Delhi summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement for finding a solution to their dispute through negotiation and appealed to the two warring sides to end their hostilities immediately.

Concerning cooperation between the Arab world and Africa, the two leaders stressed the need for cooperation and the strengthening of the relations existing between African and Arab countries. In this regard, they renewed their support for the idea of holding rapidly a second Afro-Arab summit meeting in order to discuss issues of common interest.

President Thomas Sankara briefed the PLO leader on the significant changes which have taken place in Burkina Faso since the advent of the democratic and popular revolution as well as the numerous achievements made by the people of Burkina Faso who are mobilized within the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. Chairman 'Arafat expressed his admiration for the quality of the achievements. Touching on their specific bilateral relations, the two leaders agreed to strengthen the relations of cooperation and friendship between their peoples and their two revolutions in all the areas of mutual interest and to multiply their consultations.

At the end of his visit to free Burkina Faso, the chairman of the PLO Executive Council, on his own behalf, on behalf of his delegation, and of the Palestinian people, sincerely thanked the Burkinabe people, the CNR, and its chairman, Captian Thomas Sankara, and the revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso for the very fraternal and warm welcome accorded them as well as for the frankness with which they held their discussions.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 9 May 1986

CAPE VERDE

Reportage on Visit of Brazilian President Sarney

Arrives 9 May

AB092120 Paris AFP in French 1829 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Mindelo (Cape Verde), 9 May (AFP) — President Jose Sarney of Brazil arrived early Friday afternoon in Cape Verde for a 2-day visit, the first to Africa by a Brazilian head of state since that country returned to democratic rule. Mr Sarney, who arrived at the airport of Sal (east of the Cape Verde archipelago), immediately went to Mindelo on the island of San Vincente (northwest of the country) where he was welcomed by the Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira.

Mr Sarney was given a popular and colorful welcome in Mindelo. In an improvised speech, he conveyed the "tribute paid by the 130 million Brazilians," because of "their respect and admiration for Cape Verde which has been able to overcome drought and fought for its independence." The Brazilian president recited some lines of a poem he had written several years ago on Cape Verde, and was met with a standing ovation from thousands of Cape Verdians who had come to welcome him.

Mr Sarney, who had just visited Portugal, is expected to go to Praia, the capital of this former Portuguese colony, in the evening.

The Cape Verdian and Brazilian presidents will exchange toasts at an official dinner on Friday evening in Praia. On Saturday Mr Jose Sarney will inaugurate the Brazilian Embassy in Praia and will receive Mr Pires Pedro, the Cape Verdian prime minister in audience before leaving Cape Verde at the end of a 48-hour visit.

Concludes Visit 10 May

AB101905 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Praia, May 10 (AFP) — Brazilian President Jose Sarney ended a two-day visit to Cape Verde on Saturday after talks with President Aristides Pereira on bilateral relations and the situation in southern Africa.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit strongly condemned South Africa's apartheid system and South African "aggression" against neighboring black-ruled states, particularly Mozambique and Angola, which like Brazil and Cape Verde are former Portuguese colonies.

The two leaders also called for the strict implementation of United Nations resolutions calling for free elections and independence in the South African-controlled territory of Namibia.

On bilateral relations, they discussed ways of increasing Brazilian development aid to Cape Verde including the creation of a major trade and transport complex in Cape Verde to handle Brazilian exports to Africa and the Middle East, the communique said.

They also agreed to organize an international exhibition of Brazilian products [words indistinct] next year.

GHANA

Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Propaganda' Over Chernobyl

AB090835 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* says that nowhere is the game in the East-West superpower politics as transparent as in the attempt by the United States to use the accident which occurred on Sunday 25 April this year [date as heard] at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union as a propaganda ploy. It says the United States is blowing up the accident as an international crisis and creating fear and insecurity among Western Europeans, especially the neighbors of the Soviet Union.

With indecent haste, the United States has demanded that she should be given the right to make an immediate inspection and investigation on the spot, a demand which the officials very well know that the Soviet Union cannot, in self-respect, allow any such poking and moping around her nuclear installations. [sentence as heard] The *GRAPHIC* wants to know the number of times that the Soviet Union has demanded to go and inspect many serious nuclear accidents in the United States on the pretext that some of the radioactive fallout will reach Mexico or Canada.

The paper says one of the reasons behind the U.S. ploy is that by drumming up an unnecessary outcry, she and her allies hope thereby to distract the world public from her aggression against Libya. It is also designed to make us here in Africa forget U.S. support for apartheid South Africa and her funding of bandits and mercenaries like Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto. The *GRAPHIC* believes that the world has not forgotten the condemnation of U.S. nuclear blasts in Nevada in recent weeks and it has not forgotten that between 1971 and 1984, there were about 151 similar incidents in 14 other countries, mostly NATO countries.

The paper agrees that there has been a nuclear accident in the Soviet Union. It is also a fact that it is an accident against which nobody is guaranteed safety, but to blow it out of all proportion puts it in the realm of fiction. What the world is interested in, since the United States and the USSR both have stockpiles of these destructive weapons, is for them to draw the conclusions that can prevent future accidents, and not to gloat shamelessly over the misfortune of the USSR to score a point in an East-West game.

LIBERIA

Two Acquitted of Treason in 12 Nov Coup Attempt

AB101136 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Criminal Court A at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia has acquitted Robert Philips and James Holder of charges of treason. The verdict which was delayed for a day due to what was termed the ill-health of Judge Eugene Hilton, was finally handed down yesterday, Friday, following final arguments in the case on Wednesday. The two men were tried along with Anthony Marquee, who earlier pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. However, up to press time, the sentence passed on Marquee is not known. Here is an excerpt of the action in the court:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] [Words indistinct] sworn and intended to bring in the verdict, after carefully considering [words indistinct] and evidence (?reviewed) at the trial, we do unanimously agree that James K. Holder and Robert A. Philips are not guilty. [cheers and applause] [end recording]

Retrial Reportedly Ordered

AB101805 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Controversy still hangs over yesterday's verdict pronounced at the Criminal Court A in Monrovia over the fate of James Holder, Robert Philips, and Anthony Marquee, accused of involvement in last November 12 invasion by rebel troops.

Following a verdict of not guilty yesterday by the jury, Judge Eugene Hilton, according to today's edition of the *SUNTIMES* newspaper, is reported to have rushed to his chambers only to return disrobed, banging his gavel for order and adding insult to injury by ordering a retrial amidst mounting boos from the crowd. The *SUNTIMES* further said that it was not immediately known what the date of the retrial will be.

James Holder and Robert Philips were tried along with Major Anthony Marquee who earlier pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. Except for Maj Marquee, who was pronounced guilty by the jury, James Holder and Robert Philips were declared free in the verdict announced yesterday.

President Doe Issues 'Stern Warning' to Journalists

AB092048 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In a front page headline: I Will Never Mislead the Liberia People in today's edition of *SUNTIMES* newspaper, President Samuel K. Doe has said he has not and will not mislead the Liberian people. President Doe, according to the paper, made the statement yesterday in his Executive Mansion fourth floor office, when he met with the managing editor of the *SUNRISE* [as heard] Group Incorporated, Rufus Darpoh and his news editor, Westmore Dahn. The two journalists were cited in connection with a front page story in yesterday's edition of *SUNTIMES* newspaper headline Do Not Be Mislead by TV Propaganda [words indistinct] In that story, the Executive Committee said the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, and the Unity Party, UP quoted Dr Doe as stating [words indistinct] on TV that the three opposition political parties had agreed to cooperate with the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] government. The three parties described the alleged statement as misleading and false, tending to violate the norms of acting in good faith. According to the *SUNTIMES* newspaper today again, Dr Doe, in a provoked mood, asked: Did I broadcast on television following the meeting? The Liberian leader then, among other things, sounded a stern warning to Mr Darpoh to be careful of his life, adding: God gave you long life, but you are careless with it. Responding, Mr Darpoh explained that the role of the press is a delicate one and it is hard to understand. He then asserted that the *SUNTIMES* newspaper was not against the government, but was indeed in the supreme interest of the Liberian people.

AFP: Senate Seeks To Dissolve Teachers' Union

AB101147 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 10 (AFP) — A seven-man special committee of the Liberian Senate set up to investigate student disturbances last March has recommended dissolution of the National Union of Liberian Teachers and another association.

Committee Chairman Tuan Wreh told a news conference here Friday that the Union and the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS) Teachers' Association had actively encouraged [word indistinct] "illegal" student demonstration on March 18.

Mr Wreh also described the two organizations as "illegal and unregistered" unions and said the committee had recommended confiscation of their bank accounts and assets. He said all MCSS students should sign a pledge of "good behavior," with penalties including expulsion for serious violations.

NIGERIA

Government Denounces New 'Bantustan' Created by RSA

AB092005 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government had denounced the plan by the racist authorities in South Africa to establish a new Bantustan called Kwandabele. Reacting to the plan, the government says the so-called Pretoria regime has demonstrated to the world her will to continue with the discredited and offensive system of apartheid.

In a statement in Lagos today, the government says the racists have confirmed that they are not ready or interested in bringing freedom, justice and economic progress to the black majority. It reiterates Nigeria's commitment to liberation struggle and total elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

Lome Radio Reports Tribal Clashes in North

AB092039 Lome Domestic service in French
1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In Nigeria, eight people died and several others were injured in clashes that broke out Wednesday between two tribal communities in the north of the country. The hostilities broke out as a result of ethnic differences. Anti-riot policemen were dispatched to the scene to restore order.

Plan Devised To Halt Chadian Refugee Influx

AB111650 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The problem of desert encroachment is constituting a threat to life and property in Borno State. A Radio Nigeria, Lagos, correspondent in Maiduguri reports that there has been no rainfall since the beginning of the year. [passage indistinct]

Another report from Borno State says the influx of refugees from war-torn Chad is posing a serious problem in the state. Governor Abdul Mumuni Aminu told newsmen in Maiduguri today that the state government had already drawn up a plan to arrest the situation. The governor said that the Federal Government had approved to the plan and had promised to help the state government to contain the situation.

A unit of the Nigerian Air Force has been stationed in the state to undertake regular reconnaissance flights along the country's border with Chad. He also announced that a combined team of the Army, Air Force, and police had been drafted to the border area for effective policing.

TOGO

Reportage on Visit of PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat

Arrives 9 May

AB091410 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] The Togolese people late this morning welcomed Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic. It was President Eyadema, along with members of the government and party officials, who welcomed the commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces upon his arrival.

Talks With Eyadema

AB092240 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] The Togolese people today at noon gave a rousing welcome to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is in Lome for an official visit at the invitation of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

After a short stop at the VIP Lounge of the Lome-Tokoin International Airport, the two men held a short discussion at the presidential suite then moved toward the Distinguished Guest's Residence and were applauded by a large crowd which lined up along the route under the hot mid-day sun. At the Distinguished Guest's Residence, after President Eyadema accompanied Yasir 'Arafat to his apartment, another brief conversation took place between the two leaders. This afternoon, the two men met again [words indistinct] General Gnassingbe Eyadema arrived at the Distinguished Guest's Residence where his guest, Yasir 'Arafat, was waiting on the steps. After saying a few words to one another, the two men went to the 2 Fevrier Hotel where they were to hold a long private discussion. At this very moment as we bring you this cast, the meeting has not as yet ended. Their discussions were expected to center around bilateral relations and issues of cooperation between the Togolese and Palestinian peoples.

On the other hand, Togolese and PLO delegations met this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Lome. On this occasion, the Togolese foreign minister, Atsou Koffi Amegah, on behalf of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, welcomed the PLO delegates. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation explained that relations between Togo and the PLO are very good and fruitful. Atsou Koffi Amegah, who was accompanied by high-ranking officials of his ministry, paid glowing tribute to the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, and all those who (?fight) for the Palestinian cause. The minister said: Togo supports the rights of the Palestinian people to have an independent state, and wished for a broader cooperation with the Palestinian central organization.

For his part, the leader of the PLO delegation, Minister ('Abd al-Hassan Ahmad), expressed his sincere gratitude to Togo for its clear stand in favor of the Palestinian people. We have come here, Mr (Ahmad) declared, as Palestinians and also in order to deepen and strengthen cooperation between Arabs and Africans in all the spheres. He expressed his conviction of the need to strengthen their relations. He expressed the firm conviction of the central Palestinian organization to win the battle in spite of the numerous difficulties. This, he is sure, will happen with help from all the friends of Palestine. Apart from Mr (Ahmad), the PLO delegation is made up of Samir Baker, PLO ambassador to Togo.

Concludes Visit 11 May

AB111404 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, left Lome this morning at the end of his official visit to Togo at the invitation of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic.

The PLO leader was seen off by the head of state himself. It was about 0900 when President Eyadema arrived at the Guest of Honor's Palace, where he was welcomed by the PLO leader. After another round of private talks, the two leaders signed a final communique marking the end of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Togo.

Comments Prior to Departure

AB111848 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] After the final ceremony marking the end of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Togo and the exchange of documents between the Togolese and PLO delegations, the presidential motorcade left the Guest of Honor's palace for Tokoin Airport. Prior to his departure, Yasir 'Arafat made a statement in which he expressed satisfaction with the opportunity offered him to meet with President Gnassingbe Eyadema, and thanked the Togolese people and their leadership for their constant support of the Palestinian people's struggle.

[Begin recording] ['Arafat in English fading into French translation] On behalf of the Palestinian people, on behalf of the PLO, and on behalf of the freedom fighters, I had a very important opportunity to come and visit a brotherly and friendly country led by my friend and brother, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema. I have the honor to say that this visit is a historic visit during which I had very fruitful discussions with His Excellency President Eyadema. I can say that during this very short period I was able to appreciate the great sympathy and the unflinching support of His Excellency President Eyadema and of the Togolese people for the just cause of our struggle, which we cannot forget. I am anxious to thank His Excellency Gen Eyadema, his government, his party, and the Togolese people for their unflinching support for our cause.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the current situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon?

['Arafat] There are about 1 million Palestinians in Lebanon where they have been living since 1948. Those Palestinians have participated and have always participated in all the activities taking place in Lebanon. But after our departure from Beirut, our people were confronted with terrorist activities led by Israel such as the Shabra and Shatila massacres. Another massacre occurred in these same refugee camps shortly afterward. During the first massacres, that is in Shabra and Shatila, we lost 5,000 martyrs, while during the second attack we lost 7,000 martyrs with many people injured.

At the level of the PLO leadership we are trying to be responsible to our people and are doing everything possible to achieve this objective. We will do everything possible to ensure stability, security, and peace in Lebanon. We will also do everything possible to ensure the unity of the Lebanese people, the integrity of the Lebanese territory, and the sovereignty of the Lebanese territory. [End recording]

Joint Communique Issued

AB111915 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 11 May 86

[Joint communique issued at the conclusion of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Togo from 9 to 11 May — read by Togolese Foreign Minister Atsou Koffi Amega]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, and in the framework of brotherly and cordial relations existing between Republic of Togo and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolutionary forces, undertook an official visit to Lome, Republic of Togo, from 9 to 11 May 1986.

Talks between the two leaders took place in a frank, cordial, and brotherly atmosphere, during which they carefully examined all current problems in the bilateral, African, and international spheres.

On bilateral issues, the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of cooperation existing between Togo and the PLO, the relations which (?need to be strengthened) in the political, economic, and cultural areas. They agreed to organize frequent meetings at several levels in order to constantly strengthen ties between their two governments and people. They also decided to sign an agreement on economic cooperation between their two governments.

On the Middle East, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, informed the RPT founding chairman, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, of developments in the situation in the Middle East, and the activities of the PLO [words indistinct].

In this regard, the president of the Republic of Togo reiterated his firmest support, and that of the Togolese people for the Palestinian people, in their just struggle to achieve the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state. He encouraged the PLO leader to continue this struggle in order to ensure long-lasting peace (?in the Middle East).

On issues concerning Africa, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views on the situaitons in Chad and southern Africa. They agreed that these crises have been aggravated through foreign interference. On Chad, Chairman 'Arafat and President Eyadema expressed their preoccupation with the latest developments in the situation in that country. They expressed their conviction that the solution to the Chadian problem lies in national reconciliation between the parties and the state, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

On southern Africa, the two leaders noted the recent events in South Africa and concluded that the concessions made by the racist regime of Pretoria are far from satisfying the black majority but rather tend to legalize apartheid instead of abolishing it. They reasserted their unflinching support for the struggle of the South African people under the wise and courageous leadership of the African National Congress for the total liberation and emancipation of the majority of the people of South Africa.

Analyzing the Namibian issue, they again expressed their unconditional support for SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their (?constant) struggle for the liberation of their people. They reiterated their strong condemnation of the Pretoria government's maneuvers aimed at delaying Namibia's independence.

They launched an appeal to the world community to oblige the racist South African regime to proceed with the immediate and unconditional implementation of Resolution 435 adopted in 1975 by the UN Security Council. The two leaders unreservedly condemned the South African regime for its acts of aggression and destabilization against the Frontline States, and against other independent states in the region. They also condemned the alliance between the racist South African regime and the Zionist regime of Israel for the similarity in their acts against the liberation and emancipation of the African and Middle East peoples.

On the Middle East, they deplored the fact that the situation is not improving in that region in spite of efforts being made from all quarters. On the Palestinian issue, they agreed that there can never be long-lasting peace without the participation of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. They reasserted the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and to the establishment of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state.

The two leaders agreed that the recipe for achieving peace is to hold an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and with the participatcon of the PLO. They condemned the [words indistinct] UN resolutions on the participation of Arab Palestinians. The two leaders reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli invasionary forces from Arab occupied lands and [words indistinct] of the UN Security Council.

They expressed their preoccupation with the Iraq-Iran war. They noted with regret that this war [words indistinct] is a destabilizing factor in the region. They therefore launched an appeal to the two warring factions to stop fighting in accordance with the appeal launched by the Nonaligned summit at New Delhi.

On the world economic crisis, the two leaders noted that the best solution to this crisis is better North-South cooperation aimed at the equitable distribution of the earth's resources, and the creation of a new world economic order. They stressed the need for South-South cooperation, emphasizing the importance of development, and the strengthening of relations existing between Arab and African countries. In this regard, they called for an Afro-Arab summit in the shortest possible time in order to examine problems facing Arab and African countries.

At the end of his visit, his excellency, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, expressed the gratitude of the Palestinian people to his excellency, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, his government, and people, for the [words indistinct] and their support for the just Palestinian cause, and the hospitality shown him and his delegation.

Members of the PLO delegation were: 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Council; Abu al-Ala Ahmad, Chairman 'Arafat's economic adviser; Sulayman Harfi, Chairman 'Arafat's adviser for African affairs; 'Imad Shakkur, presidential adviser: Samir Baker, PLO ambassador to Togo; and (Amir Abu Harirak), deputy PLO bureau director in Paris.

Members of the Togolese delegation were Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, posts and telecommunications; Koffi Atsou Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary; Nelson (Itete), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign affairs and cooperation; Felix (Houda), director of cultural cooperation in charge of international cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation [words indistinct].

Signed in Lome on 11 May 1986 by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolutionary forces, and by His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman, and president of the Republic of Togo.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Tbilisi Dinner 9 May

MB101052 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at an official dinner in Tbilisi on 9 May — recorded]

[Text] I should like, first of all, to express our gratitude for the official dinner given in our honor today. I should also like to thank you very much for the warm and fraternal reception accorded us since our arrival in this city of Tbilisi, the capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia.

During our stay here, we were able to exchange expressions and views on various issues of bilateral interest connected with our cooperation as well as the friendship and solidarity between Angola and the USSR. We were also able to familiarize ourselves with our important achievements in economic, social, scientific, technical, and cultural fields.

We noted that your country has been developing through implementation of CPSU guidelines, thus improving workers' living conditions and consolidating a developed socialist society. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that we learned from you that this republic has traditionally implemented the national development plans. We congratulate you on your achievements of the entire progressive community, achievements of all peoples fighting against imperialism and for peace, well-being, and development. By consolidating the Soviet economy, by developing this economy and subsequently strengthening its industry, you are also strengthening the firm rearguard of all peoples fighting for peace and liberty.

As you are well aware, existing relations between the peoples of Angola and the USSR are long established. They were established at the time when the Angolan people were still fighting Portuguese colonialism. After our independence, Angola and the USSR further developed relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooepration signed between our two states.

It is with great pleasure that we note our implementation of cooperation in various fields of social life, thus contributing to economic and social reconstruction in Angola. It also gives us pleasure to note that workers and technicians of this Soviet Republic of Georgia have participated in this effort by serving in Angola in various fields. Accordingly, the main aim of our visit to the USSR was precisely to assess this cooperation and find ways and means of further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples, parties, and states.

This cooperation is important for Angola. It is important to all peoples who oppose oppression in Africa. It is a new kind of cooperation based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. You are aware of the existence of the system of apartheid in southern Africa where our country is situated. The racist South African regime has been systematically organizing acts of aggression and destabilization not only against the People's Republic of Angola but also against other states of the region. It is, therefore, our desire to continue to strengthen this cooperation in order to consolidate Angola economically and politically, thus enabling it to strengthen the independent role it plays in Africa, particularly in southern Africa. Angola plays an important role today because of its support for the national liberation movements.

The ongoing struggle in southern Africa is, in our view, a struggle of all exploited and oppressed peoples against imperialism. It is a vanguard of all progressive forces opposed to imperialist domination. That is why we think that responsibility must be collective. There is a need for all progressive forces to firmly and resolutely support Namibia so that this country may achieve, as soon as possible, its independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435. We also think that it is our collective responsibility to mobilise all material, moral, political, and diplomatic support for the South African patriots who heroically fight racist domination and for democracy and liberty.

I should not fail to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the solidarity once again reiterated by the comrade first secretary of the Central Committee, on behalf of the residents of Georgia in particular and the Soviet people in general with the heroic struggle waged by the Angolan people against external aggression. Since our arrival here in the USSR, we have felt this solidarity and great sympathy everywhere we have been, particularly here in Georgia. Here, we had the privilege and great honor to participate in celebrations marking the Victory Day over fascism. We saw how the residents of Georgia and the Soviet people in general once again extolled Soviet heroism, fighting traditions, and the patriotic spirit of self-denial, thanks to which you were able to defend the USSR from attacks by fascists, defeating and expelling them. During this celebration, marked today, we learned how to strengthen unity and transfer tradition from old to new generations for the continuation of struggle for an increasingly stronger and more powerful USSR on the path to communism.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you all success in implementing all guidelines and notes established by your party's 27th congress. There is no doubt that these objectives will be carried out inasmuch as we have faith in the ability of your workers and your people in general, their creativity, devotion, and commitment. Your party is strong, well-tested and forged in struggle, and there is no doubt that victory is certain.

In conclusion, I would like to ask the comrade first secretary to toast to strengthening the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the peoples of Angola and the USSR.

UNITA Claims Responsibility for 24 Apr Bomb Attack

PA111234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1051 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, 11 May (EFE) — The Angolan rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) today claimed responsibility for the destruction of a hotel in Huambo (central part of the country) which resulted from a bomb explosion in which "17 foreigners" were killed. The target of the terrorist attack claimed by UNITA was the "Roma" hotel, Huambo's most important hotel, which according to the rebels "was completely destroyed."

A communique issued by UNITA, whose members are called "bandits" by the Angolan Government, states that 17 foreigners, "including Romanians and Cubans," as well as 7 Angolan soldiers died during the "operation," while 16 others were wounded. According to UNITA, the attack occurred on 24 April.

UNITA Forces Kill 2 Cubans, 59 FAPLA 1-5 May

MB120714 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 12 May, KUP — UNITA forces acting in the provinces of Uige in the north, Huambo in the central plateau,and Lunda in the northeast, have killed 61 enemy soldiers, that is, 2 Cubans and 59 FAPLA, brought down a MiG-21, destroyed a bridge and 9 enemy vehicles between the 1st and the 5th of May 1986, revealed a UNITA official communique from the General Chief of Staff published recently. The same communique also said that UNITA suffered 8 dead, 21 wounded, and 2 guns lost during the same period.

MALAWI

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Zimbabwe

MB091856 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Malawi and Zimbabwe today signed a general cooperation and friendship agreement which establishes a joint commission of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The agreement was signed at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre by the Zimbabwe prime minister, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda at the end of the 3-day official visit to Malawi by the Zimbabwe prime minister.

The commission will embrace various spheres of bilateral cooperation. In a joint communique, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and his excellency the life president noted with satisfaction that the political, economic, social, and cultural relations have certainly grown from strength to strength.

On the situation in southern Africa, the Zimbabwe prime minister and the Ngwazi called for the immediate implemenation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council which calls for self-determination and independence for the Namibian people, while at the same time reaffirms the moral, political, and diplomatic support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and the life president also called for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, which they said is a source of instability in the region.

The communique also said the two leaders expressed concern over the destructive economic consequences of Malawi and Zimbabwe created by armed bandtis in Mozambique. In his send off speech, his excellency the life president reiterated the people of Malawi and Zimbabwe have long standing ties in that Malawians have worked and some are still working in Zimbabwe, but the life president pointed out that the visit by the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe has strengthened even further the relations existing between the two countries. The life president also said that he had accepted an invitation from the Zimbabwe prime minister to visit Zimbabwe and that he and Mama Cecilia Kadzamira would be going to Zimbabwe sometime next year.

In his speech, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe expressed his profound gratitude to his excellency the life president and the people of Malawi for the warm welcome his delegation received everywhere [words indistinct]. The Zimbabwe prime minister said the visit has been very successful and that he and his delegation had learned a lot about Malawi, particularly the manner in which the Malawi Congress Party is organized. The Zimbabwe prime minister and Madame Sally Mugabe, arrived in the country on Tuesday this week accompanied by senior cabinet ministers. During their stay in the country, they visited the civic center in Blantyre, the Kamuzu Academy in Kasungu, the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party, the civic center, and the natural resources training college in Lilongwe. The delegation also visited places of interest in Mangochi and Chulu.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel To Pay 5-Day Visit to Japan 26 May

MB101228 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Samora Machel is to pay a 5-day official visit to Japan beginning on the 26 of this month, according to a Foreign Ministry announcement last night. President Machel is visiting Japan at the invitation of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakosone. The Mozambican leader will be accompanied by his wife, Graca Machel, who is also the minister of education.

During the visit, President Machel is expected to be received by his majesty the emperor of Japan. He will also hold meeting with several Japanese political personalities. Bilateral cooperation and questions related to international situation will be discussed in the meetings. The Foreign Ministry statement says the visit is expected to contribute much in strengthening of relations between Mozambique and Japan. The forthcoming visit will be the first ever by the Mozambican head of state since the two countries opened diplomatic relations. The first visit to Japan by a Mozambican Government official was in March 1984. That visit was by the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano.

Renamo: 325 Mozambique, Zimbabwe Troops Killed

PA120015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2341 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, 11 May (EFE) — The Mozambique rebel Renamo group today claimed here to have killed 276 Mozambique and 49 Zimbabwe regular troops in recent guerrilla actions. According to Jorge Correia, Renamo representative in Europe, one of the main guerrilla operations was an ambush of a military column in the Maputo area on 6 May, in which 9 soldiers and a captain of the Mozambique army were killed. He also said that the border town of Nanaacha, 78 km south of Maputo, and Machungo, a port on the mouth of the Save River in the province of Sofala, were occupied by the rebels on 5 and 7 May.Correia said that Renamo carried out several actions from 1 to 8 May in the area around Maputo, particularly in Matola, Bairro da Liberade, Machava, and Capembe.

Veloso Meets French Prime Minister in Paris

MB091912 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Mozambique's minister of cooperation, Jacinto Veloso, held talks today in Paris with the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, on relations between the two countries. A source in the Mozambican embassy in Paris said during the meeting, Mr Chirac reaffirmed France's readiness and willingness to continue developing and consolidating cooperation with Mozambique in all fields. The source said discussions between Mr Veloso and Mr Chirac was very cordial and peaceful. The two men discussed concrete measures to be taken in the short-term to boost cooperation between France and Mozambique. A spokesman of the French prime minister's office said Mr Veloso and Mr Chirac also discussed the situation in southern Africa. Mr Veloso, who is on an official visit to France, also held meetings today with the French foreign minister and cooperation minister. The meetings are also said to have been fruitful. Mozambique Ambassador to France Isaac Murargy accompanied Mr Veloso at the talks.

NAMIBIA

Ministers Speak on Security Issues at Parade

MB110849 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The minister of nature conservation, mining, trade and tourism in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Andreas Shipanga, says the police force in this country is there only to hit the enemy but to protect and [word indistinct] the population. Mr Shipanga was speaking at a parade of the South-West Africa/Namibia Police Counter-Insurgency Unit at (?Ehoma) in central Ovambo.

Speaking at the same parade, the minister of national training, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the government of national unity did not want to get involved in a war, but said it was the government's duty to protect its citizens against guerrillas. Mr Matjila expressed the wish that South-West Africa/Namibians would remain motivated to overcome their present situation and not, like SWAPO, fight to dominate other racial groups in the country.

SWAPO Claims 132 RSA Soldiers Dead in 7 Weeks

MB091930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 9, SAPA — The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) insurgents killed more than 132 South African soldiers during the past seven weeks, according to a SWAPO communique released in Harare today, ZIANA reports. Fifteen of those killed included local "special agents" in (SWA/) Namibia. Many more troops and agents were wounded in battles with SWAPO, the report said. SWAPO's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), laid ambushes and landmines, it said.

PLAN destroyed 25 military trucks, 77 telephone poles, partially or completely destroyed three bases, brought down two DC-3 transport planes and seized large qunatities of arms, ammunition and other materials.

The communique said that coinciding with SWAPO's 26th anniversary on April 17, "PLAN intensified both political mobilisation among the masses of Namibia and military actions against the illegal occupationist South African forces and their agents in Namibia." The statement said PLAN combatants were continuing to benefit from the "overwhelming" support of the people of SWA/Namibia.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria, approached for comment by SAPA, said tonight: "This latest burst of SWAPO rhetoric is totally ludicrous and is as usual no more than blatant distortions of reality. The facts of the matter are well known and have been made public by the South West African Territory Force in Windhoek." He added: "The only success SWAPO could claim is the murder of defenceless people, the abduction of innocent children, and the maiming of people by the cowardly laying of landmines."

SWAPO Insurgents Attack Police Base 11 May

MB111152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 11, SAPA — A group of 55 SWAPO insurgents attacked a police base at Onhangwena in northern SWA/Namibia on Tuesday with instructions to abduct a white policeman and to seize a Casspir armoured vehicle, according to a news report published in Windhoek today. The commanding officer of the base, Sgt Jan Ellis, said a guard had noticed the insurgents at about 1am and in the subsequent heavy firefight and floow-up operations 15 insurgents were killed and two were captured. A member of the Ovambo homeguard in a nearby village died when an RPG-7 rocket fired by insurgents hit his hut. Three civilians, among them a minor, were injured when a mortar bomb of the insurgents exploded in the village of a member of the SWA/Namibian National Assembly, Mr Gotlieb Dan.

Details of the attack were disclosed on a visit to the base at the weekend by three members of the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet, Mr Andrew Matjila, Mr Moses Katjiuongua and Mr Andreas Shipanga. Sgt Ellis said that shortly before the attack a police guard was alerted by a noise and when he lit up the area with his torch, he caught the insurgents in the beam as they were cutting through the wire fence. "They began firing and the rest of the camp were awakened by the shots and the explosions," he said. A total of 13 mortar bombs fell in the base. "We ran to our positions and returned the fire," Sgt Ellis said.

Two insurgents were killed in the attack before they could penetrate the base and two seriously wounded insurgents were captured later that morning. At first light a follow-up operation was launched by the SWA police force's counter-insurgency unit and in an armed encounter late that afternoon 13 insurgents were shot dead. Two policemen were injured in the attack on the base but there were no further casualties, Sgt Ellis said. Quantities of armaments and documents were seized, from which it appeared the insurgents had a detailed sketch of the lay-out of the base, and that the attack had been well planned.

Voice of Namibia Comments on Brussels Conference

EA101126 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary: "On the Diplomatic Offensive for Namibia's Liberation"]

[Text] An international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people and their liberation movement, SWAPO, opened in the Belgian capital, Brussels, on Monday [5 May]. The conference has been organized against the background of continued South African intransigence and maneuvering regarding the speeding [as heard] and genuine liberation of Namibia. It is being held at a time when the illegal occupationist regime and its imperialist allies have launched an unprecedented campaign of slander and lies aimed at discrediting the vanguard of the Namibian people's struggle, SWAPO, and its time-tested leadership. The Brussels conference is also being held in the year of the 20th anniversary of the termination of South Africa's mandate to rule Namibia by the UN General Assembly in 1966.

Underlining the urgency of the task of ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia speedily, the UN Council for Namibia, the legal administering authority over the territory, and SWAPO, as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, have resolved to launch a concerted diplomatic offensive for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. The Brussels conference is just one of these manifestations on the diplomatic front. In July another international conference on Namibia is scheduled for Vienna, Austria. Later in the year the UN General Assembly is to hold a special session on Namibia.

The purpose of these conferences is to bring pressure to bear on the racist South African regime and its imperialist supporters, notably the United States, Britain, and the FRG, to facilitate the unfettered independence of Namibia in the near future. These conferences will also be an opportunity for peace-loving and justice-upholding humanity to intensify all-round and unconditional support to the Namibian people through SWAPO.

If the regime continues to show contempt for the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and international public opinion as it has done hitherto, then there is no alternative than to bring it to book. The only effective peaceful option will be comprehensive mandatory sanctions. In that connection a world conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be held in Paris in June, should be an opportunity for the international community to force the regime to relinquish its illegal grip on Namibia and dismantle apartheid in South Africa.

SWAPO of Namibia has declared 1986 the year of general mobilization and decisive action for final victory, and it is under the guidance of that slogan that it is intensifying the national liberation struggle on all fronts. While we shall continue to bear the brunt of the struggle ourselves, it is an inescapable moral and legal responsibility of the international community to actively work for the speediest decolonization of Namibia.

The Brussels international conference and the other international conferences on Namibia must therefore contribute significantly to the ending of colonial slavery in Namibia. Everything for the struggle! All for victory!

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Conduct 'Security Operation' in Alexandra

'High Profile' To Continue

MB100749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA — Security forces are carrying out a security operation in the township of Alexandra last night due to "a high level of lawlessness which has been continuing in the area," police said today. A statement from the police Public Relations Division said the security forces would continue to keep a "high profile in Alexandra. The township operation would carry on as long it was necessary to restore law and order to the area." The statement said the operation was necessary because apart from the "usual incidents at points of unrest there was a high incidence of vehicle hijackings and intimidation. No further lawlessness will be tolerated and the sooner the lawbreakers understand this the better," it said. The statement said the security forces regrets any inconvenience to law abiding people in and around the township and asks them to see the importance of the operation which is being carried out for their own interests. "The operation was mounted to control crime, unrest and other unruliness," it said.

Roadblocks, Searches Underway

MB100840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA — Police and members of the South African Defence Force sealed off the troubled township of Alexandra and have arrested five people since the security operation there began at midnight, police said today. A police spokesman in Alexandra said the five men had been arrested on charges ranging from possession of drugs and stolen property to driving without a licence. Roadblocks have been erected and residents are being searched on their way into and out of the township. He said the security forces were receiving "excellent cooperation" from Alexandra residents but he said the situation there was "tense."

A resident of Alexandra told SAPA this morning that all the entrances to the township had been sealed off and there was a "large presence of police and defence force members." He said everyone leaving or entering Alexandra is being "searched and screened." He said armed members of the security forces were heavily deployed in main streets of the township and there were a "lot of police in vehicles as well as people on foot" involved in the operation. He too described the situation there as "tense."

1670 Police Involved

MB101136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA — Police said today that 16 people have so far been arrested in trouble-torn Alexandra township which as been sealed off by security forces since last night. Those arrested were detained in connection with drug possession, possession of stolen property, and one person was arrested for driving without a licence.

The 1670-strong security force moved into Alexandra at midnight and erected roadblocks and started conducting house-to-house searches. Members of the security force were handing out pamphlets at the roadblocks asking Alexandra residents if they were "tired of being harassed?" Police said the operation was launched because of "a high level of lawlessness which has been continuing in the area."

A statement from the police Public Relations Division said the security forces would continue to keep a high profile in Alexandra and the operation would carry on "as long it was necessary to restore law and order to the area."

Alexandra residents contacted today said that taxis were told to stop operating from 7am "in order to keep people at home," one township dweller said. He added that pepole were being given pamphlets at all of the many roadblocks in the township.

The pamphlets said: "Are you tired of being harassed? The police need information concerning people who are:
" — preventing your children's education;
" — about people who are keeping you from work;
" — about people who stop you to buy where you like;
"Let us protect you," the pamphlet said and then gave a telephone number where information could be given anonymously and assured people that the information would be "kept confidential."

One Alexandra resident said that police were "thoroughly searching all the people and cars" going through the roadblocks. He added that residents had to undergo up to six of these searches before being able to leave the township. Another Alexandra resident said the security forces was heavily armed and "groups of two or three were standing a few meters apart" thoughout the township. "They are just like bees swarming all over Alex," he said.

The chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee, Mr Moses Mayakeso, said that apart from the present operation the security force presence in the township had made life "very difficult" for the residents and added that his group would contact employers to allow people to sleep at their place of work as it was impossible to rest in Alexandra. "For the past few weeks we have been hearing gunshots in the night and there are a lot of searchlights all over the place making sleep difficult," he said. He added that since last night no shots had been heard in the township. Regarding the police pamphlets, he claimed it was the police who were harassing the residents and spoke of the gunshots and the use of searchlights.

18 Reported Arrested

MB110553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA — A total of 18 people were arrested in the troubled township of Alexandra today since a 1670-strong security force sealed off the area at midnight last night, police said. Lt Pieree Louw, the police media liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said this evening the situation in Alexandra was "quiet." He said two stolen cars had been recovered and the 18 people were arrested in connection with dealing in or possession of dagga [marijuana], possession of stolen goods, and driving without a licence.

Earlier today a statement from the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said the security operation had been mounted to combat an increasing wave of lawlessness in the township.

'Comrades' Reportedly Running Alexandra

MB110515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 11, SAPA — A shadowy political group called "the comrades" has taken over the running of strife-torn Alexandra townships since the mass resignation last month of the town council. A Johannesburg newspaper, *BUSINESS DAY*, will tomorrow publish an exclusive inside story about this group which claims Alexandra is 100 per cent uner its control, according to *BUSINESS DAY* managing editor, Neil Jacobsohn.

He said in a statement to news agencies and radio stations that against this background have arisen the "people's courts," about which hair-raising tales are told in the townships. These courts "dispense a harsh justice" — including, say some, the feared "necklace" — a blazing, petrol-drenched car-tyre around the neck — for police informers and other major offenders.

A *BUSINESS DAY* staffer followed a dangerous chain of contacts to meet the "comrades." He arranged meetings with anonymous people who kept their faces hidden, or who gave him directions in the dark. Finally, he was granted permission to sit in one a case of the "people's court." Jacobsohn said the report details how the court handles a charge of housebreaking and theft against a young black man — because "hardly anyone goes to the police these days — they report their cases to the comrades."

He said the response of the authorities has been harsh, culminating this weekend in a massive raid by hundreds of SA police and soldiers.

Alexandra Funeral for April Unrest Victims 15 May

MB091700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 9, SAPA — The Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) intends to hold a funeral on May 15 for up to 20 people killed in unrest in the township on April 22 and 28, the committee said today. An AAC spokesman, Mr Naud Moitse, told a press conference in Johannesburg that so far only nine of the victims had been identified and one, Mr Vusi Silango, had already been buried. Mr Moitse said: "Township residents would like to bury all their dead ... but so far there are only eight bodies which have been identified. The other 12 are missing — feared dead."

The AAC intends to take legal steps to be allowed to hold the funeral in the Alexandra stadium and will ask that the South African Defence Force be asked to vacate the stadium. He said the stadium had been turned into a "sort of a military base" and no one was allowed to use it. "There is no real alternative venue for the funerals as the churches and halls in the township will not be able to handle the number of people who are expected to attend," Mr Moitse said.

The funeral has been tentatively scheduled to start at 9am and confirmed speakers include: Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Elijah Barayi, the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] president, and a United Democratic Front office bearer, Mr Trevor Manuel.

The names of the dead identified so far are: Mr Colin Ntohla, Mr Elias Mduli, Mr Victor Banda, Mr Vusi Dube, Mr Ace Shlongwane, Mr Albion Makathini, and Mr Jacob Phefada.

The committee said it would also ask for there to be no police or Defence Force presence at the funeral.

"We have a good record of behaviour in the past and don't need to be told how to conduct ourselves at a funeral," Mr Moitse said.

Mr Moitse also mentioend yesterday's attacks on a church in nearby Bramley and on the Kew house of Mr Martin van der Ploeg who was actively engaged in working towards a peaceful settlement of the situation in South Africa. There have been reports that these attacks were carried out by extreme right-wing elements and Mr Moitse said the AAC had "strong indication that off-duty policemen were involved in vigilante activities." "People are scared to come forward and make statements because of a fear of reprisals," he said, adding that the committee had a number of affidavits concerning yesterday's incidents as well as others in the township.

A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said today he could not comment on the allegations "until a formal complaint" has been made to the SAP. A SADF spokesman in Pretoria said he was not able to comment on the allegations that the Alexandra stadium had been turned into a "sort of military base" as all matters of unrest had to be referred to the police.

Influx Control Abolition Bill Tabled in Parliament

MB091325 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Parliament, May 9, SAPA — The abolition of influx control bill, which will do away with the pass book as an influx control measure, but at the same time tighten control on "nuisances such as disorderly squatting" was tabled here today. A memorandun attached to the bill says the government accepts that freedom of movement to and in urban areas should apply "on a non-discriminatory basis for all citizens of the Republic of South Africa, taking into consideration the distinctive settlement circumstances of communities in the republic". Government urbanisation policy, it says, is that:

— urbanisation measures will not draw a distinction on the ground of race or colour;
— influx control as applied in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 will be abolished;
— the reference book system as an influx control measure will be abolished and replaced by uniform identity documents issued to all South Africans. Legislation to bring this about would be introduced by the minister of home affairs; and
— universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting, slums, and conditions that contain a health hazard will, where necessary, be "amended and applied more effectively".

A landowner convicted of ignoring such a prohibition will be liable to a R1,000 fine or six months jail, or both. It will be no defence for an owner to say that the squatters have settled on his land without his permission unless he proves in court that he is "actually pursuing" measures to get them off. This new section is coupled in the bill with an existing provision which prohibits anyone from settling on land without the permission of the owner. The penalty for contravention of this provision will be an increased fine from R200 to R1,000. The six months imprisonment for both stays. An existing clause which makes a squatter who stays on after being convicted, guilty of a "continuing offence" with penalties that increase with each day he stays, is to be scrapped. The fine for an owner who permits the erection of a building not approved of by the local authority on his land is to be increased from R500 to R2000. The maximum jail term — 12 months — stays the same, and the landowner may still be liable to both fine and imprisonment.

The penalty for an owner who fails to notify a local authority or the Department of Consititutional Development of the presence on his land of an unauthorised structure is to go up from R200 to R1,000, and remains coupled with a possible six-month jail term.

The fine for anyone contravening regulations laid down by the minister in connection with an emergency camp is to be increased from R100 to R500 for a first conviction, and from R200 to R1,000 for any subsequent conviction. The jail terms, of up to three months and up to six months, stay the same. The fine for anyone hindering any official authorised by the department to demolish a squatter dwelling, or by a magistrate to move squatters to another area, is to be increased from R500 to R2,000. The jail term of up to one year stays the same. Section 3C of the prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, which prevents employers from introducing employees into an urban area under certain circumstances unless the local authority has certified that proper accommodation is available, will be repealed.

The memorandum attached to the bill says that as some local authorities "do not have the ability to handle squatting" the bill gives the state president the power to entrust the execution of the squatting act to "a particular authority or functionary" within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority.

A schedule to the bill lists seven acts and two proclamations which are to be repealed entirely, and another 25 acts which are to be repealed in part. To be repealed are the:

— Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945;
— Administrators Powers (Validation) Act, 1950;
— Blacks (Urban Areas) Amendment Acts of 1955 and 1978;
— Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act, 1956;
— Black Laws Amendment Act, 1957;
— Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, 1972; and
— Proclamations 270 of 1966 and R 74 of 1968. The latter proclamation deals with black labour regulations.

To be partially repealed are the:

— Black Laws Amendment Acts of 1937, 1952, 1963, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1977 and 1978;
— Development Trust and Land Amendment Acts, 1936, 1939, 1954, 1956 and 1958;
— Black Laws Further Amendment Act, 1957;
— Group Areas Act, 1966;
— Black Affairs' Administration Act, 1971;
— Second Black Laws Amendment Act, 1978;
— Laws on Cooperation and Development Amendment Acts of 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1985; and
— Laws on Cooperation and Development Second Amendment Act, 1979.

The bill is to be retroactive, with effect from April 23 this year.

Commentary Favors Security Action To End Violence

MB120624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0545 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two things must be apparent to all fair-minded people in South Africa today: the government's commitment to reform and the fact that the violence in the country simply has to be brought to an end. It is well documented that instability is inherent in the process of change. Any society adapting to the changing circumstances experiences increased tensions. In the South African situation, however, it is clear that this natural phenomenon is being grossly aggravated by the efforts of groups whose own goals are thwarted by peaceful change. Because of the link between change and instability it is an essential condition for successful reform that law and order must be maintained. This view has been stated repeatedly in our commentaries, and we do so again with no apologies.

The continuing situation in the country is now no more than a response to reform itself. Violence is feeding on violence, to the extent that even sympathisers with the extremists are recoiling from the horror of it all. The situation as it has now developed completely negates two hackneyed arguments from the left of the political spectrum — that apartheid is the rootcause of violence in South Africa and that the violence is a response to oppression. On the first charge, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the British Parliament not so long ago: I do not accept that apartheid is the root cause of violence in South Africa, nor do most other people. How do you then explain the total and utter violence in Uganda? And if it were true that the violence is a response to oppression, it must follow that reforms that have taken place would result in an abatement of the violence. And the argument that reforms, particularly those announced most recently, are cosmetic and have no real substance can no longer be taken seriously.

It has been stated unequivocally that the government is committed to power-sharing between all the peoples of the country. The state president could hardly have put it more clearly than when he stated: All South Africans must be placed in a position where they can participate in government through their elected leaders.

What remains to be decided now is the mechanics, the structures, for bringing this about. The days are past, however, when the government would have simply announced how this would be effected. Instead, it has stated that the country's constitutional future will be decided by representatives of all its peoples. Patently, the violence and unrest is aimed at wrecking this process and ensuring that its objectives are not realized. There are identifiable groups in the country that have no interest in sharing power. Their goal is to seize power. And the fomenting of violence in order to try to render the country ungovernable is part of the softening-up process towards that end. An added dimension to the problem is that the continued violence from the leftist radicals is fueling the designs of those on the right who, for opposing reasons, are also against the evolution of a more just and equitable constitutional dispensation. Clearly, effective security action, backed by enabling measures, will now have to be taken in the interests of the vast majority of South Africans if this two-edged threat of total anarchy is to be avoided.

Heunis Says State Must Take 'Coercive Action'

MB091552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT
9 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 9, SAPA — The state had to take certain "coercive action" in the interest of reform, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. If this did not succeed, communities who sought peace would not be able to negotiate frankly with each other, he said during the debate on his budget vote. Violence encouraged further violence and as such could not support reform alone. This was not to say that the state could not use force. "Let there be no illusion, the state must, in the present circumstances, use its power to take certain coercive action (dwangaksies) in the interest of reform and the continuation of reform. I want to emphasise that the security forces goal cannot be to take over all government actions but to ensure the conditions in which those actions can continue on social and political levels."

Mr Heunis said the only people who welcomed violence were those who wanted to destroy reform. It was not possible to condemn "Marxist revolutionaries" without at the same time condemning the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] he said. It is they who do not want negotiation and peaceful processes to succeed." Reform would fail if alternative systems came to being that recognised a different authority from the legal one. "Therefore the state's security component has a responsibility to visibly enforce the state's authority so that the reform process can proceed normally and that the system that is established in the process can function visibly."

"One-man, one-whip," Mr Ken Andrew (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Gardens) said by way of interjection. Mr Heunis said all parties were agreed on the need for reform and the only question to be debated was how it should be furthered to allow everyone to take part. The reorganisation of his department reflected this commitment to reform and there was no room for an official who was not reform-oriented.

Replying to points raised during the debate, Mr Heunis said he wanted to repeat statements made before the 1983 constitutional referendum that the present constitution was not final but only a blueprint for a new structure. This would come about by way of evolution, he said. Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) had said the NP [National Party] had created the election of a black majority government. However, Mr Heunis said, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) had said that this was the necessary result of her party's policy. "She didn't say that, "said Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) in an interjection. Mr Heunis said that, no matter how the PFP's proposed federal system was drawn up, a white minority would not result in any of its commponents. Greater consensus among white political parties was a prerequisite for democratic change, Mr Heunis said.

14 Convenience Stores Closed Due to Strike

MB091228 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 9, SAPA — Pick'n'Pay had been "forced" to close 14 of its supermarkets and hypermarkets throughout the country due to "unlawful and unruly behaviour on the part of striking workers," the company said in a statement today. The closures, affecting 2,465 workers at three hypermarkets and 11 stores, was to "protect our customers," the statement said.

Pick'n'Pay is engaged in a pay dispute with the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), which is claiming an across-the-board increase of R90 a month. Pick'n'Pay has offered R80 a month backdated to March 1 or a split increase of R60 a month from March with a further R30 in July. CCAWUSA has rejected the offer and refused to negotiate.

The statement said 4200 workers "slept-in" at 24 stores and five hypermarkets "peacefully" last night. "Management ensured that food was provided for these employees and unrestricted access was permitted to canteen and ablution facilities. All 38 stores and seven hypermarkets affected by the industrial action opened this morning for normal trading. Due to unlawful and unruly behaviour on the part of striking workers and in order to protect our customers, 11 stores and three hypermarkets have been forced to close," the statement said.

The closures affect the Durban hypermarket, the Bedworth hypermarket in Vanderbijpark in the Transvaal, and the Blomfontien hypermarket. Seven of the stores are in Natal, two in the [Orange] Free State and one in the northern Cape.

Durban Students Arrested

MB101151 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Support for striking Pick'n'Pay workers has landed about two dozen students in police custody. Carmel Rickard sends this report:

[Rickard] A number of students have been arrested by riot police after they held a demonstration supporting the striking Pick-'n'Pay workers. The students, mostly from Natal University in Durban and from the University of Durban-Westville, held their demonstration at the Musgrave shopping center on Durban's Berea this morning. While placard-holding striking workers continued to occupy the store, the students on the other side of the closed glass doors shared their support for what they called the workers' demand for a living wage. The lawyers acting for the students have been told by the police that they will be charged, but police have given no further details and the students are apparently all still being held.

Troops, Police Make Arrests in Oudtshoorn Township

MB091606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — Police and troops moved into Bongolethu township near Oudtshoorn at 4am today and detained many people, according to a community worker. The worker, who asked not to be named, said troops helped police to search homes and arrest people. He said those detained were mainly young men. The township was sealed off after 15 Casspirs, Hippos, army jeeps, lorries, and motorcyclists moved in. A police helicopter was also used.

Col Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said "a number of people" were detained during "a crime-prevention operation." Troops cordoned off the area while police entered, detaining a number of people for questioning, Col Snyman said. He said more details would be available when the operation ended.

Several people were arrested during a crime-prevention operation at Maraisplaas near Mossel Bay yesterday. Col Snyman said a "large number" of people were arrested yesterday for crimes ranging from burglary and stock theft to public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property. Two men were arrested for possessing ammunition without licence, a woman was held for possessing mandrax and dagga, [marijuana] and another woman for dealing illegally in liquor.

Police Raid Walmer, Arrest 35 'Suspects'

MB101013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0950 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 10, SAPA — Police backed by units of the Defence Force made a pre-dawn raid on the Walmer black township yesterday and arrested 35 people, Lt Col Gerrie van Rooyen, the east Cape Police liaison officer, said today. He said all 35 detentions in terms of the criminal procedures act were related to unrest. "Police were looking for certain suspects," Col van Rooyen said. The raid "was not conducted from door-to-door."

Cape Town Police Turn Away Detainee Supporters

MB091904 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — A delegation of about 20 people who feared "that relatives and friends would be severely tortured and harrassed in detention under Section 29" were confronted by the security police when they tried to deliver a letter to the commissioner of police today. The letter condemned the way in which the detainees were detained and placed under Section 29. About 50 people had met at the Methodist Church hall in Buitenkant Street and decided to send a group of about 20 relatives and friends to the commissioner of police. On their way a police captain warned them to "disperse immediately" and that it was an illegal gathering. The group returned to the church hall while police waited outside until they left the church.

The family and friend of Mr Quentin Michaels, Mr Cecil Esau, Mr Mayo Maqatesha, Mr Anderson Ncivita, Mr Reed Macozona, Mr Joseph Gosani, Mr Neville van der Rheede and Mr hudson Ghila demanded "that we be afforded the opportunity to visit our respective family as a matter of urgency." They also wanted the commissioner of police to ensure, in writing , that he would release the detainees soon. The incident was confirmed by a police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher.

Vigilantes Destroy Homes of Crossroads Activists

MB100851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — The shacks and homes of members of the former Old Crossroads committee, who fled the squatter camp this week fearing an outbreak of right-wing violence, were destroyed by "witdoeke" [white scarves] today — allegedly under police protection. This was claimed at a press conference in New Crossroads today, where nine former executive committee members all blamed Old Crossroads leader, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana and his supporters, who include the present Old Crossroads Executive Committee, 19 "headmen", their "cabinets" and a vigilante force, the "witdoeke", of inciting violence in the community. The nine former members are Mr Elliot Dyakopu, Mr Wilson Zakile, Mr Anton Qukumpu, Mr Don Nofemela, Mr Enoch Nqwenze, Mr Samuel Langa, Mr Erasmus Lugalo, Mr Johannes Bambi and Mr Albert Napahakete.

They alleged that when "witdoeke" were "collapsing" their shacks today and either removing or stealing and smashing their possessions, security forces — in a Casspir and in a helicopter that hovered overhead — stood by as "protection" for the vigilantes.

They also alleged that at a mass meeting on Sunday at Old Crossroads, a present Executive Committee member, Mr Sam Ndima, told his audience that "he had permission from the authorities" and would not be charged or apprehended by police for killing or attacking "comrades," or members of progressive and UDF [United Democratic Front]-affiliated organisations. Mr Ndima was also alleged to have said the "witdoeke" were in possession of "600 guns," which they would use for the killings.

A police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, tonight rejected the allegations against the police "with the contempt they deserved".

ANC Member Released After 15 Years on Robben Island

MB091634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — James April, 46, who served 15 years in jail for terrorism, was released from Robben Island today. A member of Umkhonto we Size [Spear of the Nation] — the military wing of the ANC — he was arrested in Durban in 1971.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 9 May

MB091730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 9, SAPA — Follows the 7pm unrest report issued by SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] minor damage was caused when a petrol-bomb was hurled at a library.
"At Tumahole near Parys, damage was caused to a policeman's home when it was petrol bombed.
"At Emjindini near Barberton, a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.
"At Tanga in the eastern Transvaal, a man was killed when he was set alight.
"At Langekoptrust, in the eastern Transvaal, a private home was damaged by arsonists.
"At a black residential area near Bloemfontein minor damage was caused to a councillor's home when burning tyres were placed against the wall.

"At Bongelethu and Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn incidents occurred where vehicles of the SAP and SADF were stoned. Tearsmoke, and at one stage, shotgun fire, were used to disperse the mobs. No injuries were reported.

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"At Alexandra the SAP used tearsmoke and shotgun fire to disperse a mob when a private vehicle was petrol-bombed.

"At Motherwell near Port Elizabeth a private lorry was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Mankeng near Kroonstad, several incidents occurred where SAP vehicles were stoned. Tearsmoke and, at one stage, shotgun fire were used to disperse the attackers. A man was fatally wounded in the latter incident.

"A private home was damaged by a petrol bomb. The tyres of a development board vehicle were punctured. Municipal guards at councillor's residence used shotgun and revolver fire when the house was stoned.

"In another incident at Mankeng a man was wounded and arrested by municipal police when a councillor's home was stoned.

"On another occasion, municipal police used shotgun fire when their vehicle was stoned.

"After a funeral at Mankeng, police used tearsmoke to disperse a crowd that gathered illegally after it failed to comply with the request of the police to disperse.

"A private vehicle was also damaged by arsonists on another occasion."

10 May

MB100715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0712 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 10, SAPA — Here is the overnight unrest report issued by the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Pienaarstrust near Nelspruit, a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

At Maokeng near Kroonstad, the SAP used tearsmoke to disperse a mob when they tried to set fire to a private vehicle. A policeman was injured when a mob stoned policemen. A man was injured and arrested and another arrested when the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob when they stoned their vehicle.

In another incident a vehicle of the Development Board was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

At Brent Park near Kroonstad (coloured residential area), a white man was injured when his vehicle was stoned.

At Soweto (Witwatersrand), a beerhall was slightly damaged when it was stoned.

In another incident a vehicle's tyres were damaged when they were stabbed with knives.

At Daveyton near Benoni, a bus was damaged by arsonists.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, a private vehicle was damaged when it was stoned.

At Vosloosrus near Kempton Park, a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, unknown persons petrol bombed a private dwelling of a councillor and shot with an unknown calibre firearm at the house. SAP and municipal guards used shotgun and pistol fire to disperse the attackers. No injuries were reported.

During other incidents, a private dwelling as well as the dwelling of a policeman were petrol-bombed. A member of the Development Board used pistol fire to disperse a mob that gathered illegally.

At Zwide near Port Elizabeth, the municipal police used revolver fire to disperse a mob when the municipal offices were stoned.

At Ne Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a private dwelling was damaged by arsonists.

At Tantyi near Grahamstown the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when their vehicle was petrol bombed.

At Fingo also near Grahamstown, the SAP also used tearsmoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was petrol bombed.

At Belmonth Road next to Fingo near Grahamstown, a white man quarrelled with three black men. During this incident he threw a brick at them, and they threw a petrol bomb and a brick at him. The white man was slightly injured. He used pistol fire at the men and they fled. No injuries were reported.

At Ragban Road near Grahamstown, a municipal guard arrested two men when municipal offices were stoned.

At the old residential area near Wolmaranstad the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when their vehicle was petrol bombed.

At Watville near Benoni, a private dwelling was damaged by arsonists.

7 PM, 10 May

MB110547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 10, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8am to 7pm today issued by the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

"The operation in Alexandra township as mentioned to SAPA this morning is still being carried out. The security forces, consisting of the SAP and the SADF, are totalling approximately 1600. The operation will continue until further notice. So far 16 arrests have been made, involving theft to the possession of and the dealing of dagga [marijuana]. Two stolen vehicles were also recovered. Only one incident in Alexandra occurred today at about 11 this morning when a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"At Umlazi, near Durban, two private dwellings were petrol-bombed, causing extensive damage to one of them.

"At Port Alfred's black residential area near Port Elizabeth a mob charged and entered the house of the mayor, stabbing him three times with a knife. He defended himself by firing a revolver at his attackers, fatally wounding a man. The mayor himself was slightly wounded. Later today a charred body of an unknown man was found in Port Alfred.

"In Batho, near Bloemfontein, a councillor used his revolver at intruders at his home, slightly injuring a man.

"At Zwelitsha, near Uitenhage, a charred body of a man was found.

"At Makwelela, near Robertson in the cape, a mob destroyed a private vehicle by setting it alight. The SAP used tearsmoke to disperse the mob. Two policemen were slightly injured during the incident. Two women and three men were arrested.

"At Soweto in the Witwatersrand a dwelling, a private vehicle,and a delivery vehicle were stoned. In another incident a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. A policeman used pistol fire when a mob gathered at his home. No injuries and arrests were reported.

"At Lingelihle near Cradock, vehicles of the SAP were stoned at two locations. The SAP dispersed the mob with tearsmoke.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth a private home was petrol-bombed. In another incident unknown persons used rifle fire at a policeman's home. No one was injured and no damage was caused.

"At Fingo near Grahamstown the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when their vehicle was petrol-bombed. No injuries were reported."

7 PM, 11 May

MB120508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 11, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

"At New Town, near Patterson, in the eastern Cape, a beerhall was damaged by arsonists.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a policeman's home was petrol-bombed, causing extensive damage.

"At Soweto, Transvaal, about about 60 black people stoned a Development Board vehicle yesterday at about 11.46pm. The Development Board members used a 9mm pistol to disperse their attackers, fatally wounding three youths (male). At about 10.55 this morning the SAP were present when the bodies were transported to a mortuary. A mob stoned the SAP and they had to use tearsmoke to disperse the bomb.

"In another incident, a private vehicle was stoned. In the same area an SAP Casspir collided with a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus full of passengers. The passengers attacked the SAP and the SAP fled. The passengers of the bus then destroyed the Casspir by setting it alight.

"In the same area, the SAP used tearsmoke and shot fire to disperse a mob after their vehicle was petrol-bombed.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, the SAP used tearsmoke to disperse a mob which gathered illegally outside a police station.

"At Walmer, near Port Elizabeth, the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse a mob which stoned them. After the mob dispersed, the SAP found a hand-made rifle on the scene. In the same area a private vehicle was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, SAP vehicles and the Development Board vehicles were stoned on spearate occasions. In one of these incidents the municipal police used shotgun fire to disperse their attackers. No injuries were reported."

12 May

MB120707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0652 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 12, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"At Kutsong, near Oberholzer, in the western Transvaal, clashes between the so-called comrades and another group occurred yesterday afternoon and early evening. One black man was seriously wounded when a shot was fired from amongst the fighting groups. Another man was fatally wounded when a black policeman fired shots at a group of blacks attacking his house with petrol-bombs. A number of squatter huts were set alight and destroyed and a policeman fired shots at a group armed with petrol-bombs. No-one was injured but one man in possession of a petrol-bomb was arrested. Police also found a black man with serious burn wounds and had him admitted to hospital. Another man is in hospital under guard after he was found with a shotgun wound in his foot in the same area.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, blacks set fire to a private vehicle, while in another incident they hurled petrol-bombs at a police vehicle. Shots were fired in the petrol-bomb incident, but no injuries were reported.

"Isolated incidents of violence also occurred in Claremont, near Durban, Natal, where a private house was extensively damaged by arsonists using petrol-bombs.

"At Worcester, western Cape, coloureds using petrol-bombs set fire to a coloured man's house. One of the residents sustained burn wounds.

"At Uitenhage, eastern Cape, police fired shots to disperse a stone-throwing group on the national road. A black youth was slightly wounded and arrested.

"In the Dalmeida coloured township, police fired birdshot to disperse a stone-throwing group. No injuries were reported."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Johannesburg Petrol Bombing

In a front-page report on three petrol bombings in Johannesburg, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 May cites the rector of the Bramley Anglican Church, one of the targets of the bombs, as saying that "he thought the church, which is part of the Johannesburg Diocese of which the Right Rev Desmond Tutu is Bishop, was singled out along with the house of Mr Martin van der Ploeg, founder of the Civil Convergence organisation, because they have both been involved in providing relief in the form of blankets, food and accommodation to those Alexandra residents that have had their homes burned down or have been threatened by other Blacks."

Pick'n'Pay Strike

An article on page 2 discussing the strike at Pick'n'Pay by the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] quotes company chairman Raymond Ackerman as saying he was not quoting the CCAWUSA leader when he noted that a unionist had told him they wanted to make the country ungovernable but rather a unionist from another union who had made the remark 18 months ago. Still, he said that it was true that his company paid higher wages than competitors and that even after further offers the union leaders refused to negotiate. " 'I can only construe that they are gunning for us for other reasons,' said Mr Ackerman. 'That's not the way to get South Africa right. If the unions are going to squeeze the people fighting for a better South Africa, then they're going to destroy South Africa, and I'm not prepared to let them do that. I'm not prepared to let them destroy 19 years of staff development, of working for fair payment policies, employee housing, education and job advancement.' "

CITIZEN on Store Bombing

THE CITIZEN's editorial on page 6 says that the Benmore Garden explosion should be a reminder to those with "an easy going attitude" towards the ANC organization that it is still "a terroristic one — and that it doesn't care who it hurts or injures." A limpet mine was set off in a crowded shopping center and it was a miracle no one was hurt. If someone had been, the ANC would have regarded him as a victim in the "crossfire" with the government. That it occurred at a Pick'n'Paystore during a strike was interesting. Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick'n'Pay, has been one of the businessmen most vociferous in asking for reform yet his firm was being singled out for attack and was being used as a "political football." Perhaps Mr Ackerman will learn "that being a nice guy, or having a good track record in industrial matters, or taking the lead in demands for change, will not protect him from the machinations of the radicals."

Freedom of Association

Brian Stuart reports from Cape Town on page 10 that "with the lifting of influx control, South African Blacks will obtain rights to be accommodated as guests in White, Coloured and Indian group areas — implying a large measure of freedom of association." In the past, blacks were subject to pass raids when visiting friends in other areas. With the pass laws gone blacks are free to use the exemption in the Group Areas Act, Section 26, "since South Afrian citizens can no longer by their mere presence be 'illegally' in an area." This was confirmed to the paper by senior officials of various departments involved in reviewing the legislation to be repealed by the new act. According to the Group Areas Act, visitors may remain in another group's area as a guest for up to 90 days. The opening of Central Business Districts gives blacks other rights. Black businessmen can now buy land and conduct business in any open district in the country. Furthermore, "in terms of the lifting of influx control laws, a Black man is able to seek work whereever he can find it."

Reform Costing Support

Another article by Brian Stuart on page 11 says that "reform is losing the National Party [NP] support, but it is crucial to South Africa's future to meet the aspirations of more than 10 million Blacks who live and work in the country, according to the NP." According to the party publication *THE NATIONALIST*, the party was "now losing support because of its programme of constitutional, political and socio-economic reform." The paper says that if the party had extended its power base, the conservative parties would have no support but doing so would have been "extremely irresponsible. It would in the long term lead to disaster to go ahead, in a fast changing world, with policy directions which are no longer practicable, simply in the interests of popularity." Even with the independent black states, there were still 10 million blacks in South Africa with no political rights and there was no moral justification for expecting them to live for an indeterminate period without rights simply because they were black. The conservative parties had no solution to this problem.

Catholic Stand Criticized

"Leading Catholics in the Verwoerdburg parish of Lyttelton have hammered their bishops — in the presence of Pretoria's Archbishop George Daniel — for their continued backing for economic pressure on South Africa," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 12. Severe criticism of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference was expressed at a meeting Monday night in the parish. The meeting discussed the "watered down" decision of the conference, which Catholics said indicated the bishops were "backing down" in the face of opposition to the "liberation theology."

CITIZEN on Reform Conflict

The 8 May edition of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English carries an editorial on page 6 which cites conflicting opinions from the left and right concerning the government's policy but says that "reform is irreversible." The rightwing parties fear the end of white rule but the policy is aimed at power-sharing, not black domination. Although it may be difficult to control the situation when the blacks sense "liberation," "it would be impossible to put out the fires of insurrection if an attempt were made to put back the lid, suppress Black aspirations by force, and deny Blacks the opportunity to share in the government of the country." The paper says it is strange that the threat of white extremism is as great as of black extremism and strange that people cannot understand that "there can be no domination by any section over another, but only chaos and conflict if it is attempted."

UWUSA 'Overwhelmed' by Membership Requests

"The newly formed United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA] says it has been so overwhelmed with applications for membership that the few offices it has established cannot cope," the paper reports on page 8. At a press conference in Johannesburg, it listed the companies in which it had gotten majority support; most are in Natal. The union's general secretary said he could not disclose the names of the unions which had discussed affiliating with UWUSA. On strikes and stayaways, he said they would be used as " 'the last resort. There is a tendency among certain leaders to think for the people without consulting them. We will negotiate first and if negotiations fail, we will refer the matters to the workers who can take a ballot. We do not believe in taking decisions without a mandate from the community.' " He said that many people had told them their unions were dragging them into " 'ideologies foreign to them.' "

Mandela's Moderation

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 7 May carries an editorial on page 8 saying that Nelson Mandela's positive attitude toward negotiation is "very encouraging." Few black leaders have as high a standing and he could help restore peace to the townships. Although there has been optimism of possible negotiations with the ANC as a result of the Commonwealth Group, "the whole style of Nationalist politics militates against negotiation with the ANC." It makes little sense to release Mandela unless the ANC is unbanned and negotiations begin but it seems improbable that P.W. Botha is ready to take such a step. "It seems more probable that he will play for time and fend off intensified Western sanctions."

Opening Business Districts

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper welcomes the opening of four Peninsula business districts to all races and says this "will help to untie the straitjacket in which businessmen of colour have hitherto been restricted" in the areas. It may also stimulate the economy. "But why this piecemeal method of abolishing racial discrimination in the commercial sector? Why could not all business areas in the city and Peninsula be declared open to all races, instead of dispensing bits at a time?" The Group Areas Act was amended 2 years ago to permit this reform. "It is a pity that this long-approved reform must be spoilt by both the tardiness of its implementation and its fragmentary natuee."

One Parliament Needed

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Accot notes the speeches made by Indian and coloured ministers in the white House of Assembly and says "many suspect that it is only temporary, that eventually the divisions must come down and we will have one Parliament with one debating chamber where decisions are taken jointly by all, including black representatives." The president has not committed himself to one parliament, however. The government will probably keep making offers that get rejected until it sees it must offer genuine power sharing. But "by that time, it might find it has no credible takers because black demands harden with every evasion or delay of decision that should have been taken years ago."

No Scramble in Cape

CAPE TIMES Property Editor Neill Hurford reports on page 9 that "there will be no frantic rush by black business people to buy buildings in the Peninsula's four business districts proclaimed 'open' by the minister of constitutional development and planning," according to major commercial property brokers and rental agents who said there were no deals pending for sale of property to blacks in the four areas. Brokers said there was already black investment in these areas through nominees. They also said there were few properties for sale and certainly no bargains. One broker said that this move might stimulate the market but "there will be no scramble. A lot of the interest will be from professional people looking for office accommodation in the city." There would also be an upsurge of interests from traders looking for rented commercial space, "particularly in what was termed the informal sector."

Delight Over Opening

A related story on the same page reports that "black businessmen yesterday welcomed the opening of four business districts in the Peninsula and said they were 'delighted' that the areas had been opened to all races." According to one black business group, the chnage proved that government was moving away from " 'a strict business policy based on colour.' " According to the chairman of the group, " 'if only the iniquitous Group Areas Act can now be scrapped, as I consider the time ripe for such an undertaking, we shall all be moving towards a healthy and harmonious South Africa, which I hope is the aspiration of all constructive and peace-loving South Africans.' "

Barclays Bank on Loans

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 9 May reports on its front page that Barclays Bank chairman Timothy Bevan has said that the bank would not resume lending to South Africa even if the debt moratorium had ended. Asked if the abolition of the pass laws would change Barclays policy, he said: " 'Progress has not been made.' "

Sullivan Code Change

In a report from Washington, Simon Barber quotes Rev Leon Sullivan as saying that U.S. companies in South Africa must adopt " 'a stringent course of corporate civil disobedience to challenge actively all apartheid laws.' " Companies must also immediately increase the number of blacks in senior management positions " 'to assure that, as quickly as possible, there will be appropriate representation of blacks in the management groups of each company at all levels.' " Sullivan said: " 'I am asking companies to use their legal and financial resources to the fullest extent possible...to assist blacks in the equal use of all private and public amenities, such as parks, beaches, hospitals, theatres, public transport, schools and housing.; " which goes well beyond the original Sullivan principles.

Freedom to Move

In a page 6 editorial, *BUSINESS DAY* says the government's decision to start buying large tracts of land to house people moving toward the cities is "a logical and sensible one." There is no doubt that rural people are coming to the city "in hordes" and if land is not set aside for them, they will set up homes anywhere. There will be some objections from whites but the truth is that most will not be affected. "The Nationalists have taken half a step towards reality by recognising that mass housing for the poor must be provided, and that it can be; now it should drop the other shoe and recognise that freedom of movement must be permitted and that it can be. We just don't need the Group Areas Act."

Debt Repayment Talks

An article on the same page by Gerald Prosalend discusses the maneuvering that went with reaching agreement on the debt repayment, and says that the success of such an agreement "is now firmly linked to political reform. Although they have made no specific political demands, foreign bankers turned watchdog are closely monitoring government's reform initiative." Most bankers agree the agreement was a remarkable achievement, with South Africa allowed to salvage a measure of respectability. However, "it is clear that foreign banks have SA over a barrel and are increasingly becoming the power brokers in this country's future economic health. Which means SA simply has to normalise its links with the outside world."

Unemployment Crisis

BUSINESS DAY reports on page 7 that "increasing unemployment has caused desperation among hundreds of able-bodied blacks — particularly those who moved from the homelands to cities hoping to find work." The unemployment lines get longer every day. Some say they have been out of work for more than 2 years and their hopes of finding jobs are dwindling every day. Battles with bureaucracy also makes the situation worse. Many of the unemployed live precariously in the city hoping for work, seeking refuge in alley, parks and the open veld.

Economic Stimulation

John Tilston, economics editor, writes on the same page that "a majority of economists believe the economy now needs some fiscal stimulation to regain its infant momentum of late last year." Although the failure of the economy to improve has been attributed to a general lack of confidence, one economist says "there is also an inability on the part of the private sector to do anything. Resources are stretched to the limit, and lower interest rates alone will not make much difference." The government says the private sector has been led to water but is not drinking; the private sector says the government has yet to fill the trough. If something is not done, according to the economist, the country might slide into "a vicious circle of economic and political disasters."

Sanctions on South Africa

Neil Lurssen reports from Washington for Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on page 1 of its 9 May edition that "the leaders of the world's top seven democracies believe economics sanctions will not solve South Africa's problems," according to White House spokesman Ed Djerejian. He said that there had been basic agreement on South Africa and that sanctions were not locked upon as an effective approach.

Freeing South Africa

"Christ will liberate South Africa, even if he uses the ANC or the Russians to do it," according to Netherlands Reform Minister Nico Smith, the paper reports on page 4. He told a memorial service in Pretoria for th people who died in Winterveld on 26 March that "the Church had failed to stop apartheid. 'We have watched it unfolding like a horror movie. People are being treated like sheep and are being slaughtered.' "

COSATU Divided

Sheryl Raine reports on the same page that "radicals were ahead of the rank and file membership of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) and insufficient attention was being paid to seeking mandates from embers for executive action," according to a labor expert at Cape Town's Graduate School of Business. "She said the more pragmatic leadership within COSATU realised the confrontation politics being espoused by some COSATU officials posed a real danger for the union movement unless those responsible knew how and when to beat a strategic retreat." She said unions could be classified as reformist or radical in intent, with radicals wanting to use the unions to overthrow the capitalist system. However, their roles as independent bargaining agents would likely be the first casualty of any new non-capital regime.

Banker Quizzed

The paper's bureau in London reports that Lord Barber, chairman of the Standard Chartered Bank has been quizzed by the "End Loans to South Africa" pressure group who wanted to know why Standard was not following Barclays in cutting off loans to the country. He said that the only way to bring peace to South Africa was to dismantle apartheid but "how this was to be achieved was another question." He also said that "his bank's loans to South Africa were not a moral issue but a matter of judgment."

Whipping Pupils

THE STAR's editorial on page 10 says that whatever the provocation at Arcadia high school in Cape Town, the "sjambok [whip] injuries inflicted by the police there this week suggest that a totally unacceptable level of force was used by the security forces to quell the demonstration." "It is essential the police get past this oft-repeated position of emerging as the instigators of grievances. Until they modify their methods of handling unrest — and agree to open and impartial inquiries when the actions are questioned — they will appear blameworthy in the eyes of the world regardless of the circumstances. The minister must assert his authority to ensure the police stop landing the country in this intolerable position."

Emigration Issue

THE STAR's second editorial on page 10 notes the net loss of people in January and the developing trend toward losing people, mostly white and mostly well qualified. "Should the tendency continue, the loss would be very serious indeed." Many bright young people in business are seeking to emigrate. "Can the country afford it? Whatever society emerges in the difficult days to come, South Africa is going to need all the skills it can muster. That is yet another reason why political delay can be so damaging to us all."

Different Worlds

Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's "My View" column on the same page notes that in the past few weeks the author has talked to young blacks and then to young whites about the future of the country. "It was like walking around in two different worlds." Although the white world has all the solid institutions, the young whites were "beset with anxiety and experiencing a severe role crisis" while the young blacks, living in disorder, were "confident, self-assured, and excited about the future." Afrikaaner youths are worried about how they can fit themselves into a black future and most are so depoliticised that they do not understand what is happening around them. Young blacks, on the other hand, are cool and confident, but some also want to talk. "If only they can do so, perhaps ones confidence about the future will no longer be a source of anxiety for the other."

Heunis: 'Minister of Everything'

David Braun reports from Cape Town on page 11 that Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis and his department have moved into the center of the parliamentary stage. Some people in jest say that Mr Heunis "has assumed so much authority and so many new duties in this portfolio that he should be more aptly called Minister of Everything." More seriously, others say that his powers are so extensive that "it would make for a more efficient administration if he were made Prime Minister to President P.W. Botha's executive State President," thus alleviating Botha of some of the crushing duties of the president. Heunis heads a special cabinet committee which has been for some years "secretly investigating how black people can be brought into the country's political processes." By last month, the committee had received representations from 135 people and groups. He is also in charge of local governemnt plans for the future. However, one aspect of his philosophy — the Group Areas Act — "is expected to come under heavy fire again."

Floating Rand

An article by Dr Roger Gidlow on page 12 discusses the implications of the Tokyo summit decisions to more actively intervene to produce more stable, but still floating, exchange rates. With these currencies still floating, there is no reason "for arguing that South Africa's policy of managed rand floating will change." If the fluctuations are less, presumably there will be less intense pressure on the rand, other things being equal, and therefore the leads and lags problems will be less, as leading and lagging "thrives in conditions where predictable movements are anticipated in the value of the rand against other currencies." The floating rand "does provide an important element of uncertainty about future movements of the rand." However, it is unlikely that the Reserve Bank will increase its interventions as it has already been involved in such action far more so than the United States has.

Death of Union Leader

The death of William Olifant, chairman of the South African Allied Workers's Union's Workers' Committee at Noordfed in Lichtenburg, was described by the union as a " 'deliberate campaign to intimidate an organisation that caters for workers' interests,' " according to a page 2 story in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 9 May. Mr Olifant and the vice chairman of the committee were allegedly taken from work to the police station and were subsequently kidnapped and assaulted. Police later asked Mrs Olifant to identify a body, which was her husband. The union said that " 'what emerged was that he was brutally assaulted and died as a result of this asault or was killed after being assaulted.' " However, it said that the workers would " 'not be intimidated by faceless agents who carry out their evil deeds in the corridors of darkness.' " It also warned employers against assisting in such deeds.

Doctor's Release Demanded

A spokesman for the South African medical discussion group yesterday called on the governemnt to either charge or release Dr Bafana Zwane, a medical practitioner in Bophuthatswana. He was deported in January and subsequently detained under the Internal Security Act, the paper also reports on page 2. An organization spokesman said that " 'we abhor the detention witout trial laws in South Africa. Dr Zwane, who has now been declared persona non grata in a place where he stayed and practised, should either be charged or released.' " His family is worried about his physical and mental condition.

SOWETAN on EPG

The *SOWETAN* carries on page 4 an editorial discussing the Eminent Persons Group which has worked quietly with a low profile but seems "to have tacked onto some kind of deal that would involve the very core to the sharing of power in South Africa." The release of Nelson Mandela is part of the deal, but it should be accompanied by the unbanning of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress and the release of other political prisoners. "The ideal scenario following that would be for the Government to talk with these people and talk with them about the sharing of power." The government made a mistake by setting conditions for Mr Mandela's release which was reinforced when the state president asked the ANC to renounce violence. "If Mr Mandela is released and the ANC unbanned, it should follow that the gates towards further violence have been slammed shut. The violence was caused by the banning of these organizations and the jailing of its leaders. It seems simple enough to us, though we must admit others might not be so optimistic."

Cop in Command of Funeral "The eastern Cape's most senior policeman, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, has undertaken to personally assume command of police monitoring a funeral in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, tomorrow and to ensure that police keep a 'low profile' during the proceedings." the paper reports on page 8. This was reported by United Democratic Front regional Vice President Henry Fazzie after he led a delegation meeting with Schnetler. He also told the delegation that several policemen who had been found to have "acted beyond their lawful duties while monitoring the gatherings in the twonships had been transferred to other police units."

Detentions Double

"Detentions under security legislation rose to 377 last month, well over double the 161 recorded at this time last year," the paper reports on page 13. The figure was suppplied by the Detainees Parents Support Committee. The committee said that there were 90 known detentions in April, which brought the figure to 377, but says that the actual figure is probably much higher, around 1,000. "This large discrepancy is due in the main to the extensive use of Section 50 on members of the communities whose names reach the public with great difficulty."

ANC on Negotiation

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 11 May reports on its front page that the ANC sees no role for the Eminent Persons Groups in negotiations between itself and the government. According to an ANC source, this would be a " 'distortion of the fundamental reality of South Africa.' " The ANC regards the situation in South Africa as one of " 'internal colonialism' " and has made clear that in any negotiations, it wants a "two-sided table," with itself and other elements of the " 'democratic movement' " on one side and the government and its allies on the other, with no one in between. "This ANC source said the outlawed movement believed the current 'unity in action' being developed between the ANC and legal organizations would have to be carried through to any negotiations. He ruled out the ANC's acceptance of any round-table negotiations in which a whole range of small delegations sat bickering amongst themselves."

Activist Still Alive

In another page 1 report, Mono Badela writes that the family of Port Elizabeth Community leader Qaqawuli Godolozi believe he is still alive, as are his two lieutenants, all of whom have not been seen for a year. They believe he is being held at the Alexandra police station, 90 kilometers away, and have petitioned the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court to direct Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to release the men.

CITY PRESS: 'Countdown' Started

On page 2, the paper carries a "comment" saying that "from all available evidence, the countdown has started. There is very little doubt that what we have been saying to this Government is slowly sinking in, and they are beginning to accept the realities of the real South African situation." The days of white superiority are over and "unilateral decision-making has at last been exposed as the biggest factor contributing to the continuing spiral of violence that has left deep and sometimes unhealable scars on the soul of this nation." As the ANC is the "largest custodian of the majority of our people's aspirations," it cannot be excluded from negotiations and the government seems to slowly be realizing this. P.W. Botha must now rise to the occassion. "For him the choice is spelt out loudly and clearly in historical terms: Chaos or peace — it is SA's choice."

Detainees Increase

According to the Repression Monitoring Group, "the number of South African detainees has increased by almost 500 percent — but the number who've been taken to court is even lower than before," the *CITY PRESS* reports on page 2. According to the group 2,387 people were held under the Internal Security Act in 1985 compared to 505 in 1984, however only 135 of these people (6 percent) were charged compared to 179 (35 percent) in 1984. The group said that the government would like the public to believe the detainees were engaged in illegal activity. However, " 'the fact that only 1 percent of the people detained in 1985 were convicted proves unequivocally that no such association exists. The primary aim of detentions is to gather information through the use of various forms of duress, to intimidate and harass activists and to hamper organisations through the removal of activists.' "

Activist's Death

"Sebokeng's Johannes Radebe is dead — only months after being acquitted on charges of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court," the paper reports on page 4. He was found dead in a field this week with several stab wounds on his body. A Vaal Civic Association spokesman said: " 'It is quite clear that his killing was not an ordinary criminal act.' " A post mortem is to be conducted.

Mohlakeng Struggle Continues

Another page 4 report says that "Mohlakeng's political war is still raging. Crucial talks to end the feud between members of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] had to be cancelled at the weekend." Both groups charge the other did not show up for the talks. Then a church where the AZAPO delegation was staying was petrol bombed. Issues to be discussed at the talks, aimed at solving differences between the two organizations, include the lawlessness in the area, the education crisis, and the formation of a Parents' Crisis Committee.

Vaal Pamphlets

The Vaal Civic Association [VCA] and Vaal Parents' Crisis Committee [VPCC] have criticized a " 'faceless organization' " — the Vaal Residents's Committee — for distributing pamphlets advising residents to " 'think of their stomachs' " and fight future stayaways and May Day, the paper reports on page 5. The pamphlets said these events were planned by people who wanted to earn money for doing nothing. A VCA spokesman said his organization was disturbed by such " 'narrow-minded suggestions.' " A VPCC spokesman said that such propaganda would have little effect as " 'boycotts will continue as long as black people in this country are oppressed.' "

Reagan's Double Standard

"Percy's Itch" column by Percy Qoboza on the same page says that while the Tokyo summit condemned terrorism, UNITA blew up a hotel in Huambo, Angola, killing 17, using U.S. weapons, a "cowardly attack on a facility used by civilians, many of them foreigners." By arming UNITA the U.S. has lost credibility as an honest broker, and Reagan has shown his "scorn for the power of diplomacy." "He is a warmonger who has been going around the globe sponsoring cruel wars in his support for totalitarian rightwing governments. He has shown himself to be the most dangerous threat to international peace."

BEELD on 'Wise Men'

On page 8, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 9 May in an editorial says there is a serious danger that the handful of South African leaders who are still prepared to underwrite a democratic system are moving further away from each other. The reason for this should be sought in the increasing tendency to negotiate with each other through the media. It would appear that Chief Buthelezi is losing credibility because he is trying to negotiate with President Botha as well as with his radical political opponents, all at the same time. This leads him to make statements at times which are unacceptable to one or the other. For the whites of Natal he has to sound moderate, while for the sake of his radical opponents he has to shake off the moderate image. Mr Enos Mabuza of Kangwane, the paper says, is falling into the same trap. He is trying to become involved in dialogue with both the governemnt and the ANC, and unfortunately his public statements make it seem he is playing the one off against the other. "There is a clear need for a mechanism which enables leaders to talk with one another without making it appear politically suspect. The special cabinet committee is too closely linked to the government. What about a local, independent gorup of 'wise men' who can play the role of mediator?"

Port Elizabeth Beaches

The Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 9 May reports on page 4 that the controversy in Port Elizabeth over the opening of its beaches to all races could cost the city's rate payers 10,000 rands if the city council decides to hold a referendum on the issue. The report says a meeting has been called for 20 May at which the public will discuss the council's recommendation to the administrator of the Cape that all beaches be opened. The meeting was called after petitions were presented by a city council member and the local branch of the Herstigte Nationale Party [Reformed National Party].

DIE VADERLAND on 'Silver Lining'

DIE VADERLAND's editorial on page 12 says despite the problems of black violence and threats of economic isolation, there are signs of a silver lining behind the dark cloud. "To speak of a breakthrough is perhaps not justified but nevertheless there are signs that the changes being brought about by the government are being noticed abroad." It points to the fact that the French Government has decided to send back its ambassador to South Africa as one of these signs. It also notes the postponement of a planned international conference on apartheid which was to have been held in London. Then, too, it says, there are indications that the disinvestment campaign in America no longer seems to be so intense. And it points to a seemingly more positive attitude among international bankers. "As noted these are not breakthroughs, and it would be wrong to wax lyrical. But it all points to progress, something which at one time seemed impossible. Even a journey around the world begins with the first step."

Aid for Unemployed

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 May reports on page 2 that thousands of people who are unemployed due to the poor economic climate have already been assisted this year under the government's emergency scheme for the unemployed, which was undertaken by the Department of Health and Welfare. The report says over 380,000 rands were spent in January under the scheme, more than 304,000 in February, 329,000 in March, and 362,000 in April. The report adds that in December, too, about 1 million rands were given to welfare organizations for people affected by the loss of jobs. "It is the policy of the department to prevent health and social problems due to poverty. The emergency scheme was started in September of last year to provide temporary assistance to breadwinners who were dismissed due to the weak economy."

Starving Children

On the same theme, the paper reports on page 6 that welfare organizations have indicated that with the coming winter, the number of starving children will increase. According to Mrs Rika Mellet of the Dutch Reformed Church social services in the southern Transvaal, her organization has had to provide food for 30 percent more people in the past 3 months than during the previous 3 months. In southern Transvaal, the organization has used 35,000 rands, provided by the government to provide food for 1,006 children under the ages of 10 years, and 2,008 people over 10 years. R.F. West, of the Jimmy O'Connor welfare service, told the newspaper: "'Hungry children also have hungry family members. This is why, last month, we asked school headmasters to provide us with the names of families who will need food parcels.'"

BEELD on Botha-Thatcher Initiative

In an editorial on page 8, the newspaper says the questions with which President P.W. Botha and Mrs Margaret Thatcher confronted the leaders at the economic summit in Tokyo are troublesome, but in time they will have to be addressed, otherwise the outside world cannot speak of constructive engagement. President Botha, it points out, sent a letter to the summit asking that the reforms in the republic be recognized. "Suddenly these leaders cannot continue playing political games. They will have to give credit where it is due, if they want to retain their credibility. This would give the lie to the propaganda of the ANC and other hostile forces overseas that oppression is increasing and that the government does not want change. The fact of the matter is: There have been remarkable changes in attitudes and legislation." Mrs Thatcher highlighted the problem of the security of the whites in the midst of racial conflict, asking the leaders to express their concern. While the proposal was not accepted, the world has been made aware of the dilemma of minorities. "Implied in the Thatcher request, however, is the realisation that the ANC, in its striving towards a unitary state dictatorship, will not protect minority rights." If the Botha-Thatcher initiative causes people somewhere to think again, that would be welcome progress.

BEELD Warns Kaunda

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says Dr Jonas Savimbi this week underlined the role of Zambia's President Kaunda as terror broker in southern Africa. South Africa, it says, has for long had to live with the frustration of Dr. Kaunda allowing the ANC to establish its headquarters in Lusaka, a comfortable and convenient base from which to plan and execute its terrorist attacks against this country. There are many factors, political and international, which have made it difficult for this country to take military action against Zambia, and Dr Kaunda up to now has been able to hide behind these factors. "But Dr Kaunda may now learn the hard way that bush fighters like UNITA are not restricted like formal governments. It will be much easier for UNITA than, for instance,South Africa to pay Dr. Kaunda in kind for providing the platform for destabilising forces. Dr Kaunda's flirtation with the Cubans could prove to be the last straw."

Freehold Plan

"Details of freehold rights for urban blacks — promised by President Botha — could be announced next week," Winnie Graham, property editor, writes on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English. "There is, however, no news yet of where the Government is to buy land for black township development. A report tabled in Parliament this week says a project to upgrade 120 black towns, involving 15,000 stands and 1.2 million people, has already been started by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning."

Schools Policy

An article on page 2 quotes white Education Minister Piet Claus as saying "the Government is sticking to the policy of exclusive white government schools despite predictions by Indian Own Affairs Minister Amichand Rajbansi that State schools could be intergrated on a selected basis." He said the government's policy had not changed.

Witbank Homes Attacked

"Four Witbank activists' homes are reported to have been petrol-bombed in the early hours of Thursday morning," according to another page 2 report. The attacks were all on the homes of members of the United Democratic Front [UDF]-affiliated Witbank Youth Congress and the Witbank Students' Congress. The spokesman said no one was injured.

Emigration Increasing

Also on page 2 the paper reports that "more South Africans are leaving the country as the economic squeeze and township violence continue. Latest statistics show the 'brain drain' has not abated and emigration has risen by 33.3 percent during 1985." A U.S. Embassy spokesman said about 80 families a month were leaving for the U.S. The Canadian embassy also reported a sharp increase in the number leaving. While emigration increased 33.3 percent, immigration dropped by 40 percent.

Bridging the Gap

David Braun's "political commentary" on page 8 cites Helen Suzman's remarks this week concerning Nelson Mandela's attitude towards negotiations. He says the problem is now one of "synchronisation. A formula has to be found in which the Government can unban the ANC and release political prisoners at the exact moment that they renounce violence and agree to peaceful negotiation." Many people in the government now admit the reform program will falter without genuine black leaders to negotiate with and the talks will not get off the ground without Mandela and the ANC. "There is the question of saving face, a very important factor in African (including Afrikaner) politics. Many whites would recoil at the prospect of releasing Mandela, let alone negotiating and sharing power with him. Any such move would erode the National Party's support, and that makes quite a few cabinet ministers nervous. Some ministers in any case are opposed to the idea so that such a move could rock the government dangerously." However, if viable negotiations do not begun, the country will continue to degenerate.

Unrest Deaths

Moira Levy reports from Cape Town on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 9-15 May that "more than 50 percent of people shot by police in Cape Town last year were wounded in the back, according to a University of Cape Town Medical research report." This was one of two reports dealing with police behavior in the unrest. in one, a member of the UCT's Department of Forensic Medicine found that more than 50 percent were shot in the back and another 11.6 percent were shot in the side, "suggesting they had turned to run as police opened fire." The average age of victims was 25.2 years and 12.2 percent were under 15. The youngest was 7. The other report was done by the SACLA clinic in Crossroads and showed that about 500 people shot by security forces between February and November 1985 had been treated.

UWUSA Seeks Aid

Another front page report, by Phillip van Niekerk, says that the Inkatha-based United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) "is seeking large-scale assistance from overseas." One of the sources it has applied to is the U.S. AFL-CIO, and its African arm, the controversial African American Labour Centre. On 10 April the UWUSA secretary general led a delegation to Washington to seek aid from the group, although no firm offer of aid emerged from the meeting.

Objector on Detention

Mike Loewe reports from Port Elizabeth on page 2 that in an interview, conscientious objector Philip Wilkinson said that he had been received in a friendly manner during his time in the detention barracks. Internees and military policemen had come to talk with him and were not hostile. When one said "just wait until you get into the townships," he replied that he had been there many times, which "really floored" his listeners. They gave him a friendly send off when he was released.

Port Elizabeth Boycott

THE WEEKLY MAIL reports on page 2 that "a threatened boycott of white stores by the city's coloured and Indian communities moves a large section of Port Elizabeth's white commercial sector closer to extinction." Blacks have been boycotting the businesses for a month and already "to let" signs have sprung up in empty stores. "An extension of the boycott to coloured and Indian areas is sure to sever a lifeline for many white traders, who had been forced to rely on coloured spending power to maintain some turnover." A consumer boycott spokesman said the coloreds were ready to support the boycotts because the Ford pull-out and General Motors retrenchment had caused them not to trust the "white-dominated motor industry;" the concomitant rapid rise in colored unemployment; disappointment with the Labour Party's failure to reduce rents and bus fares; "heavy-handed" Labour Party handling of education issues; and heightened political activity in African areas.

Catholic Dilemma

On page 3, the paper cites Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley as saying the "the Catholic bishops' controversial statement on economic pressure against apartheid contains contradictions which reflect the dilemma of conference members." The bishops are quite aware of the suffering caused by hunger, which might be increased with outside pressure. Also there is the dilemma of whether they actually want sanctions even though they call for them. The bishops tried to get around this by saying that "any form of economic pressure was welcomed as long as it did not destroy the fabric of the economy or significantly increase unemployment." However, they said that if there was no " 'significant change' they would call for the level of economic pressure to be stepped up."

Buti's Fortunes Slipping

Shaun Johnson reports on the same page that "Sam Buti's political fortunes now seem to be in a headlong slide in Alexandra." The Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) has strongly denied reports that township residents are prepared to accept Buti back as a member of their community resistance organisations, and it accuses him of using his meeting with Nelson Mandela to " 'pretend that he has been accepted by the national liberation movement.' " The AAC chairman said he did not think the people would ever accept Buti back. Residents were furious about his meeting with Mandela, who they regard as a savior.

Brits Township

Phillip van Niekerk Reports on page 5 that whites have for 25 years bought property in Elandsrand on the understanding that a ramshackle Brits township would be moved one day. Only last year, the 15,000 strong community was told it would have to move. However, they are resisting. The government is therefore caught between militant residents on one side and radical rightwing whites on the other. Large employer groups have intervened on the side of the residents. The township's friendly spirit is one reason the residents resist the move so fiercely. Despite the fact that the large employer groups have asked the government to halt the move, the government faces a strong rightwing backlash if they fail to force the move.

Union Battles

In a lengthy article on pages 6 and 7, Steven Friedman says that the May Day demonstration showed that a major battle was shaping up between the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa and the Congress of South African Trade, unions which are generally categorized as being "popularist" or "workerist" respectively, with the latter being more militant. The message of May Day was that both were alive but does not say which is dominating. The outcome of the battle "could well shape our future for it will determine whether the resistance — and hence the society which emerges after apartheid — will be dominated by a concern for democracy, negotiation, and the organised strength of ordinary men and women,or by a battle to replace the present white elite with a black one."

People's Courts, Committees

Sefako Nyaka reports on page 9 on the formation of street committees in Mamelodi while Peter Honey reports on Mamelodi people's courts. Street committees were formed to take care of problems within their areas and to serve as representatives to higher committees which form the infrastructure providing independent governance of the townships. People's courts try offenders of various types of crimes. Both admittedly have been involved in instances where people have been punished for things without proper representation, but sources say that both attempt to give a fair hearing to people charged with crimes. For the people's courts there is even an appeals court which meets monthly to review people's courts decisions. The goal, according to one Mamelodi Civic Association official, is to " 'break away totally from government structures. The government must become irrelevant to their lives.' " He also said that at this juncture, the movement needs to make contact with whites to break down their confidence in the government and to isolate it so that it cannot continue to govern.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of 'Explosion' in Southern Africa

MB101213 Dakar PANA in English 1019 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday's expressed grave concern at the West's failure to help (?prevent a) racial explosion in South Africa. Speaking a working breakfast he hosted for president of the Bahamas-based Equator Bank Mr Niles Helmboldt at State House, Dr Kaunda said the increased support for the racist Pretoria regime by the United States and Britian, and more recently France and West Germany, could only harden positions between the white minority and the black majority, thus raising the chances of a racial explosion in the country. He said it was disappointing that the West had failed to heed Zambia's advice on the right course of intervention to take if they were to help resolve the South African conflict. The attitude was not, however, new. Zambia's warning of a Zimbabwean war of independence if the West failed to stop UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] fell on deaf ears resulting in the liberation war that brought the current government into power, he said.

The president warned that the patience of the black majority under apartheid rule had been exhausted, bringing it closer to a bloody racial confrontation with the ruling white minority regime. Sooner rather than later we will be facing this explosion unless something strong is done, Dr Kaunda said. The question was no longer if but when the confrontation would break unless the United States and the leading European powers took very decisive action against South Africa, President Kaunda said.

He said Zambia's concern in South Africa was out of both moral conviction and a vested interest in the situation. Dr Kaunda expressed the fear that the whole southern African region would be engulfed in the explosion when it did occur, and added that Western investment in the region would in the conflict also go up in flames.

Defends Cabinet Reshuffle

MB101235 Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 May (ZANA/PANA) — The recent reshuffle of key personnel in the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Zambia was not designed to facilitate a drift away from the auction system, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday. Speaking when he hosted a working breakfast for Equator Bank President Niles Helmboldt at State House, Dr Kaunda said he was aware the changes stirred some anxiety in Western financial circles. Zambia was, however, eager to assure Western financiers that the changes were part of an effort to make greater sense of the auction system.

Dr Kaunda said while the old team had done commendable work in establishing the system, it had failed to raise the kwacha to its real value against the United States dollar and other world currencies. The steep depreciation in the value of the kwacha since the inception of the auction system last October had resulted in a severe drop in the quality of Zambian life causing grave concern in the party and government, he said.

[Words indistinct] in Western capitals had expressed concern at the appointment of apparent socialists to key positions in the national economy, the state was believed to be liberalising through the auction system. We did this out of the conviction that it was the right thing to do. We are still convinced this was the right thing to do, the president said.

But for all the difficulties the currency auction system had created, it was proving an effective tool in Zambia's effort towards economic recovery. It had dealt a deep blow to the black marketeering in which unscrupulous businessmen had made hyper-profits through the exploitation of a helpless public. It had also ridden the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Bank of Zambia of the corruption that had made economic recovery through the pre-auction system difficult. We think that to a very large extent we have overcome that with the auction system, President Kaunda said. Mr Kaunda said Zambia would stick with the system despite the problems it may have created.

Meanwhile, Bank of Zambia sources today told ZANA the value of the kwacha against the United States dollar had dropped by about 160 per cent since the inception of the auction system last October. In reply, Mr Helmboldt, whose bank runs operations throughout the SADCC countries, said the establishment of the auction system had raised Western investors confidence in Zambia. He said Zambia's courage and innovativeness in implementing the auction was now being cited as the kind of action other African states could take to rise above their current economic difficulties. Mr Helmboldt said his bank was pleased with business developments in the country, despite the economic difficulties it was facing. He was accompanied to state house by Lusaka-based managing director for Equator advisory services Mr Tom Westcoat. Equator advisory services is a subsidiary of the Bahamas based Equator Bank.

Kaunda Asks Support for Mozambican Refugees

MB111148 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Kaunda has called on poeple in the Eastern Province to continue keeping [as heard] Mozambican refugees running away from their country because of the civil war fanned by the racist South African regime. He pointed out that Mozambicans run away from their country not because they desire to be refugees but because of the confusion that has risen due to racist

South African machinations to try and remove their legitimate Frelimo government. The president was speaking shortly after arriving in Chipata to open the 60th provincial party conference at the Chipata training college.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Malawi Visit 9 May

MB091644 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who has been visiting Malawi, returned home this afternoon. While in Malawi, Comrade Mugabe toured several agricultural projects, including the (Churo) tea estate and the fisheries complex near Lake Malawi.

In a joint statement today, the two countries called for the immediate abolition of apartheid in South Africa. The statement, released at the end of Comrade Mugabe's 4-day visit, noted that apartheid is the root cause of instability in southern Africa, and also called for the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. Both Zimbabwe and Malawi reaffirmed their moral, diplomatic, and political support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for self-determination. The communique reiterated the two countries' support for the Nonaligned Movement. The Malawian president, Dr Kamuzu Banda, wished the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, success in hosting and chairing the movement's forthcoming summit in Harare.

Comrade Mugabe was accompanied on the visit to Malawi by several party officials and government ministers.

Mugabe Warns Against Tribal Divisive Elements

MB110907 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has warned party members against (division along) tribal lines. He was speaking at an election victory celebration rally in Masvingo yesterday. He said he is aware of such divisive elements and warned that the party will not tolerate them. Comrade Mugabe said that there is no one more important than the party whose primacy should be observed from the leadership down to the ordinary members. He assured the nation that there are adequate food supplies to feed everyone despite the drought which has affected some parts of the country. He said an assessment for deserving cases is currently under way and food for work programs will soon be introduced in drought stricken areas in Masvingo, Matebele, and North and South Provinces.

Condemns 'Flare-up' of Animosities

MB110901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Masvingo, May 10, SAPA — The gravity of the recent flare-up of tribal animosities within Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU/(PF) was re-emphasised in Masvingo today when the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, warned would-be "sectional leaders" they faced his wrath. Mr Mugabe received an enthusiastic reception at a rally in the heart of the home territory of the Karanga sub-section of Zimbabwe's majority Shona tribe. But his warning may have been intended for the ears of the ZANU/(PF) Masvingo Provincial chairman, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, and other Karanga personalities thought to be falling from his favour. Mr Mugabe stressed his determination to build a Zimbabwe which was above tribalism. Anyone who thought he was in ZANU/(PF) to lead a particular tribal group would not be tolerated, he said. The party, which was committed to Marxist-Leninist ideology, would "crush" the offender.

Mr Zvobgo and his close associate, Mr Byron Hove, were at the centre of a recent controversy in parliament when the minister of transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who is a Zezuru like Mr Mugabe, claimed Karangas were plotting his political assassination. Dr Ushewokunze had been accused by Mr Hove of "collaborating" with the perpetrators of a R600,000 railway housing fraud exposed by a parliamentary committee. In the aftermath Mr Mugabe axed Dr Ushewokunze from his prestigious position in the elite Politburo, while retaining him as transport minister. Mr Hove, however, was ordered to resign from parliament.

The internal row between the Karangas and Zezurus has been among the factors which have stalemated the unity talks between ZANU (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, which is supported in Matabeleland — also along tribal lines.

Todays's Masvingo Rally was to celebrate Mr Mugabe's victory in the July 1985 general election when ZANU (PF) took 99.9 per cent of the votes in the Karanga-dominated Masvingo Province (once a stronghold of Mr Mugabe's rival, the founder of ZANU, the Rev Ndabaning Sithole, now in exile).

Security Forces Continue Crackdown on Dissidents

MB101225 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Security forces in Zimbabwe are continuing their crackdown on antigovernment elements. A police spokesman in Bulawayo says a man described as a dissident has been killed in a gun battle in the Plumtree area close to the Botswana border. He says three other people managed to escape. The dead man is reported to be the 12th insurgent to be killed in that area this year.

Zimbabwe's Matabeleland Province has been plagued by rebel activity since shortly after the country's independence 6 years ago. Much of the problem has been blamed on supporters of opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, and the continuing conflict is likely to interfere with unity talks between Mr Nkomo and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party, currently underway.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 MAY 1986

Israel and Syria

There is no chance of Israel reaching a political settlement with Syria so long as President Hafiz al-Asad remains in power, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asserted in an interview reported by Jerusalem radio. He disclosed that Israeli efforts to establish a dialogue with the Syrians have received a negative response. As for Syria's military preparations, Jerusalem television stated that Israel takes a "very grave view" of fortifications recently established by the Syrians in eastern Lebanon, noting that a message on the issue has been transmitted to President al-Asad, but has "not yet borne fruit." The Syrians have prepared dugouts for tanks and artillery south of their current deployment line in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the television said, and while the United States has viewed these preparations as "defensive," the dugouts provide potential for an "offensive initiative" as large Syrian armored forces could occupy them within hours. In another military development, Beirut radio cited reports from southern Lebanon that Israeli military convoys were seen moving toward the Golan Heights during the night of 12-13 May. However, the commander of UN forces on the Golan earlier told IDF radio that both the Israeli and Syrian sectors of the heights were "quiet" with both sides adhering to their agreements.

In a related commentary, Jerusalem radio's Arabic service accused Syria of "war hysteria," adding that the crucial question now is whether the Damascus rulers will "slip and fall in the trap or whether they will show wisdom by deciding not to go to the brink of disaster." In Syria, Damascus radio's Palestine broadcast maintained that Britain's recent behavior toward Syria is aimed at providing a "cover for an Israeli aggression," which is "likely to take place but will certainly be defeated."

Syria-Iran

Reporting on the Syrian foreign minister's 12 May visit to Iran, Tehran radio said he stressed the importance of "further unity" between Iran and Syria and delivered a "kind message" from President al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported further fighting in the East Maysan sector, claiming that Iraq's IV Army Corps defeated an enemy infantry attack, killing 76 Iranians, while over 240 Iranians were killed in other recent action in the area. An Iraqi military source cited by INA maintained that 1,584 Iranians were killed during the IV Army's 9 May offensive in the East Maysan sector. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA reported fighting in the same region, stating that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi targets in the Faqqeh area 12-13 May while Iranian troops repulsed two Iraqi attacks. Iran launched further air attacks in the Faqqeh sector early 13 May, according to a military announcement reported by Tehran radio.

On the situation in the Gulf, Iran's Navy commander told *ETTELA'AT* that U.S. and French warships have recently been disturbing Iranian searches of cargo ships entering the Gulf, and he warned the United States and France against such interference, according to IRNA.

Libya

Announcing Libya's decision to expel 36 diplomats from the embassies of Italy, FRG, France, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, and Denmark, JANA said the diplomats are being deported in retaliation for the "arbitrary measures" adopted by these countries against members of Libyan People's Bureaus. JANA noted that employees remaining at these embassies are henceforth confined to the Tripoli area, which they cannot leave without securing official permission. Libya would not have applied the principle of reciprocal treatment had there been any real justification for the deportation of Libyans from People's Bureaus in Western Europe, JANA's political editor affirmed in a related commentary. The expulsion of two Belgian officials means that U.S. interests are no longer represented at all in Libya, according to Brussels radio.

In a separate development, JANA claimed the Israeli Air Force chief of staff has disclosed that "five Zionist pilots" participated in the 15 April U.S. raid on Libya.

Tunisian Detained in France

A Tunisian suspected of bomb attacks in Paris and London has told French police that he received orders and explosives from a PLO official in Baghdad, Paris radio reported.

Qatar-Bahrain

Qatar released the 30 captive foreign workers 12 May, Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported, disclosing that the men were suddenly taken from their cells and put on a flight to Bahrain.

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Klibi Warns Israel Against Attacking Syria

LD091023 Kuwait KUNA in English 0805 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tunis, May 9 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi has warned Israel against the consequences of executing its plan to launch an aggression against Syria. In an answer to a question from KUNA, Klibi said such an aggression would be of dire consequences to peace and security in the Middle East and may be far beyond.

Klibi criticized the recent statement made by U.S. Vice President George Bush in which he accused Syria of sponsoring terrorism, noting that this statement has been issued after Bush's meeting with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. The allegations voiced by Bush came at a time Israel is concentrating its troops on the front with Syria and along the armistice line with Lebanon, Klibi also noted.

He expressed belief that any Israeli aggression on Syria following Bush's statement and the Israeli admission into the American star wars program would be the outcome of coordination between the U.S. and Israel and "would not be without impact on the Arab-American relations." Klibi concluded saying it is clear that the latest Israeli threats are being directed, through Syria, to all Arab forces which are struggling against the Israeli hegemony and which reject surrender and the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

Arab Support for Al-Qadhdhafi Seen as 'Thin'

AU121708 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] London, May 14 (AFP) — Arab support for Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is "thin indeed and may not last much longer," the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said in a report released here Wednesday.

In its annual strategic survey 1985-86, the institute said the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi on April 15 had triggered official expressions of support in the Arab world for Col. al-Qadhdhafi including from moderate leaders.

But "it is clear that privately many of them would like to see him removed."

"There is little doubt that support for Al-Qadhdhafi is thin indeed and may not last much longer," the report added.

Referring to the Libyan leader's failure to greatly increase his infuence in neighboring African countries, the institute said his effectiveness had been "reduced" in the past year.

At the same time, the change in the Middle East balance of forces continued to tilt in the favor of hardliners. This was part of a trend that included the Iranian revolution led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt and the Syrian victory in Lebanon, the institute said.

Israeli Soldier Fatally Stabbed in Janin

JN111813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions issued to him, one of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed an enemy soldier in the Janin market in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The soldier was fatally wounded. Our revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces besieged the operation area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Joint Resistance Attacks Targets in S. Lebanon

JN111827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used rockets and machineguns to attack a Zionist military patrol on the road of [name indistinct] near the international border between Lebanon and occupied Palestine yesterday. The attack destroyed a military vehicle, damaged another, and killed or wounded their personnel.

Another group belonging to the joint forces attacked an observation post belonging to the occupation forces and their agent militias in Tilal al-Ahmadiyah, scoring direct hits and killing or wounding several agent and Zionist elements.

BAHRAIN

Continuing Reportage on Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

Qatar Releases Workers

GF130526 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] Qatar has dramatically released the 30 men it has been holding for 17 days.

Diplomats in Doha, who had been expecting just 17 men to be set free, were suddenly told all the men would be going home.

Within minutes of the announcement late yesterday morning the men - 25 Filipinos, two Britons, two Thais and a Dutchman - were taken from their cells to begin the journey back to Bahrain.

"They were just brought out at very short notice, taken straight to the airport and on to the plane," said a British embassy spokesman in Doha.

The men, employees of Ballast Nedam, Gray Mackenzie and Muharraq Engineering, boarded a scheduled Gulf Air flight to Bahrain.

Waiting at Muharraq to meet them were representatives of their employers, British, Dutch and Filipino governments and a number of Bahrain government officials.

The wives of two of the hostages, British chief engineer Richard Thompson and Dutch superintendent Wim Hoekendijk, met them directly off the plane.

While an official film crew and photographers filmed the homecoming in a private room the prisoners' luggage - including rolled up bed mats - was loaded on to a waiting Ballast Nedam bus outside the VIP exit.

Just over an hour after touchdown the entourage emerged looking well-fed but sombre and keeping tightlipped about their ordeal.

The three Europeans came out a few minutes after the main party and walked briskly to waiting cars.

"We are now going home," said 54-year-old Dutchman Hoekendyke. It was their sole comment.

British surveyor Brian David, Thompson and his wife Sudan all silently got into one car and it them sped off to join the rest of the party at the Ballast Nedam compound in Jasra.

Uncertainty About Resuming Work

GF130538 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 86 p 3

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] Ballast Nedam executives celebrating the return of their abducted employees yesterday said they couldn't tell whether they would finish the work they were doing when the Qataris attacked.

Middle East general manager Jan Kamphuys, speaking at the company's Jasra compound where the men were once again settling in, said "the first phase is over".

The second phase depended on the governments of Bahrain and Qatar resolving their territorial dispute over Fasht Al Dibal, he said, and until that happened it was impossible to say what Ballast Nedam's position would be.

"We have been aiming for the release of the men, and we are very relieved at the outcome of negotiations," he said.

He did not know whether the company would be completing its contract to build a coastguard station for Bahrain on Fasht Al Dibal - the work the 30 were engaged on when the Qataris attacked.

"That is not in our hands. We have no idea whether the work will continue. We will await instructions on how to proceed," he said.

Ballast Nedam's project manager in Bahrain, Pieter Andringa, said there were no plans to move the men out of the Middle East. They were all expecting to return to jobs in Bahrain.

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Peru

GF121850 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A statement has been issued by the Foreign Ministry on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the State of Bahrain and the Republic of Peru. The statement said that out of the desire to develop, strengthen, and promote the current friendly relations between the State of Bahrain and the Republic of Peru, the two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level.

Amir Receives Written Message From Saudi King

GF121130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 May (WAKH) — Bahrain Amir His highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pertaining to current developments in the region. The message was conveyed today to his highness the amir of Bahrain by Saudi Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir during an audience with the amir.

UAE Official Arrives With President's Message
GF121656 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 12 (WAKH) — Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the special representative of the UAE president, arrived here today on a visit to Bahrain. Al-Suwaydi is carrying a written message to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Government Challenged by Religious Parties
LD110947 Kuwait KUNA in English 0813 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 11 (KUNA) — A local daily Sunday warned that the Kuwaiti Government will continue facing troubles unless it secured a majority in the National Assembly.

AL-SIYASAH daily explained that such a majority would be secured through either "a political system or arrangements between ministers and deputies."

"Otherwise wrangle will continue between the legislative and executive authorities," the paper underscored.

"When disputes intensified, some people whispered that the assembly would be dissolved and when things became cool, there was talk about strengthening democracy by strengthening the National Assembly, as if the assembly alone was the symbol of democracy," it argued.

AL-SIYASAH noted that "the only losers were the public who were waiting for something from the government or the assembly, but both were busy with each other."

Meanwhile, *AL-ANBA'* daily said that the government is currently facing a "serious challenge" that touches not only upon "its existence and future evolution as a present government, but rather on meaning of government and ruling."

The paper attacked the religious parties charging them of engineering the campaign to get rid of the education minister, Dr. Hassan al-Ibrahim.

The government is wrong if it speculated that getting rid of the education minister will be the last item in the religious parties demands, the paper went on.

It concluded that the government decision today will determine the fate of Kuwait and will tell its people if it is capable of continuing to shoulder responsibility or if it chose to give up leaving the religious parties to control the government's destiny and later power." [no beginning quotes as received]

The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers will decide today whether to accept or not the education minister's resignation.

Boycotts Announced Against Four Egyptian Companies
GF111110 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 10 May 86 p 5

[Text] The Israel boycott office in Kuwait has blacklisted four Egyptian companies because of their dealings with the banned Egyptian businessman 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman. It also banned Egyptian "Seti First Travel Co." which had established trade links with Israel. The four companies, in which 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman had substantial shares are the Arab Contractors Company, Bank-Almuhandis, the Egyptian Engineer for Food Industries, and Al-Muhandis Insurance Company.Other companies on the ban list include fifteen Indian diamond trading companies, Grands Magasins Jelmoli S.A. of Switzerland, the Greek Company Daphna Aktis Hellas Lts, owned by the Israeli company Daphna Weizman and Levy, the Spanish company Jaime Carreras and International Metals S.A. of Luxembourg. The embargo has been lifted on the American company David Mikhael Incl, the British company Intel Electronics group Ltd and the Belgian Sidaplax N.V.

OMAN

Sultan Receives Message From Saudi King
GF121235 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by Major General Yusuf al-Madani, head of the military committee at the GCC secretariat and envoy of the Saudi king, during an audience with his majesty this morning.

PDRY

YSP Official Receives Visiting GDR Delegation
GF121746 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received at his office at noon today the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] under chairmanship of Comrade Dr Friedel Trappen, deputy director of the International Relations Committee of the SED Central Committee, currently visiting our country.

During the meeting Brother Salim Salih expressed his satisfaction at the visit of the party delegation. He said that the visit indicates the higher level of bilateral relations. Brother Salim Salih also expressed pleasure at the success of negotiations between the SYP and SED delegations which dealt with the various scopes of mutual cooperation between the two parties and means of consolidating and developing it.

They also exchanged views on the tense international situation emerging from the escalation of tension in the world, the arms race, space militarization, and the disturbance of security and stability by the United States. The two sides expressed their concern over this dangerous escalation in international relations and stressed the need to confront this aggressive policy. They stressed the need for expanded solidarity of peace-loving peoples and forces to stop this policy.

QATAR

University Studies Show No 'Abnormal' Radiation
GF121644 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 12 May (WAKH) — The outcome of studies made by Qatar University's scientific and applied research centre showed that state of Qatar is free from any abnormal radiation. A statement issued by the centre today said it is unlikely that radioactive dust reaches Qatar atmosphere and if such a dust arrives it would leave very weak radioactivity, QNA reported. Tests made until this morning showed radiation levels remained the same as those of last year, the statement said.

Amir Receives Note From UAE President
GF121132 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Doha, 12 May (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with developments in the Gulf region. The message was delivered by Hamad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president, during his meeting with his highness the amir of Qatar. Al-Suwaydi arrived in Doha at an earlier date for this reason.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commerce Ministry Bans Food Imports From Europe
GF130544 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 May (SPA) — The Commerce Ministry has issued an order to ban the import of all kinds of frozen meat, vegetables, fresh fruits, and milk from West European countries. Citing a responsible source at the Commerce Ministry, Saudi papers reported today that this ban, which was implemented on Tuesday will last for one week. The source added that this is to protect the Kingdom's citizens and residents from the traces of nuclear reactor radiation from the Soviet Chernobyl reactor. The ban period will be subject to an extension for another period if it becomes evident that the dangers have been eliminated and that the banned products do not contain any nuclear radiation.

Cabinet, King Discuss Bahrain-Qatar Dispute
GF130649 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2240 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 12 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Council of Ministers session today. Following the session, his excellency Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told the SPA correspondent: The Council of Ministers continued its review of the developments in the Arab Gulf arena. It listened to his majesty the king's comprehensive review of all steps he adopted and the intensive contacts he held with officials in the fraternal countries of Qatar and Bahrain since the very beginning of the Arab dispute that erupted as a result of some maritime border issues existing between them. His majesty the king apprised the Council of Ministers on their positive positions and the brotherly spirit he felt when contacting the brothers in the two countries. This helped create the proper atmosphere for reaching quick solutions and consequently permanent solutions to end all differences and remove all their causes in such a way that pleases everybody and ensures peaceful life for all the GCC member countries, God willing.

UAE

Petroleum Minister Discusses Oil Market Problems
PM121110 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 May 86 p 4

[Unattributed interview with UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Now that the recent OPEC conference is over and with nerves relaxed after the 20-day tension of heated discussions, how do you assess the results of the conference and their effects on the oil market?

Answer: It has become abundantly clear that OPEC is still pursuing the same course it initiated after its ordinary meeting last December with a view to getting a fair share of world oil production. The proof is that OPEC's production, which at the end of the conference 2 weeks ago stood at around 17.4 million barrels a day, is now 18 million barrels a day. This reflects OPEC's determination to get an adquate share of the oil market.

OPEC only resorted to this course after it failed to unilaterally solve the oil market problems. The non-OPEC producing states are largely to blame for the current state of the oil market. In the years 1980-1985 they added 6 million barrels to daily oil production, and OPEC allowed that new level of production at the expense of its own production, so much so that by last December the non-OPEC producers were producing at full capacity while the OPEC members only managed to produce 40 percent of their capacity. It was this unjust situation which forced OPEC to abandon its role as a limit producer and enter the oil market as an ordinary producer. If we really want to remedy the oil market and solve its problems then all producers must sit at the same table and distribute burdens and sacrifices among themselves.

Question: Are we to understand from this that OPEC is still determined to pressure Britain and Norway in particular into cooperating with it?

Answer: We consider this to be realistic and effective, and it will continue until all non-OPEC producers respond to the voice of reason and wisdom so that everyone can contribute to the defense of the oil prices structure.

Question: In view of Britain's declared refusal to cooperate with OPEC do you see any possibility of any change in that position through the oil companies operating in the North Sea?

Answer: We do not like to enter a home by the window. We must enter through the door. The North Sea states must therefore bear some of the responsibility for defending the oil market, especially because they are mainly to blame for what has happened to this market and for the price collapse just as they will be to blame for a further prices drop in the future.

Question: The recent conference formed a five-member ministerial committee to contact the non-OPEC producing states. Do you believe that this committee will be able to achieve tangible positive results that would compel the non-OPEC states to cooperate with OPEC in this period?

Answer: That committee is one of the steps initiated by OPEC in an attempt to find suitable solutions to the oil market problems and to emphasize that it is not satisfied with or enjoying what has happened to oil prices and the subsequent loss of royalties. This position was forced on OPEC and is out of its hands. A solution would require more than just OPEC's efforts. We should not expect a solution to be handed to us on a silver platter and within a matter of a few days. More efforts are needed and there should be ample preparations for all future contacts with non-OPEC states.

Question: Last March you had the experience of dialogue with five non-OPEC producing states (that is the joint meeting held between OPEC and the non-OPEC states of Oman, Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, and Angola on 19 March in Geneva). There was a quasi-agreement that these five states would cut their production by about 1 million barrels a day to support the oil market. How do you assess that experiment and is it possible to achieve positive results in the future with these and other states?

Answer: Our experience with the non-OPEC states is a severe one. True, some states have been positive and responded to our call, but a number of other non-OPEC producing states are still acting as spectators at a time when they are not unaffected by the losses suffered. These states will face major political and economic problems as a result of these losses. What has happened in Norway shows that failure to respond to OPEC's calls is highly detrimental to the governments of these states. As regards the five states we met with in Geneva, they confirmed their goodwill and came to us and expressed willingness to cooperate, but the other states which did not come, and which are more capable of giving and sacrificing more, should respond to OPEC's appeals and share its sacrifices if a quick solution is to be found to the oil market problem.

Question: I go back to the assessment of the results of the recent OPEC meeting. Some observers believe that the success or failure of any OPEC meeting is measured by the rise or drop in oil prices. What effect have the conference results had in relation to the question of stabilizing the market and increasing prices?

Answer: The conference did not discuss the question of prices and so there is no connection between the conference results and oil prices, but we must put it on record here that one of the factors which have negatively affected the oil market was OPEC's loss of credibility. A large number of resolutions have not been implemented and as a result the world no longer believes what OPEC decides as long as the resolutions remain mere ink on paper.

'Big Political Changes' Expected in Libyan Policy

GF121232 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
9 May 86 pp 1, 8

["Exclusive" report from Rabat]

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Libyan leadership will make big political changes with regard to the modus operandi in foreign and domestic policy. Informed sources said these changes will give the revolution command council more powers to rule. The current revolution command council consists of five members: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud; Abu Bakr Yunus; and Al- Kharrubi.

One of the changes which will occur in the ruling organs in Libya is giving more powers to the army at the expense of the revolutionary committee. The revolutionary committee, which is an organ supervised by Al-Qadhdhafi himself, used to enjoy greater powers before the U.S. aggression. Since then their role became insignificant as a result of direct personal instructions from Al-Qadhdhafi.

AL-ITTIHAD has also learned that the information organs will witness big changes in the next few days. It is expected that Fawziyah Shalabi will become secretary of the general people's committee for information and culture, succeeding Muhammad Sharaf al-Din.

Libyan media were subject to harsh criticism from the newspaper *AL-JAMAHIR*, the mouthpiece of the revolutionary committees, coping with events following the U.S. aggression.

It is unlikely that the current Libyan government will witness big changes in its makeup as it is waiting for the convocation of the people's basic congresses which have the power to make changes in the Libyan Government.

'Arab Bashing' Threatens Arab-American Relations

GF121130 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
12 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Arab-U.S. Relations at their Nadir"]

[Text] Arab bashing is becoming a popular sport in the West, but as in the case of other cruel sports, it is demeaning the perpetrator/player more than the victim and making humane relationships between the two impossible. Speaking to reporters last weekend, Arab League representative to the UN, Mr Clovis Maqsud, expressed deep concern and dismay over a series of hostile actions and statements by both the Reagan administration and the US Congress. He said that since the American air strikes against Libya in mid-April, "we have been sandwiched between the Reagan administration's rhetoric on terrorism, which appears aimed at Arabs in general, and the US Congress' clear attempt to subordinate US policy in the Middle East to Israel's agenda." This raises serious questions about the state of Arab-American relations at the present time.

The Libyan wound had hardly healed before Washington began to consider cashing in on its domestic popularity by targeting Syria and Iran, two countries which have so far successfully defied the superpower. The Reagan administration and Tel Aviv are apparently seriously considering delivering another stab in the Arab back by trying to implicate Syria in "terrorist acts" aimed at paving the way for attacking that country. Resistance to Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights is intensifying, and Israel would like to strike at Syria before it can further strengthen its military capability. The excuse, as usual, has to be sought in allegations of involvement in terrorism. American Vice-President George Bush was quick to charge that "Syria's fingerprints have been on terrorist acts", although as in the case of the so-called 'irrefutable evidence' implicating Libya in the West Berlin bombing, we can be sure that we will never be shown those fingerprints. Now, Britain's Thatcher government has also joined the conspiracy. It has expelled three Syrian diplomats because Damascus refused to waive their diplomatic immunity, although the Syrian ambassador was prepared to allow police to question them on embassy premises in connection with the alleged attempt to smuggle a bomb abroad an Israeli plane at London. As the ambassador explained, the three had not been charged with any offence, and to lift immunity every time police want to question any diplomat would make a mockery of this universally recognised privilege.

The Reagan administration's stance towards Damascus and Tripoli is not surprising since, in the din of its anti-terrorist rhetoric, it seems to be incapable of making a distinction between what is legitimate resistance and an outright act of terror when dealing with the Palestinians (although it has no hesitation in financing, and even participating in terrorist acts in support of the Contras or UNITA). What is curious, however, is the fact that Washington is increasingly uninterested even in countries which have hitherto relied on the Americans' sense of fairness, and their political support and military hardware. Saudi Arabia, by all accounts, has been friendly to the US for decades, but suchis the pro-Zionist mania raging in Washington at the present time that Congress has just rejected by an overwhelming margin a modest Saudi arms deal to defend its own interests on thegrounds that Riyadh had refused to join the Camp David process and that the arms might be used against Israel. The fact is that over the past four decades, the Arab world has suffered from encroachment, primarily from Zionist expansionism, and if we do not reserve the right to use the arms we acquire to defend our territories and our interests, why should we indulge in the luxury of obtaining them. Admittedly, President Reagan has promised to veto the congressional resolution, but few will have forgotten the speed with which the same administration dropped a Jordanian arms deal when it met congressional opposition.

Faced with such hostility in the West, what should be the Arab response. There are still some who desperately hope that there will soon be a return to sanity and a clearer perception of American interests in the Middle East which lately have been so heavily identified with Zionist interests. Mr Maqsud made a moving plea when he said that he believed that there was "a corrective (within the American system) that has been silenced and disfunctioned by the charged rhetorical atmosphere which might be transitional." But this band of optimists will quickly disperse if Washington goes ahead with the congressional verdict against Saudi Arabia and if its Zionist protege attempts to strike against Syria.

Central Bank Issues 1985 Annual Report

GF130815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 May 86

[Summary] The UAE Central Bank issued its annual report for 1985 yesterday. The report indicates that the deficit in the UAE budget in 1985 was actually 7.5 billion dirhams rather than 3.6 billion dirhams as was estimated earlier. This shows that the actual budget deficit rose to 38.1 percent in 1985 as compared to the deficit in the budget of 1984, which reached 5.4 billion dirhams. The size of the 1985 budget was 16,633,700,000 dirhams while in 1984 it was 17,229,400,000 dirhams. The commercial balance of payment recorded a surplus of 26 billion dirhams in 1985 compared to 27.4 billion dirhams in 1984. The commercial balance also recorded a surplus of 30.7 billion dirhams. The central bank's possessions of foreign currency and gold rose in 1985 to 3.4 billion dirhams.

'Authoritative' Source on Husayn-Mubarak Talks

GF121055 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 May (WAKH) — An authoritative Egyptian source has said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak could not reconcile the PLO and Jordan. The source indicated that during his meeting with President Mubarak the Jordanian monarch insisted on adhering to his position on the PLO leadership.

The source told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today that the Jordanian monarch's position on the PLO will make the Egyptian policy look bad in Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's eyes; 'Arafat had received an Egyptian promise to make efforts to restore PLO-Jordanian coordination to the earlier situation. The source added that important issues were discussed during the meeting Mubarak held with the Jordanian monarch. Among these issues were Egypt's readiness to take part in Jordanian-Palestinian meetings as a third party, with the aim of helping the two sides restore confidence in each other. Yet Jordan did not demonstrate a desire to restore contacts with the PLO.

During the meeting, they also discussed a proposal presented by Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa which included a rejection of the autonomous rule which Israel proposes to implement in the Gaza Strip, a demand to have matters restored to the situation before 1967 in the Gaza Strip — from the premise that Egypt is historically responsible for this region — and included Egypt's demand for withdrawal of Israeli forces, attaining independence for Palestinian institutions, and establishing an Egyptian bank to facilitate trade in the Gaza Strip. Al-Shawwa also asked for acceptance of Palestinian students into Egyptian universities and easing travel between Gaza and Egypt. The Egyptian sources gave no details on whether Jordan accepted or rejected the proposals as presented by the Gaza mayor to the Egyptian president during their meeting in Cairo last week.

Foreign Minister Meets With Visiting Iraqi Official

NC121152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Al-Nuri Isma'il, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, today. The Iraqi official is currently on a visit to Cairo. Developments in the Gulf war, the current situation in the Arab region, and bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields were discussed during this meeting.

Al-Majid Comments On Relations With Arab Countries

NC121425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has emphasized that Egypt has always assumed a leading role both in war and peace in the Arab homeland. Egypt has played this role, not out of a desire to impose its will but as the inevitable result of Egypt's cultural, historic, and human reality. He said that this fact reflects the distinguished role Egypt has played in the Arab homeland throughout the history of the Arab nation.

This came in a statement that Dr 'Abd al-Majid delivered today before a meeting of the Consultative Council, presided over by Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, while commenting on the council's report on the issue of Egypt and the Arab world. He said that acceptance and favorable response by the Arab masses and public opinion of Egypt's leading role constitutes a firm pillar and solid foundation that must be taken into account, when Egypt's strategic course and future action is drawn up, to achieve the primary goals agreed upon by the Arab people, regardless of casual differences.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that casual differences and strifes that have prevailed among Arab countries have not undermined the peoples' determination and will. He affirmed that it is sufficient to view Egypt's cultural efforts in Arab countries that still refuse to establish full official relations with Egypt. This is despite the advanced, cohesive bonds that Arab people have demonstrated with Egypt.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt pursues a policy that does not impose conditions in its Arab relations. Egypt believes that the current stage of Arab awareness cannot be deceived by slogans nor can the tricks of Arab governments deceive people. Arab people are living through a tragic situation and, he noted, the people of Arab countries realize that the isolation of certain Arab rulers from Egypt is the main and direct reason for the current state of disarray, instability, and threats to the entire region.

Al-Baz: Lebanese Sovereignty in Egypt's Interest

NC091244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 9 May (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stressed that Egypt pays great attention to Lebanon, but has no ambitions there. He added that the maintenance of Lebanese sovereignty over the entire country is in Egypt's interests.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine *AL-SAYYAD*, Dr al-Baz voiced Egypt's opposition to Lebanon's division into small sectarian states, as Cairo is an ally of the Lebanese people. He went on to say: We consider the partitionist trends that have surfaced in Lebanon in recent years to be destructive.

Commenting on the relationship between Jordan and the PLO, Al-Baz noted that the two sides are not only partners in the peace process, but have common strategic interests. He explained: We are trying to keep the coordination between them going in a bid to preserve those points they agree on. This, he said, will allow dialogue and coordination to resume in due time. He expressed the belief that the Middle East peace process can be revived within several months, pending a Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

Problems on Getting Arab Summit Analyzed

PM090938 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 7 May 86 p 13

[Wahid 'Abd al-Majid article: "The Arab Foreign Ministers: Goodbye...Summit Institution"]

[Text] The statement issued by the Arab foreign ministers last Thursday postponing the extraordinary Arab summit has surprised a few people. The prevailing belief, even after 3 May was initially fixed as the date for the summit, was that the real chance of the summit being held was slim. But the implications of the postponment and the tone of the statement raise the question of whether there was a certain flaw in the Arab realization of the role of summit policy. While the statement stresses that "the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation need still further study, examination, preparation, and consultation," the fear of convening a summit before proper preparations and before solving Arab disputes lest they should exacerbate divisions has become more widespread than ever.

This Arab conception of the question of a summit does not take into consideration the fact that the destructive effects of the dangers that need further studying cannot be postponed until the studying is completed. It also ignores the fact that many parties in this world meet and hold conferences and summits despite the fact that what they have in common is far less than the national ties or, at least, the ties of common and lasting interests that are supposed to bring the Arabs together. An example is the summit of the seven industrial states which belong to three continents that opened in Tokyo on Sunday. They met despite the fact that the differences between them are far greater than those among the Arabs themselves. Yet they neither postponed nor canceled it; on the contrary it is the existence of such differences that call for holding a summit. If there was agreement there would have been no great need to hold a summit.

Therefore, the real problem for the Arabs does not lie in the inability to hold a summit but in the insistence by many countries on clinging to their narrow regional interests and placing them before the national interest as well as in the absence of consciousness in the relationship between regional interest and national interest. This was evident in the insistence by some countries on convening the summit in Sabha and nowhere else as well as on restricting the agenda solely to the question of U.S. aggression against Libya. This is despite the fact that the matter is not separate from other Arab issues such as the question of a peaceful settlement, the Jordanian-Palestinian contacts, the Lebanese crisis, and the Gulf war. Thus on the pretext of further examination of the matter before holding a summit and because of putting regional interest above national interest, the real role that the summit could play is lost. The role is to seek agreement on minimum — not maximum — joint Arab action, which is usually called Arab solidarity. This does not necessarily mean solving all the Arab disputes but simply rearranging the regional priorities so that what is agreed upon as a minimum should be placed before what is disagreed upon.

Obviously there is no alternative for the Arabs after the regional blocs have proved their weakness, even those blocs that embrace the countries that are most cohesive historically and socially, following the clash between Bahrain and Qatar.

This is also evident in the extent of the setback to the idea of the Great Maghreb at the meeting of the North African parties in Algiers last week (the Algerian FLN, the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party, and the Moroccan Independence Party and Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party) on the occasion of the 1954 Tangiers conference anniversary, whether due to the poor attendance at the conference or to the Algerian-moroccan and the Tunisian-libyan tension dominating the conference's atmosphere.

Most likely the foreign ministers who announced the postponement of the summit paid no attention to this deterioration nor, on the other hand, to the Israeli successes, the latest of whichwas officially receiving the Uruguayan president in Jerusalem and notin Tel Aviv last Friday. This was at the same time as Shamir this week began a Latin American tour with the aim of obliterating the Palestinian role in the absence of an Arab role in Latin America. It is this Arab deterioration that creates more opportunities for Israeli and U.S. strikes, the direction of which observers are now busy predicting.

Perhaps all this will clarify the importance and amount of effort that is still being made at the Arab League secretariat to preserve the Arab house regardless of how effective this preservation may be at present.

If the Arab summit crisis began way back when the fourth Arab summit which was due to be held in Algiers in September 1966 was postponed, it has now reached its peak with the total failure to holdan ordinary or extraordinary summit despite the fact that an Arab country was the target of blatant armed aggression. In the past external threats were sufficient grounds for holding a summit immediately.

Over a period of approximately four years it has been impossible to hold the 13th summit while the Casablanca extraordinay summit in July 1985, which was boycotted by some parties, failed. The gravity of the recent u.s. aggression has failed to arouse the Arab regimes, whose disputes with one another have become the mechanism serving their continuation in power, the objective they place above everything else. Therefore, it is not unlikely that the present attitude of these regimes would destroy the Arab summit institution itself.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks

JN111946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) — A technical Soviet delegation arrived in Baghdad today to attend the meetings of the permanent Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation led by Mr Toplov, deputy minister of the USSR Petroleum Ministry.

The committee deputy chairmen will meet and discuss the various aspects of the economic, commercial, and technical relations to prepare for the meeting of the committee chairmen in Baghdad on 19 May.

The Soviet delegation includes a number of deputy ministers, senior officials, and experts in the field of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The delegation was received by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalbi, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side on the joint committee, a number of heads of the committee's subcommittees, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Preparatary Meetings Begin

JN121225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Preparatory meetings for the 16th session of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, trade, and technical cooperation began here today.

The Iraqi side to these meetings is led by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalbi, Oil Ministry under secretary; and the Soviet side by Mr Toplov, deputy minister of the USSR Petroleum Ministry. During the preparatory meetings, the topics on the agenda of the joint committee will be discussed by subcommittees specialized in the fields of trade, energy, irrigation, oil, industry, agriculture, fish wealth, scientific cooperation, and cadre training, to pave the way for the 16th session of the joint committee, which will begin 18 May.

In an exchange of speeches, 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim and (Kuilov) stressed the desire of Iraq and the USSR to expand relations of joint cooperation in various fields.

'Aziz on Need for Summit, Pan-Arab Security

JN122002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Iraq has again stressed the need for convening an Arab summit to discuss issues of concern to the Arab nation headed by the Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory.

Answering questions by members of the Arab and International Affairs Committee of the Iraqi National Assembly today, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that most of the Arab states share Iraq's views on convening an Arab summit conference. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was speaking during the National Assembly's working session within its first term this year, said that the majority of Arab countries expressed the desire to convene an Arab summit to discuss a comprehensive agenda and that this desire was voiced at both the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis last March and the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes.

He noted that these states feel that the blackmail by the Libyan and Syrian regimes is unacceptable and must be challenged. He said that the Arab foreign ministers agreed to hold another meeting after 'Id al-Fitr [around 7 June] to prepare for the coming Arab summit, which will discuss all issues.

Answering a question by an assembly member about pan-Arab security and its deterioration as a result of the failure to implement the Collective Arab Defense Pact, 'Aziz said that pan-Arab security is at the heart of Arab discussions and consultations within the Arab League, adding that the Arab League Charter and the defense pact were approved by all memebr states.

'Aziz pointed out that, in the past, complaints about the defense pact centered on the Arab states' failure to implement it on a level commensurate with the threats facing the Arab nation. It was argued that the pact was ineffective in confronting Zionism. Any Arab state facing aggression should have expected Arab economic and political support. This took place all the time on various levels and in numerous forms.

However, since the mid 1970's certain phenomena appeared which had not existed before, the first of which was the Syrian forces' entry into Lebanon. These phenomena are now threatening the pillars of pan-Arab security. Following this, in 1978 Israel attacked Lebanon and the Arab reaction was not on the level of the grave situation which had been precipitated. The reason was the confusion resulting from Syria's entry into Lebanon. [Words indistinct] in 1982 when the Zionist army reached Beirut. The confusion which took place as a result of the Iranian aggression against Iraq undermined the bases of pan-Arab security despite the fact that Iraq repeatedly warned against the seriousness of the situation and the consequences of Arab fragmentation. 'Aziz expressed optimism about the growing concern over the importance of pan-Arab security, noting that everyone talks about its importance, but serious efforts are required to reach a unified position.

Answering a question about the Lebanese crisis, 'Aziz said that the Lebanese events are the result of interference by outside elements which hinder any move to solve the problem using the weapons of sectarianism, division, and sabotage. He said that the Lebanese situation is part of the Arab reality and cannot be remedied unless Arab conditions are tackled.

Commander Says War Enters Into New Stage

GF121218 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 May 86 p 4

[By Iyad al-Badri]

[Text] The Iraqi-Iran war has entered a new stage with the recent declaration of Iraq's President, Saddam Husayn, that the Iraqi forces would chase Iranian soldiers anywhere inside or outside the battle fronts, including the Iranian territories.

This was particularly true when Iraq's Fourth Corps occupied an area of 270 sq kms inside the Iranian territories. This area includes Shaykh Hawi, Khabbana Valley, Shakha and a strategic road. The Al-Siyasah correspondent in the area toured the newly-liberated places and interviewed the commander of the Fourth Corps, Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad.

The commander said the area was liberated after launching five decisive attacks during April, with the last massive one on April 30.

He said the main aim of those attacks was to push the Iranian forces back and occupy new Iranian land in implementation of the new Iraqi military strategy as long as Iranian forces were occupying Iraqi territory in the Al-Faw area.

He said that Iraqi forces would destroy the Iranian forces anywhere possible inside Iranian territory. He said the massive attack by the Iraqi forces was also a reply to Iranian claims that, after the Al-Faw battles, Iraqi forces could not launch any attack or cross the borders.

Maj-Gen Thabit said the new Iraqi strategy was to remain in any Iranian territory taken. In addition, the Iraqi forces would not stop at this, and there would be surprises on this and other fronts. He said that about 270 sq kms of new Iranian land had now been occupied.

Comparing this with the occupation of Al-Faw by Iran, he said the Al-Faw area would be restored in Iraq's own way according to accurate calculations determined by the military command and which could not be disclosed now.

He said that any battle that took place anywhere on the front would have its effect on Al-Faw. He said that everyone knew that the main weight of the Iranian Army was concentrated at Al-Faw, but now, after the occupation by Iraqi forces of new Iranian territories, the balance of the Iranian forces would certainly be shaken.

He stressed that the Iraqi military operations had a great effect on the Iranian forces because they were compelled to move from one place to another continuously.

The commander said the Iranian forces launched a major attack on the Iraqi forces on May 2, but the attacking forces were crushed completely and prevented from advancing even a meter. He said the area was particularly suitable for the use of equipment and tanks in which the Iraqi forces had clear supremacy. He said the area included very important oil fields in addition to important Iranian oil installations.

Following the successful Iraqi attacks, the Iranian forces were suffering from divisions' and differences of opinion between the regular Army and the so-called Revolutionary Guards.

In addition, the morale of the Iranians had fallen considerably, and Iraq was confident for these reasons, even if the war dragged on. He said that the longer the war, the more divisions occurred among the Iranians.

On the other hand, the morale of the Iraqi forces was good. The last attack was a clear example of this, he said with 16 Iranian divisions and several brigades completely destroyed.

Maj Gen Thabit said the military map had changed in the area after the Iraqi attack because the Iraqi forces were now facing many Iranian cities, including Dezful, Huwayzah, Susangerd, and Dahalran.

Commander on Offensive

JN121155 Baghdad INA in English 1122 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, May 12, INA — An Iraqi military commander stressed that the blessed-Ramadan operation, which had been executed by the Iraqi Army 4th Corps forces on the 9th of this month was an abortive [as received] one as the enemy had been preparing for a fresh offensive on Iraq's territories.

Commander of the 4th Corps, Major-General Thabit Sultan Ahmad said, in statements published here today, that the blessed- Ramadan operation, during which Iraqi forces managed to occupy 100 square kms of Iranian territories, was aimed as well at destroying the enemy troops massed opposite east of Maysan sector, then advancing to capture new targets of tactical importance for Iraqi military operations.

Major-General Ahmad mentioned that that operation had fully achieved its aspired goals and purposes, addding that the situation "is now settled in favour of Iraqi forces."

The commander explained that the occupation of 100 square kms of tactically and logistically important areas deep inside the enemy's territories was not the only goal realized by the recent operation, for the forces of the Iraqi Army 4th Corps, the commander added, had gone beyond that to destroy around 75 per cent of the Iranian 16th Armour Division, the bulk of the 58th Division, a Khomeyni Guards brigade, regiments of Khomeyni guards and gendarme and the 82nd Division and forces supporting it.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Shot Down 13 May

JN131218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) — The Iraqi air defenses shot down an Iranian F-4 plane at 1349 [0949 GMT] today.

A military spokesman told INA that two Iranian planes tried to penetrate the international border in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and that the air defenses managed to shoot down one of them.

It was seen crashing ablaze in Iranian territory opposite the Iraqi units while the other one fled.

Further on Iranian Attacks Repulsed

JN121949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA) — Iraqi forces annihilated an Iranian infantry brigade and a great number of Khomeyni Guards in the IV Army Corps sector yesterday and today when Iranian forces attempted to attack the Iraqi forces in two offensives. Speaking to INA tonight, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the Iranian forces also lost six tanks, five 106-mm guns, one tubular launcher, two armored personnel carriers, and nine vehicles of various types.

The spokesman noted that the Iranian forces this morning tried to again advance on our positions in the same sector with an infantry regiment supported by artillery and tanks. The Iraqi forces confronted the attacking force and wiped out most of it.

The Iraqi spokesman asserted that death awaits all those who want to try their bad luck by facing the Iraqi forces. The result of any attempt by the Iranians will be worse than the one preceding it.

1,584 Iranians Killed in Offensive

JN130822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) — A military source told INA today that the Iranian enemy losses in the offensive launched by the IV Army Corps forces on the 9th of this month amounted to 1,584 dead. He added that as a result of this offensive, during which the Iraqi forces managed to occupy 100 square km of Iranian territory, the Iranian forces sustained material losses which included the destruction of 26 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 17 vehicles, 8 106-mm guns, 21 ammunition dumps, 14 medium and heavy machingeguns, and 1 radio.

Communique No 2,223

JN121658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 12 May 86

[Communique No 2,223 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces' superiority over the tyrant enemy is increasing in all fields. Their morale is mounting and they are continuing to impose defeat on our enemies, who harbor ill will against our progress and who covet our land.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force will remain a lofty symbol for our country, thanks to the efforts of our splendid pilots and their high efficiency and courage. Our pilots have been pursuing the enemy everywhere and at all times. The following are today's achievements:

1. At 0906 [0506 GMT] today, our pilots launched an attack against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate, effective hit.

B. At 1238 today, our planes raided Khark Island installations, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

After carrying out these two missions, our pilots returned to the homeland, protected by God.

2. The brave men of our helicopter gunships have continued their daring combat missions on enemy units at the front, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They flew 38 combat missions and returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. An enemy group attempted to advance on one of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, but our units engaged them with all types of weapons and forced the group to flee after suffering a number of casualties. Another group estimated at two infantry companies attempted to attack our units in the same sector, but our concerted, heavy fire destroyed the bulk of the enemy force and the rest fled, pursued by our artillery, tank, and mortar fire. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to 76 killed, others wounded, and 3 vehicles and 6 ammunition dumps destroyed.

Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy men were killed and one armored personnel carrier was destroyed. It has also been confirmed that they enemy lost 239 dead, including a number of officers, in recent battles with another of our formations in the same sector, in addition to the losses mentioned in our Communique No 2,222 issued on 11 May 1986 in which we announced that the enemy lost 261 dead before one of our military formations.

4. In the VII Army Corps front, our units engaged enemy positions and engineering efforts and inflicted on them the following losses: three killed and others wounded, two excavators destroyed, three vehicles burned, five emplacements of various kinds destroyed, and one ammunition dump burned.

5. Three enemy men were killed and three boats, two infantry positions, and two rafts were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. One of our patrols in the same sector seized two Kalashnikov rifles and two small boats which were towed to our positions.

6. Four enemy men were killed and five emplacements of various kinds, one vehicle, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. Six infantry positions, one observation post, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed and three enemy men were either killed or wounded in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. Escaping the inferno of the Khomeyniite clique, a number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units at the front and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 May 1986

Jordanian Minister Receives West Bank Personalities

JN121557 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Amman — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin has stressed the government's interest in finding ways for reducing the kinfolk's suffering in the occupied territories and bolstering their steadfastness there.

This came when the minister met separately in the past 3 days with Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, and Ya'bad Mayor Murawwih Ibrahim. During the meetings, discussion dealt with the situation prevailing in the occupied territories in general and the circumstances of municipalities and the obstacles impeding providing services to the kinfolk there in particular.

Dudin met with several heads of municipalities and rural councils and charity and cooperative societies in the occupied West Bank, as well as with a delegation from the Jerusalem municipality employees' committee. He acquainted them with the broad lines of the 5-year development plan for the occupied Arab territories and stressed that this plan was in accordance with His Majesty King Husayn's directives.

The delegations affirmed their adherence [irtibataha] to the homeland's leader who has not spared any effort for the sake of liberating the kinfolk and land from the yoke of occupation.

AL-RA'Y on Israel-West 'Coordination' Against Syria

JN110934 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Clock Cannot Be Turned Back"]

[Text] Israel's threats against Syria escalated yesterday when Hayim Bar-lev stated that Israel will take revenge on Syria if it is confirmed that Syria is involved in the attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al plane at Heathrow Airport. Bar-Lev has thus joined Israeli war minister Rabin in clearing the way for the aggression being prepared by the Israeli military establishment against Syria.

At the same time, it is noted that there are some Western circles working to depict Syria as being involved in the attempt to place a bomb on the Israeli plane. Moreover, these circles did not hesitate to adopt arbitrary measures against a number of Syrian diplomats. By implication, the measures taken by these circles are providing the pretexts Israel needs to implement its aggressive scheme. It appears therefore that there is advance coordination between these sides and the Israeli military establishment and that a certian scenario exists whereby Western sides implement the political and diplomatic moves leaving Israel to implement the military move.

It should be recalled that this coordination constitutes a very serious indication. It is an extension of the coordination which preceded the U.S. attack on Libya and it also indicates a conspiracy against the Syrian military force, which is an important part of the Arab military force. The participation of Western fingers in this coordination is similar to some extent to the collusion which preceded the aggression against Egypt in 1956 but involving different parties and excluding France, and with different roles assigned to each party.

The scenario that is being prepared for an aggression against Syria is a challenge to the entire Arab nation and aims at subjugating it to Israeli-Western hegemony after the U.S. failure to subjugate the region to pure U.S. hegemony. It is certain that those partners will fail to achieve their objective because the hands of the clock cannot be turned back.

Daily Decries Tokyo Summit Statement on Terrorism

JN091155 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 May 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The United States Between the Temptation of Power and the Voice of Logic"]

[Text] President Reagan has managed to turn Tokyo's industrialized states' summit into a summit about international terrorism. The subject of terrorism dominated all other topics of discussion. Amid the crusade President Reagan is launching against terrorism and terrorists, other world problems disappeared or were about to disappear from the debate of this conference — problems which should have been the main concern of the conferees who represent the strongest and richest countries in the world.

The Tokyo summit did not pay sufficient attention to hunger, poverty, or the foreign debts which burden the majority of Third World countries. Nor did it pay enough attention to the trade imbalance, the drop in oil prices, or to the economic recession threatening many countries with unemployment, political unrest, and military coups. It seems as if these serious world problems should await the removal of the last terrorist from the last capital in the East and West before the big masters give them the required amount of care and concern.

While it is natural to admit that international terrorism has become an important world problem and that efforts should be joined to eradicate it, the Tokyo masters, who voiced their determination to ruthlessly fight terrorism, failed to define it and to determine reasons for it. We frequently said that it is important to link reasons to results concerning the subject of terrorism. Otherwise, military remedies, no matter how violent, will remain incapable of ending terrorism and will be perhaps the reason for its spread and for aggravating the danger.

Perhaps the worst thing in the Tokyo statement about terrorism is that the U.S. Administration thought the statement a victory for its viewpoint and a green light from its allies to continue using military power against those whom it describes as embracing terrorism.

Hence, we heard reports from Washington speaking of the possibility of using intercontinental missiles against Libya. Moreover, we heard threats to Syria made by the highest sources in the U.S. capital a few days ago. There has also been increasing talk about Israeli military concentrations opposite the Syrian Army in the Golan in preparation for a possible aggression that would be impossible for Washington not to be involved in.

This feverish escalation against Arab countries by the United States and its ally, Israel, on the pretext of combating terrorism does not only threaten to blow away the last thread of Arab-U.S. relations and does not only feed Arab rage, which would create an atmosphere for the expansion of violence against U.S. interests, but also may drag the two superpowers into a military confrontation in the Middle East — a confrontation which could have grave consequences for world peace and security.

Regrettably, the immense U.S. power has appeared in the past few months as an unbridled, primitive, and wild power . Any power if not prevented by wisdom from resorting to extremism and deviation will become an energy destroying itself and others. We can only call on the allies of the United States in Europe and Japan to work to correct the U.S.-Israeli wildness in the Middle East.

At the same time, we ask Arab countries to study and analyze this serious change in U.S. behavior toward Arabs and to draw conclusions and prepare for any possibility.

Press on Syrian Diplomats' Expulsion From UK

JN111140 [Editorial Report] Arabic dailies on 11 May 1986 carry on their front pages extensive reports on the expulsion of three Syrian diplomats from the United Kingdom. Under the headline: "Al- Shar' Denies Any Syrian Involvement in the Ebrlin Incident, the United Kingdom Deports Three Syrian Diplomats, and the Syrian Ambassador Says: We Have Offered Our Assistance..But !!"*SAWT AL-SHA'B* carries a London-detelined news agencies report on the expulsion of the three diplomats and a short report on Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar's statement denying involvement of the Syrian Embassy in Berlin in the explosion of Arab-German society building. On the three diplomats' expulsion, the report says: "The United Kingdom yesterday ordered three Syrian diplomats to leave the country within 7 days following the refusal by the Syrian Ambassador Lutfallah Haydar to waive diplomatic immunity after the British Government had claimed that they some connection with the Heathrow incident. The British Foreign Office summoned the Syrian ambassador and informed him that the three must leave the country. They are Zaki 'Awad, Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif, and Munir Muna. Syria denied any connection with the incident -- the aborted attempt to put a bomb on board an Israeli airliner in Heathrow Airport last month."

The *SAWT AL-SHA'B* report continues: "In a statement issued last Thursday, the Syrian Embassy in London said that Syria has become the target of a smear campaign to justify an Israeli military aggression against it. The Syrian statement said that the United Kingdom claimed that Syria is involved in specific terrorist activities in this country at a meeting with Ambassador Haydar on 1 May, during which it asked him to waive diplomatic immunity from the three attaches. The statement added that the Syrians had offered that the three be ques4ioned in the embassy but that the police decided not to accept this offer. A British Foreign Office statement said that the police decided that any questioning under these circumstances would not lead to any evidence that could be used in court and that this would not help in their investigations. Sources close to the British police claimed that the police are looking for possible direct or indirect links between the diplomats and the person accused of conspiring to blow up the El Al plane on 17 April."

After reviewing the case of Nizar al-Hindawi, the report in *SAWT AL-SHA'B* further says: "The United Kingdom expressed regret over the Syrian decision not to waive diplomatic immunity from its three diplomats. However, observers predict that the expulsion of the diplomats will lead to a dampening of relations with Syria and this will endanger any British efforts to attain peace in the region. The Syrian ambassador made a statement later saying that the United Kingdom had expressed hope that Syria would respond to the request to withdraw the diplomats, adding that a decision in this respect will be taken in Damascus. He added: We offered our assistance and cooperation to the British security authorities to help them determine the party responsible for the aborted attempt at Heathrow airport. He added that the Syrian Embassy has nothing to hide. He also said: We have no information about the activities of any person on British soil and we do not participate in these activities. He said that since the diplomats have not been accused of any violation and since the police only wanted them to assist the police the embassy did not consider it appropriate to waive diplomatic immunity from them. He described the three diplomats as officers or employees and rejected the inference that they are embassy guards."

Under the headline "The United Kingdom Deports Three Syrian Diplomats and Spain Expels the Libyan Charge d'Affaires" *AL-RA'Y* carries a London-datelined REUTER report dealing mainly with the expulsion of the Libyan charge d'affaires from Spain but the report begins with the issue of the three Syrian diplomats. The report says: The United Kingdom yesterday ordered three Syrian diplomats to leave the country after the Syrian Government refused to waive diplomatic immunity to enable British police to interrogate them on matters dealing with supposedly revolutionary activities." The REUTER report in *AL-RA'Y* then carries part of the statements made by the Syrian ambassador in London.

Under the headline "The Scenario of the Expected Aggression Against Syria, Damascus Says That the Threat To Use Force Will Not Make Us Deviate From Our Firm Stands, Bar-Lev Threatens To Carry Out a Retaliatory Strike, and the United Kingdom Deports Three Syrian Diplomats" *AL-DUSTUR* carries a news agencies report from world capitals on Israeli threats to Syria and the deportation of the Syrian diplomats. The *AL-DUSTUR* report begins as follows: The question of the expected aggression against Syria continues to be dealt with by Western and Middle East circles in a manner that sometimes implies that the aggression will inevitabley take place and at other times that it is merely a war of nerves and a test of intentions. While an Israeli minister has not ruled out the possibility of a retaliatory operation against Syria if its involvement in the attempt to blow up an Israeli plane in London airport is proved, the United Kingdom has ordered the deportation of three Syrian diplomats following Syria's refusal to have them questioned on the plane incident." The *AL-DUSTUR* report then carries an identical report to that carried by *SAWT AL-SHA'B* on the issue of the deportation of the three Syrian diplomats.

Poland Ready To Replace France or Senegal in UNIFIL

NC122107 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 12 (AFP) — Poland is ready to replace any country that wants to withdraw from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Lebanese Foreign Ministry announced Monday. Ministry spokesman Samih Baba said Poland had signalled its readiness to cover for any country which wanted to pull its troops out, "notably Senegal and France." France, whose 1,500 men represent the biggest contingent, has recently said it is no longer prepared to look after the logistics side on its own.

The French ambassador in Lebanon, Christian Graeff, said last Tuesday that France "wanted UNIFIL countries to share the high risk the logistics operation represented." He added that the statement did not mean France was to abandon UNIFIL. Less than a month ago, on April 17, the French Government refused for the first time to accept an automatic six-month extension of the French presence in Lebanon, reducing the term to three months. It justified its action on grounds that automatic renewal of its peace-keeping presence did not accomplish the role for which UNIFIL was created. France has asked the UN Security Council to look at ways of revitalising the effectiveness of UNIFIL.

Israeli Convoys Reported Moving Toward Golan Heights

NC130536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] People arriving from the occupied border strip have reported seeing Israeli convoys moving along the road via the Dan settlement and the southern edge of Mount Hermon toward the occupied Golan Heights during the past hours. These convoys consisted of numerous tanks, trailers, mobile field operation rooms, and mobile radar equipment.

Political, Security Situation Discussed in Damascus

NC130439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] According to a report from Damascus, a meeting was heldin the Syrian capital yesterday attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism; Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; General Hikmat al-Shihabi; and Major General 'Ali Duba. The participants discussed the various political and security aspects of the current Lebanese situation.

Socialists Kidnap SSNP Official at AUB Hospital

NC122136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Fighting that erupted in the Verdun area yesterday afternoon [12 May] between the socialists and gunmen of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], which was precipitated by the killing of Progressive Socialist Party official Kamal Abu 'Ayshah, left Kamal Maddah, an SSNP official, wounded. The socialists stormed the American University Hospital and carted Maddah off to an unknown destination.

Health Ministry Worker, Companion Kidnapped in Beirut

NC130933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim Muhammad Hashim, an employee of the Health Ministry, and his companion were kidnapped at 0900 today. They were intercepted by gunmen near the Druze community center. They were riding in a Volkswagen vehicle [words indistinct].

Karami Kidney Stone Operation Successful

NC121640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The kidney stone operation performed on Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the American University Hospital today was successful. A statement issued by the Cabinet's General Directorate for Public Relations indicated that Prime Minister Karami is now in perfect health. Many officials have visited the prime minister to congratulate him on his recovery.

Information Minister Meets Visiting USSR Official

JN121947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh this evening received Ivan Laptev, editor in chief of the Soviet newspaper *IZVESTIYA,* who is visiting the country at the invitation of *AL-THAWRAH* newspaper. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Khary al-Wadi, general manager of *AL-THAWRAH* newspaper; Khidr al-Sha'ar, director general of the radio and television corporation; and Pavel Davydov, press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus.

The minister talked about the development of mass media in the country, especially in the wake of the glorious Corrective Movement, praising President Hafiz al-Asad's great concern for the mass media to play their role in building a society of progress and socialism, in explaining the Syrian people's just struggle, and in confronting the propaganda campaigns led by international imperialism against Syria's steadfastness and struggle.

The information minister also stressed that employees in the mass media consider themselves a combat group along with our heroes in the Army and Armed Forces in confronting the fierce onslaught by imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation. He also explained Syria's firm, principled stand on current political issues, affirming our people's determination to continue sacrifices and struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and brave leadership in order to achieve victory and liberation.

On his part, Ivan Laptev expressed happiness over his current visit to Syria, affirming his desire to continue such meetings between media officials in both Syria and the Soviet Union to exchange expertise and discuss media issues. Talks also dealt with information cooperation between the two friendly countries and ways to develop it.

USSR Solidarity Official Meets Al-Sa'iqah Head

JN121451 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1352 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (SANA) — (Olgar Slemanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, has denounced the U.S. threats against Syria which is courageously standing before the U.S.-Israeli onslaught. He also condemned the brutal U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This came when Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguard Organization — Al-Sa'iqah Forces, received the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries led by (Slemanov) this morning.

(Slemanov) reaffirmed the USSR's standing alongside the Palestinian Arab people who are struggling for their just rights. He praised the Al-Sa'iqah Forces' militant role in the Palestinian arena. At the end of his talk, (Slemanov) hailed Syria's steadfastness and its firm stand under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and its stand in the first confrontation trench against all imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies.

Comrade al-Qadi spoke at the beginning of the meeting. He lauded Syria's principled, firm stands under President al-Asad, who turned Syria into a bastion on which all the conspiracies and intrigues of the United States, Israel, and those who support them will founder. He praised the stands of the socialist bloc countries, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, toward the Palestine question and noted that the Soviet Union has extended and is extending support and backing to the Palestinian people for the sake of their just cause.

Comrade al-Qadi condemned the deviationist, traitorous course led by Yasir 'Arafat which seeks to liquidate the Palestine question. He explained that the differences in the Palestinian arena are political ones and that 'Arafat is responsible for them because he disavowed decisions of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian national charter, and PLO objectives.

Comrade al-Qadi concluded: We are struggling to regain PLO unity on bases hostile to imperialism and Zionism as well as to their schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestine question and imposing imperialist hegemony on the Arab region.

DPRK Official Makes Predeparture Statement

JN091238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The Korean Workers Party [KWP] delegation led by Cormade Yang Hyong-sop, Party Central Committee member and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly chairman, left Damascus this morning.

The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Sami 'Attari, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member; Comrade Tawfiq Hassan, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and secretary of the party's Damascus University branch; a number of comrades from the National Command's Foreign Relations Bureau; and the DPRK ambassador in Damascus.

Before his departure, Comrade Yang made a statement to the SANA asserting that the DPRK delegation's visit to Syria has greatly contributed to bolstering and promoting relations of friendship between the people, parties, and governments of the two friendly countries.

He said he clearly became acquainted with the great accomplishments that the Syrian Arab people have achieved under the historic leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Yang reaffirmed the support and soldiarity of the KWP and the DPRK people and Government with the just struggle Syria is waging against U.S. imperialism and world Zionism to regain usurped Arab lands and rights.

He added: During our talks with officials in Syria, we sensed Syria's complete support and backing for the DPRK people's struggle to unify the Korean homeland and for its independence, as well as for continuing the march of building socialism under the leader Kim Il-song.

Radio Commentaries on UK, Israeli Hostility

Palestinian Broadcast

JN121854 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: Had it not been for Britain's traditional hostility to Arabs and our knowledge of this hostility, we would have said that Britain's behavior toward Syria is surprising. We are not surprised at all because British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher thinks it is time for Britain to take revenge on the Arab masses which crushed the ugliest colonialism in the world, British colonialism, by taking revenge on the Syrian Arab Republic.

Britain's chatter about the case of Heathrow Airport in London, or more specifically about Britain's allegations of an attempt to destroy an Israeli El Al plane at Heathrow, deserves no attention. Britain has shown Syria much hostility since the vile, brutal, treacherous strike President Reagan delivered at Libya — a strike which turned into shame, scandal, and even military defeat for President Reagan.

Since that brutal U.S. air raid on Libya, Margaret Thatcher has announced that she will join President Reagan if he initiates aggression on Syria. Hence, the matter was decided even prior to the fabricated case of Heathrow and also prior to the events which took place or were said to have taken place in West Berlin. The issue is not then one of terrorism, even if one who talks about terrorism is a colonialist personality, such as Mrs Thatcher. Is there a terrorism more horrible than colonialist terrorism?

The issue is not one of alleged terrorism or one of alleged combat against alleged terrorism. The issue is one of precise military coordination among Britain, Israel, and the United States in launching aggression on the Arab nation, represented by Syria. We need no proof of this because as soon as Britain provoked Syria by deporting three Syrian diplomats, Israeli Minister Hayim Bar-Lev said Israel will begin aggression, or war, as he put it, against Syria.

It is unnecessary to tell those concerned in Israel that these Israeli threats do not intimidate or worry Syria. This does not mean that Syria is paying no attention to them, but it means that the elements for defending pan-Arab security are placed on maximum alert in Syria. It also means that if Israel attacks Syria, then it will not be pleased and will find something to aggravate its sorrow, expand Israel's graveyards, and bring the glorious memories of the October war back to Israel's weak memory.

Britain's behavior toward Syria is only a British cover for an Israeli aggression on Syria — an aggression which is likely to take place but will certainly be defeated.

On Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN121338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The enemy leaders' statements during the past 2 days give the impression that Israel has suddenly renounced the policy of threats and that it only seeks to live in peace and tranquility. However, despite these sugar-coated statements, the enemy leaders do not fail to assert that they will combat terrorism with all means available to them in cooperation with Washington and the West European states which were convinced by the U.S. pleas to fight the so-called Arab terrorism.

Thus, what seems to be a change in the language of threats of aggression is in fact a change in form and not substance, because if Israel were not harboring aggressive intentions, or implementing its policy of aggression and expansion to realize the Zionist project of establishing an Israeli entity extending from the Nile to the Euphrates, it would have implemented international resolutions urging it to withdraw from all occupied territory and would have recognized the Palestinian people's national rights.

Israel, described by a UN General Assembly resolution issued during its 40th session as a state which is not peace-loving, does not want peace because peace places on its shoulders certain responsibilities which are opposed to Israel's expansionist plans and which undermine U.S.-Israeli plans for controlling and dominating the region.

If we want to trace the roots of terrorism in our region from the beginning of this century, we will find that the Haganah, Stern, and Irgun gangs were the first to practice terrorism against the Arabs of Palestine before 1948. These gangs were the nucleus of the Israeli enemy army following the establishment of the Zionist entity in 1948 — an entity which practiced and still practices terrorism, aggression, and expansion; which challenged the United Nations and flouted its resolutions; and which is supported by the U.S. Security Council veto and Washington's unlimited aid.

If we recall the Dayr Yasin massacre and the hijacking of the Libyan civilian aircraft over Mediterranean waters, we conclude that terrorism is the core of Zionism, which manifested itself in the form of gangs before 1948 and later in the form of an entity. Zionist terrorism is responsible for all crimes committed against Arabs and for all acts of suppression, injustice, occupation, and genocide which have been rife in our region for decades. Zionist terrorism is responsible for the tension and the dangers threatening the Middle East and international peace and security in this sensitive part of the world.

Further Reportage on Tension With Syria

Knesset Committee Views News Reports

TA121518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has said that there is no parallel between the media reports on the situation along the Israeli-Syrian border and the briefing it heard this morning from military sources. The committee announced that it would constantly monitor developments along the northern border and will meet with the defense minister next week.

Likud faction chairperson Knesset Member [MK] Sara Doron told our correspondent Shalom Oren after the meeting that the reports that the belligerent acts are likely to happen are exaggerated. MK Menahem Hakohen said that we must refrain from panicking, just as much as we must not be indifferent. Yosi Sarid said that the government must examine the development of what he called the fabricated crisis.

Activity in Lebanon 'Confirmed'

TA121920 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Army sources in Israel confirmed today that the Syrian Army has in recent months built dugouts for tanks in Lebanon, south of the line on which the Syrians are deployed in the eastern sector. The Syrian forces themselves have not changed their deployment since the IDF's exit from Lebanon. Our army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports from the studio:

Over the last few months the Syrians in the eastern sector in Lebanon have prepared dugouts for tanks and cannons south of the line where they are currently deployed. It should be emphasized that reference is to dugouts only. The Syrians, at this stage, take care not to deploy their forces south of the area which the IDF had occupied in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' on the eve of the withdrawal. The dugouts are not manned by Syrian forces. The Syrians probably intend to reach the region which they had occupied on the eve of the Lebanese war. A short look at the map here will make it clear that the Syrians are getting very close to the security zone in the eastern sector, when and if they move forces southward, of course.

The land preparations carry a defensive meaning, mainly to prevent an Israeli attempt at a strike in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', or an attack on Syria on its flank. There is here of course a very convenient potential for an offensive initiative; very large armored forces can arrive at the built dugouts within hours.

Israel takes a very grave view of the Syrian fortifications; a message in this spirit was passed on to the Americans. The message was also transmitted to President al-Asad, but has not yet borne fruit. The Americans themselves view the Syrian entrenchment as a defensive move which has nothing to do with the tension which has come to prevail in Israeli-Syrian relations lately.

Editorials Examine Peres Remarks

TA110948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 May 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that many things are unclear in connection with tension with Syria. In the labyrinth of all the talk and conflicting reports, it is difficult to determine whether this tension is real or imagined, or who works to stir it up. Judging by the prime minister's remarks, this tension is merely verbal and there is no actual proof of belligerent moves on the part of Syria. All the political and military bodies are called upon to exercise restraint to calm down the atmosphere while simultaneously maintaining intelligence alertness.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT believes that the prime minister did well in hurrying to curb the rising tide and declare that we have no intention of attacking Syria. Yet Syria must also know that we are aware of the fact that its army is busy preparing dugouts and is carrying out fortification work in the southern part of the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. This requires maximum alertness, but we have no desire to convert this into saber-rattling.

HADASHOT also welcomes the prime minister's statement that Israel is not heading toward war. This clarification can serve to calm spirits, but it still leaves the military option available, if necessary.

Herzog Opposes 'Interference' in Austrian Elections

TA111720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] President Hayim Herzog said it is impossible to prove the allegations against Kurt Waldheim without the assistance of the Greek, Yugoslav, and Soviet Governments. Herzog believes we should receive information from these states before we decide to launch a campaign, the results of which are totally unforeseeable.

President Herzog does not believe that interference in the Austrian election campaign would serve the interest of those people who interfere. Our correspondent Haviva Roger reports that the president made these remarks during a visit in Or 'Aqiva.

Shamir Discusses Waldheim, Poland, Tension With Syria

TA121223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has returned from a visit to several Latin American countries filled with courage, and his answers to questions posed by political correspondents a short while ago are evidence of the fact that he has returned from this trip refreshed. Shamir met with political correspondents, and the first question he was asked, on the Kurt Waldheim affair, was whether he should have refrained from speaking out so strongly against Waldheim. This is in light of the positions voiced recently by the Israeli ambassador in Austria, for example, to the effect that Israel has been embroiled by the World Jewish Congress. Not only did Minister Shamir not retract his remarks, he also said that his opinion is what counts in the Foreign Ministry and that there is no room here for wavering. He again stated that the election of Kurt Waldheim as Austria's president would be a disaster, and it would be a way to exonerate people who participated in Nazi acts. It would pose a dangerous precedent, he said, adding that all the people he met during his visit abroad displayed sympathy with this position which is the State of Israel's position. The government has not held a discussion on what will happen if Kurt Waldheim is elected president of Austria, but the position is very firm.

Another question referred to the earlier report on the agreement reached between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Minister 'Ezer Weizman to the effect that following the rotation, Minister Weizman will be appointed a minister in the Foreign Ministry. Shamir reacted by saying: I heard this piece of wisdom on the Voice of Israel this morning; if 'Ezer Weizman protects Israel's interest in the same way that Butrus Ghali protects those of Egypt in his ministry, then I do not care if Minister Weizman sits in the Foreign Ministery. But, he added seriously, one must check whether this falls within the coalition agreement.

Another matter which was raised during the meeting was the expected appointments of a new Bank of Israel governor and attorney general. On this Minister Shamir said two surprising things: The time has come to reduce the attorney general's authority, and proposals on this should be examined. As for the appointments themselves, he opposes the possibility of political deals in this matter. He is against political figures fulfilling these positions; the appointments should be filled by professionals, people who are not identified with one party or another. When he was pressured and asked whether he also objects to the appointment of a Knesset member — and the allusion was to MK Adi Amoray — he said we will object to the appointment of any political personality who is identified with a party or who was active in a party, and therefore professionals must be appointed.

Shamir was asked about ties with Poland and the possibility of Israel and Poland establishing interest offices. He replied that this will be implemented soon.

As for relations with Egypt, he said that the talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations on the Tabah arbitral compromis will resume next week. He added that Israel had reached the limit of its flexibility, and therefore the time has come for Egypt to soften its stand.

There were also other questions as to whether he knew anything about secret contacts with Jordan. He replied that if such contacts are held, he knows about them and he is briefed on them by the prime minister.

In general, all Shamir's remarks were totally unambiguous.

Finally, he was asked about the tension and verbal escalation with Syria. He said that at the moment Israel is not interested in a war with Syria. Official state analysts also believe that Syria is not interested in war, and thus the reports in the media should be toned down.

Ethiopia Sends Message on Improving Ties With Egypt

TA120627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The United States thinks the reports about the intention to settle immigrants from Ethiopia in the territories make it difficult to continue with the operations to rescue the Jews who have remained in Ethiopia. Our political correspondent has learned that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said this to Knesset Member Ora Namir at a meeting between the two in Washington.

In this context, our correspondent has learned that the Ethiopian rulers have sent messages to Israel through diplomatic channels stressing their demand that Israel not attempt to improve relations with Egypt at the expense of Ethiopian interests, reference being to the Dayr al-Sultan monastery.

Syrian 'Terrorists' Caught in Lebanon Sentenced

TA120936 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 May 86 p 4

[Text] Ten Syrians between the ages of 16 and 30 were sentenced to 6 years in prison, half as a suspended sentence, after being convicted of belonging to Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC. The 10 were also found guilty of conducting military exercises and carrying weapons.

The members of the terrorist gang were arrested in December 1985 in southern Lebanon. They were caught unawares by IDF soldiers in the security zone. A short battle ensued during which 3 of their colleagues were killed; the 10 terrorists surrendered. Among the gang members are two officers and a young Moroccan who is married to a Syrian and lives in Syria.

The defendants' attorneys, Walid Fahum and Mahmud Na'mani, requested that the court order the explulsion of the gang members from Israel, but their request was turned down.

Herzog Commutes Underground Prisoners' Sentences

TA130535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0505 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has commuted the sentences of two more members of the Jewish terror underground. Gil'ad Pel'i and Yehoshu'a Ben-Shoshan are to be released from prison today. They had 1 year to serve of their sentences; the president commuted it to a suspended sentence for a period of 2 years. The Prison Services spokesman says the behavior of the underground convicts has been exemplary and no complaints have been registered against them. Seven remain in prison, three serving life terms.

Pro-Syrian Activities on Golan Heights Overlooked

TA111319 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 May 86 p 19

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Over the weekend the Syrian flag was again hoisted on the rooftop of the local school in Majdal Shams, as part of the celebrations marking Syria's independence.

Since the police and security forces prevented the staging of rallies to mark the anniversary of Syria's independence approximately 3 weeks ago, Syrian flags have been hoisted several times in Druze villages on the Golan and so far no one has been detained for this.

Israel supporters among the Golan Druze are complaining that the security establishment is not doing enough to eradicate the phenomenon and prevent what they call the taking over of the Druze villages on the Golan by Syrian supporters.

Those same sources claim that despite the fact that many dozens of people have violated police orders and shouted pro-Syrian and anti-Israel proclamations, no one has been detained. They add that many walls in Majdal Shams are painted with anti-Israel slogans, and no one is paying any attention.

This week two delegations of students from universities in Samaria visited Majdal Shams to express solidarity with the Druze struggle for their return to Syria. The guests and hosts met in the Majdal Shams student club where they sang nationalist songs and made speeches supporting the handing over of the Golan to Syria and the end of the Israeli occupation on the Golan Heights.

State Comptroller Reports on West Bank, IDF

Council Funds Political Activities

TA130710 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 May 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has been effectively funding the political activities of West Bank settlers through the general-purpose funds it provides to the Qiryat Arba' local council, the State Comptroller said in his report this week on the Civil Administration of the territories.

The comptroller found that Qiryat Arba' spent thousands of dollars in 1983 and 1984 to fund demonstrations, legal protection for settlers and spying on West Bank Arabs and their Israeli sympathizers.

"Every year the Interior Ministry approves a grant to the council to balance its budget," the comptroller noted, and the grant generally provides the bulk of council funds. In 1983, ministry subventions accounted for IS 106,000 of Qiryat Arba's IS 164,000 budget; in 1984, it made up IS 508,000 of the community's IS 874,000 budget.

The council has provided a satisfactory level of educational, health, security and other services, although it dumped its garbage in an unfenced area close to Arab homes, the comptroller said.

The council also paid considerable sums to further the settlers' political goals.

It allocated $10,000 to a Jerusalem lawyer to act on behalf of residents accused of crimes with a "political background," such as vandalizing Arab property in Halhul. It also contributed IS 250,000 to the council of Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza for legal assistance to residents detained after "reacting" to Arab attacks.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger's long-running one-man demonstration outside the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp south of Bethlehem was aided by a $5,000 council allocation partly designed to publicize his action. This money was allocated over and above other assistance, such as a rented car, food and other services.

The council paid $750 to a private investigating firm to collect information on Bi'r Zayt university near Ramallah and on a committee that supports it. Some of the committee's members are Israeli citizens, the comptroller noted.

Other expenditures included an outlay of IS 600,000 for 30 mattresses for women holding a sit-in in Jerusalem to press for the release of the Jewish terrorists. One month earlier, in June 1985, the council paid for buses to bring demonstrators to Jerusalem to protest against the release of Arab terrorists.

When the authorities found that the employees of the Qiruat Arba' local council owed IS 1.4 million in back taxes, they ordered the council to deduct the tax from the employee's pay cheques. The council did, but also voted to increase the workers pay and did not charge them for the back payments made on their behalf to the income-tax authorities.

Arabs, too, benefited from the lax attitude towards collecting taxes. The income-tax authorities demanded that residents submit tax returns, but only 20 per cent of those approached in the Nabulus area did so, and even fewer in Ramallah. The comptroller found that only "a few hundred people" actually submit returns. In general, however, revenues have increased, he said.

Vocational schools suffered from overcrowding, with classes numbering 50 to 60 pupils, the comptroller found. There are only three vocational schools in the territories, and they do not meet demands. Government supervision of those schools has also been unsatisfactory.

IDF Shortcomings

TA130952 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 May 86 p 6

[Report by Avi Hoffman]

[Text] The state comptroller cast a wide-ranging look at all aspects of the Israel Defence Forces' activities, but, for security reasons, not all the findings were made public and some that were were left deliberately vague.

Among his findings were the poor state of the buildings used by the IDF, the absence of a master plan for the Air Force's expensive computer system, and a lack of clear policy guidelines at the IDF Command and Staff College. There has been considerable delay in the introduction of two advanced fighting craft in the Navy, while another, unspecified, weapon system had suffered from poor servicing and inadequate planning, the comptroller said.

The deployment on the northern border following the withdrawal from Lebanon experienced difficulties mainly resulting from poor supervision. Despite this, the IDF pullback was carried out ahead of schedule. The comptroller advised against using emergency fuel stocks for any purpose apart from genuine emergencies.

The comptroller went back for a follow-up check of sectors he examined previously. He found that the IDF was continuing efforts to broaden professional possibilities for women, but there was still no overall plan for this purpose.

A division that the comptroller visited for his previous report had rectified some shortcomings in the year, but there was no improvement in the professional qualifications of the officers. The commander, artillery and maintenance officers, their deputies and two deputy brigade commanders had not undergone battalion commanders course, nor had five deputy battalion commanders and 32 company commanders completed company commanders course.

What follows are some of the state comptroller's findings in more details:

Deployment on the Lebanese Border

The comptroller — looking into the IDF's deployment on the northern border between May and December 1985, after the withdrawal from Lebanon — found that inadequate supervision and coordination by the IDF led to delays by the contractors employed in strengthening the northern fortifications. This resulted in additional expenses.

The work was hampered by incomplete engineering plans, tardy evacuation of buildings and sites occupied by soldiers, inadequate security measures for workers and failure to clear minefields. Sanitary conditions in the fortifications were poor, and equipment was found to be missing.

The comptroller noted, however, that the evacuation of the Israeli forces was completed ahead of schedule. In fact, by the middle of May, last year, the forces were deployed on the international boundary rather than in July or August as had been planned. The uncertainty of the extent of hostile action necessitated speedy redeployment and this required especially good supervision and coordination. According to the comptroller, a supervisory body composed of senior representatives of the commands involved in the project should have been set up in the field and granted wide powers. This was not done, however, resulting in disruptions.

The comptroller recommended that the IDF tighten supervision of field units so as to prevent similar failures in the future.

Introduction of a Weapon System

The prototype of a specialized weapon system put into operation in 1982 encountered difficulties when used in training.

The problems resulted from a low level of technical reliability, which in turn was due partially because the system was a prototype and partially because of the accelerated wear and tear resulting from its operational testing and use in the Lebanon War. In addition, the upkeep of the system, which was based on service by the manufacturer and partly by the IDF maintenance service, was adversely affected by budgetary problems and other considerations.

The introduction of the prototype into unit training was hampered mainly because of technical faults and because of faulty planning of training programmes and their implementation. Operators of the system were not trained in a field needed to operate the system. The development of a simulator, intended to help train operators, dragged for many years and had not yet been completed.

Deficiencies had been found in regular preventative maintenance while calibration checks needed for the efficient operation of the system were not carried out at the required times.

No provision had been made to ensure that soldiers who may have been exposed to radiation from the system at a level that could have endangered their health were sent for medical examination in time.

Some of the people handling the system were found to lack the required security clearances, and the system was not housed according to field security instructions.

Naval Acquisitions

The Navy acquired two boats of a special type capable of skimming the surface of the sea at great speed and in heavy weather conditions, which cost a total of $100 million. But the comptroller found that the assimilation of the first vessel, purchased from its American manufacturer in Ap[illegible] 1983, was subject to various problems that delayed its becoming operational.

The second vessel, built under licence by Israel Shipyards in Haifa, was delivered to the Navy in July 1985, several years behind deadline.

The comptroller found that the operational and maintenance teams were undermanned. The crafts' crew were overloaded with work, being simultaneously responsible for operational, training and maintenance duties. The crew of the first vessel had not been trained as planned.

Serious delays had occurred in the development, manufacture and installation of certain systems for the boats. Spare parts were inadequate and expensive parts and equipment that broke down were not repaired quickly enough.

The IDF Command and Staff College

The General Staff has not formulated clear policy guidelines nor defined the place of the IDF Command and Staff College in the training and advancement of officers, the comptroller found. Because of this, the impact of the college on the training of command and staff officers was less than it could be.

The lack of a clear definition of which categories of officers should be required to study at the college, and the difficulties of filling the quotas set for field units, meant that the college was underutilized. Officers that needed the college were not sent, while those whose participation in the courses was not essential were.

The comptroller stressed the necessity of speedily completing the ongoing re-evaluation of the objectives of the college's programme of studies. Decisions on the future role of the college, based on the evaluation, should be implemented without delay, the comptroller concluded.

Computerization of Administrative Systems in the Air Force

The Air Force has no master plan for computerization of administrative systems, the comptroller found. Consequently, many systems whose development entailed considerable expense had not met the objectives for which they had been set up. The comptroller recommended that the Air Force establish policy and principles for a computerized administrative network and prepare a long-range plan.

The Air Force also must ensure that proper work procedures were instituted between headquarters, the computer unit and its users to ensure conformity and efficiency in planning, development and use of new systems.

In general, the computer unit provided its services to users in a satisfactory fashion, the comptroller said. However, shortcomings were uncovered in operational and supervisory procedures.

Building Maintenance

In most of the sites he inspected, the comptroller found the condition of buildings, especially old ones, to be in poor condition and improperly maintained. There was no master plan for periodic maintenance of the buildings, which cover 4.5 million square metres of space, not including Air Force and Navy structures. In the absence of a detailed survey and data on the structures there was no way the IDF could base an annual maintenance programme on the proper priorities, the comptroller added.

Standing orders require that buildings be inspected annually. However, such checks had not been carried out for years, the comptroller reported, adding that in the army camps he visited, buildings had wide cracks in the ceilings, leaky roofs and faulty sewage and plumbing.

Because of budget cuts, the construction units have been unable to overcome escalating maintenance problems.

If this situation continued, the comptroller warned, speedy deterioration of even new buildings could expected. In view of the cutbacks in new construction, the comptroller adivsed that activities designed to maintain existing structures should not be curtailed, but rather enhanced.

Nazareth Resident Stabbed in Janin, Curfew Ordered

TA101425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] An Arab from Nazareth was stabbed in the neck in Janin a short time ago. He was evacuated to the 'Afula Hospital, and his condition is moderate. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the security forces imposed a curfew on the town.

Curfew Confined to Stabbing Site

TA110559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] The curfew in Janin has been confined to the site of the stabbing of (Taysir Ahmad Wakid) from the village of ('Ayut) near Nazareth. Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned that the police are also examining the possibility that the cause of the stabbing was a vendetta between the victim's family and another. Our correspondent adds that the assailant stabbed another Israeli citizen while fleeing.

ALGERIA

Daily on 'No Justification' for Summit Postponement

PM121307 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 4 May 86 p 1

[APS article: "After the Postponement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit"]

[Text] The postponement of the Arab summit scheduled to be held in Fes as a result of failure to agree on the agenda for that meeting illustrates once again the patent inability of those who are responsible for the fate of the Arab nation to face adversity and the almost constant aggression suffered by most Arab countries at both a political and economic level.

While we can already say that this postponement will have serious consequences for the future of the Arab nation, pushed into defensive and almost suicidal positions, it should be stressed above all that there is no justification for postponing an extraordinary Arab summit. This certainly cannot be justified by agenda or timetable questions which are, after all, secondary.

At a time when it is more urgent than ever to overcome the disagreements which are tearing the Arab nation apart, at a time when imperialism — the Arab peoples' common enemy — is increasing in ferocity and launching shameless military attacks, on specious pretexts, against those among us who make the mistake of not fitting into its policy or strategy of domination, we are presenting the sorry spectacle of division for wretched and base motives.

This certainly gives us a heavy burden of responsibility in the eyes of history and of the Arab people's masses in the Maghreb and Mashrek who spontaneously expressed their anger after the aggressions perpetrated against the Palestinian people and fraternal Tunisia in the past, and against the fraternal Libyan people today.

Although all the objective conditions exist for the Arab nation to rally and pool its formidable potential to really face up to the destructive intentions of those who have constantly tried "to keep it under top surveillance" (to cite an Arab colleague), some of us are still using the false excuses which have meant that it has been virtually impossible to hold an Arab summit since 1982.

This is a particularly grave time, because in addition to their inability to unite, the Arab countries are incapable of consulting each other, of jointly adopting the most appropriate measures and the only response which can make those who are attacking them with impunity stop and think. In addition to aiding the aggressor's belligerent positions, this extremely negative attitude really endangers our nation's future. Eventually it is likely not only to permanently jeopardize the security and stability of all Arab countries, but also and above all to deal a fatal blow to our own cultural values.

Algeria, for its part, is more aware than ever of the dangers threatening the Arab nation and the plots being hatched against it, and has constantly worked and will constantly work to smooth out the temporary disagreements which unfortunately perpetuate the division of the Arab nation, exposing it to aggression and domination.

LIBYA

Israeli Pilots Said To Have Taken Part in U.S. Raid

LD130801 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 May (JANA) — It has been disclosed that five Zionist pilots took part in the 15 April NATO-U.S. raid on the Great Jamahiriyah. This was divulged in a statement by the chief of staff of the Israeli Air Force.

Political Editor Comments on Expulsion of Diplomats

LD130854 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 May (JANA) — Commenting on the decision by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to expel 36 diplomats of the Embassies of Italy, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium and Denmark in the Jamahiriyah, the JANA political editor says: This measure was taken in accordance of the principle of reciprocal treatment, and was in response to the arbitrary measures adopted by the European countries against a number of members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureaus in Western Europe under pressure from the U.S. Administration.

The JANA political editor affirmed that had there been any real justification for the West European countries' decision to deport members of the People's Bureaus of the Great Jamahiriyah, we would not have applied the principle of reciprocal treatment. But there was no justification for deporting our brothers.

We have said and continue to say, he added, that these brothers had no connection whatsoever with terrorism; the allegations and claims reiterated by the official circles and information media in the West about Libya's connection with terrorism are unfounded, as we have affirmed repeatedly.

terrorism are unfounded, Western countries that adopted these arbitrary measures against a number of members of the People's Bureaus in Europe to provide a single proof of Libya's involvement in terrorism.

Italy 'On Maximum Alert' Over Al-Qadhdhafi Threats

LD130839 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Rome, Ramadan 5, May 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The official Italian radio station said yesterday that the threats of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Italy caused the Italian security service on maximum alert and tight security were imposed on airports, ports, aeroplanes and diplomatic buildings all over Italy.

The radio added that tight security checks were made on persons entering Italy from Middle Eastern countries.

Statements by Italy's Craxi Termed 'Irresponsible'

LD121818 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, speaking in Genoa, criticized the threat made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to hit Italy if the latter showed hostility toward Libya. He said that the reaction of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is an example of an extremist point of view and of anger which goes far beyond the bounds of responsibility. He added that his country wants to avoid an esclation of tension, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is taking an intransigent line instead of remaining as calm as the situation required. He added that Libya knows how many friends Italy has in the Western world who would enter the war on its side, and also some Arab states. Craxi said: We answer the threat with an urgent call for initiatives, which include basic solutions, for the sake of peaceful coexistence.

JANA's international affairs editor, commenting on the Italian prime minister's statements stressed that the statements are of an irresponsible nature. We would not rule out that Craxi made the statements under U.S. pressure and because of his fear of U.S. terrorism.

We find such statements by the Italian prime minister to be strange, as he threatens Libya should Libya embark on any legitimate defensive action if it ever becomes exposed to aggression from U.S. bases in Italy. We do not oppose or debate the issue of Craxi's defense of the presence of U.S. bases in his country, but in the event of these bases being used in committing aggression against our soil it is our right to retaliate in the same manner against the territories from which the aggression emanated. We would like to stress on this occasion that the intruders in the Mediterranean are the Americans and Zionists — enemies of the Arab nation and enemies of the peoples of the area which aspires to freedom. We want the Mediterranean to be an area of peace and security and an area free of foreign fleets.

Italy's Defense Minister Questioned on Armed Cells

LD121234 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 May (JANA) — The Italian Defense Minister, Giovanni Spadolini, has admitted that during the period of 1981-83, his government discovered armed party cells which posed a serious threat to the Italian Republic.

Speaking at a Republican Party rally the day before yesterday at (Lecce) in southern Italy, Spadolini said that the might of right and freedom must be enforced and that they should prevail over all forms of extremism.

The urgent question we wish to put to the Italian minister now is: Is the Jamahiriyah also connected with any of the cells of the armed party which the Italian Government discovered at that time? As to the enforcement of the call for right and justice and the need for them to take supremacy over all forms of extremism, the Great Jamahiriyah has repeatedly affirmed these principles and they are the principles it urges the worlds' peoples to uphold because it is the state of the masses [as received] and it seeks freedom for all world peoples.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Receives Guinea's President Conte

LD122312 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received General Lansana Conte, the president of the Republic of Guinea, at the royal court in Rabat this evening. The talks between his majesty the king and the president were held in private. Afterward his majesty the king and his respected guest chaired a working-session with the Moroccan and the Guinean ministerial delegations.

The president of the Guinean Republic had arrived earlier this evening in our country on a working and friendly visit to Morocco that will last 3 days. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and Her Royal Highness Princess Lala Hasna were at Rabat Sale Airport to welcome the president of Guinea. The president of Guinea is accompanied by his wife and an important ministerial delegation, including the minister of foreign affairs.

General Lansana Conte announced that his visit to the Moroccan Kingdom comes within the framework of the constructive bilateral relations. The Guinean president expressed his pleasure at meeting His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, in Morocco. He also said that this visit is the first of its kind since 1984, when he came to power in Guinea. He pointed out that the Moroccan help to the Guinean Government is still continuing today.

Foreign Minister Filali Departs for Strasbourg

LD130515 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, left Morocco today for Strasbourg, seat of the European Parliament. The visit follows the recent visit to Morocco lately by a delegation of European parliamentarians. The minister will have talks and consultations with a number of personalities in the European Parliament on the relations of Morocco with the EEC and the stand of Morocco on the enlargment of the market.

MAP Cites Arab League's Klibi on Tokyo Summit

LD121312 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tunis, May 12 (MAP) — Commenting on the results of the seven major industrialized countries' summit held in Tokyo, Japan, Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi made a declaration in which he highlighted the absence in these results of true solutions to the fundamental problems facing the international community.

He also noted the deliberate amalgamation of terrorism and the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people whereas the state terrorism carried out by Israel is supported militarily and politically.

The final communique released by the Tokyo summit, the declaration said, arouses surprise owing to the fact that it ignores the fundamental problems facing the international community, including developing countries, and the serious economic depression prevailing in most of developing countries and which are entailed by famine, desertification, the drop in raw material prices and the increase of the foreign debt of these countries.

Recalling that Arab countries had condemned at the summit level terrorism under all its forms, the declaration added, that in pronouncing the condemnation, Arab countries laid emphasis on the necessity of not mistaking the people's right to defend their existence and struggle for their freedom for terrorism. "We also affirmed that aggression cannot be justified by terrorism, or resort to official terrorism at the level of the state to strike on those who react against terrorism acts perpetrated by an aggressor who abuses the peoples' elementary rights", added the declaration.

SUDAN

Reagan Message to Al-Mahdi Expresses Support

JN121739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 12 (SUNA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has asserted the U.S. concern over carrying on its economic and military assistance to Sudan.

President Reagan's pledge came in a message of congratulations sent to Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on the occasion of his election as premier.

In his message Reagan said the American people congratulate the Sudanese people on the recent elections.

As friends to Sudan we will continue our military, economic assistance to Sudan as we did last year for the combat of drought in Sudan, the message said. The U.S. is keen for developing its economic and military assistance to Sudan which had begun working for rebuilding its democratic institutions after seventeen years period.

Reagan in the message voiced his concern over the continuation of friendly relations between the U.S. and Sudan and hoped Mr al-Mahdi preserves the circumstances which will guarantee the continuation of the assistances that the U.S. extends to Sudan.

Al-Mirghani Receives U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum

JN121428 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani received U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Alexander Horan here today. Following the meeting, the U.S. ambassador said that he extended the congratulations of President Reagan and the American people to Ahmad al-Mirghani on his assumption of the chairmanship of the State Council. The ambassador stressed his country's support for Sudan during this critical stage of its history. The ambassador also said that the return of U.S. nationals to Sudan depends on current circumstances in the country.

Al-Mahdi Receives USSR, Turkish, African Ambassadors

JN111847 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 11 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met today with the Soviet Union ambassador to Khartoum. Following the meeting the ambassador said that the meeting discussed means of boosting bilateral relations.

Meanwhile Al-Mahdi discussed today means of promoting relations between Sudan and Turkey during his meeting with the Turkish ambassador to Khartoum.

On the other hand the prime minister met today with the group of African ambassadors to Khartoum and received their congratulations on the occasion of his assuming the post of prime minister.

Meets With Southern Party Leaders

JN121749 Khartoum SUNA in English 1734 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 12 (SUNA) — Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today stated that all obstacles impeding the formation of the new government had been surmounted and that a full agreement was about to be reached.

This came after a meeting held here today between the premier and the southern political parties leaders, including the Sudanese National Party.

The meeting was held to discuss the participation in the government of southern parties and Sudanese National Party, led by Father Philip Ghabbush, and the ministries they scheduled to hold.

In a press statement, Al-Sadiq said an open day would be organized for the Constituent Assembly members, in and outside the government, to meet the premier and discuss with him any political or security questions.

A fortnight meeting will also be regularly held with parties leaders, including opposition leaders, to discuss any political development in the country, Al-Mahdi said.

Discusses Government Contacts

JN121110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 12 (SUNA) — Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said southerners should settle by themselves the question of regionalism in their regions through diplomatic dialogue.

But he indicated that his government would not alter the current administrative formula in the south till the southerners reach a settlement to this effect.

Al-Mahdi who was speaking to Juba Radio said contacts with Garang movement aims at bridging differences. Contacts are also underway with the Ethiopian Government, he added, in order to disengage any intermingling between bilateral ties and the role of Garang movement. On the absence of the National Islamic Front NIF from government formation, he said the NIF participation gives the government a national character only in shape but in fact it would weaken the government. Because, he added, it would diminish the governments ability to deal with Moslems, the modern society and the international community as well.

On his government's position towards September laws, he said they would undergo a radical change to ensure the religious, political and human rights of all people, no laws should be applied unless through democratic endorsement, he said.

Meets With Armed Forces Officials

JN121551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stressed the need for the Armed Forces to coordinate efforts to promote moral guidance so that they may carry out their national duties, adding that the elected government will maintain coordination with the Armed Forces to formulate sound political decisions guaranteeing Sudan's security and unity. This came during his visit to the People's Armed Forces General Command this morning and his meeting with with General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, and General Muhammad Tawfiq Khail, chief of staff of the Armed Forces.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also stressed his desire to adopt the principle of consultations in dealing with issues of interest to the homeland and the Armed Forces, foremost of which is the problem of the south, pointing out that political, diplomatic, and security solutions are interlinked and should deal with all the grievances of the various sides. His excellency also affirmed that security is a priority and voiced the need for improving the Armed Forces in regard to equipment, training, qualifications, recruiting, and morale, affirming that the Armed Forces' military discipline and strength, as well as their care of personnel, will contribute to efforts to entrench democracy.

At the beginning of the meeting, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces stressed the Armed Forces' support for the masses' desire to pursue democracy. He also congratulated the prime minister for the masses' confidence in him through the Constituent Assembly. The deputy commander of operations also spoke and the director of the operations branch gave a briefing on the security situation in the country in general and in Kordofan and the southern region in particular, as these two areas are affected by military oeprations carried out by the John Garang forces as well as by internal and external security threats against Sudan.

Thanks People for Rumbek Recovery

EA111250 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1948 GMT 8 May 86

[Speech by Sudanese Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on 8 May at the Workers Federation House in Khartoum on the occasion of the world workers centenary — recorded]

[Excerpt] I congratulate you and our Armed Forces on the recovery of Rumbek Town. [applause] And I say once again: We do not want this fighting, for every one killed on either side is a Sudanese and it is our duty to protect and (?preserve) his blood. [applause] But he who shoulders arms against his people must be resolutely faced by the people, for whoever [words indistinct] he sometimes [word indistinct] (?for) the one who has mercy on him. [applause] It is meaningless to shoulder arms against Sudan now, because Sudan now, its people and government, are a group [jamah] that affords an opportunity for the expression of the opinion of each. It protects fundamental liberties: It protects the independence of the judiciary; it establishes government on the basis of representation [niyabah]; it will never assert that the state we are in is right and the state you are in is wrong. On the contrary, it says: Come ye for equal talks between us and you. Such a course does not justify the bearing of arms in opposition, because those who bear arms against this course stand against the people: They stand against rightness: They stand against history. Whoever adopts such a position must face punishment and a harsh confrontation.

There is a group that does not admire all this, but thinks day and night of distorting democracy and of distorting freedom. They raise numerous slogans at night. They soliloquize about dictatorship and how dictatorship is the way for their honor, dignity, and supremacy. This group knows that the worst and (?dirtiest) type of dictatorship is the one that was set up by Jafar Numayri, because he spent all the peoples funds on it, imposed it on them, and imported alien tutelage for it. In spite of this, the people topped Jafar Numayri. Therefore, whoever embarks upon this road will find his way to the kiln of history into which Jafar Numayri went. [applause] Some of them write in newspapers, singing about the glories of dictatorship, some of them hatch conspiracies to distort the appearance of freedom and some of them conspire by night to polarize the enemies of freedom. Whatever happens, the people are lying in wait and God is with us. God willing, He will grant us victory not only over the conspiracies of despotism and distortion inside the Sudan, but, God willing, everwhere, for rightness towers and it is not towered over. Peace and God's mercy be upon you. [applause]

Al-Mahdi Interviews Carried by Kuwaiti Newspapers

AL-QABAS Interview

GF121818 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 May 86 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by *AL-QABAS* correspondent Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr in Sudan — date not given]

[Excerpts][Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr] With regard to the south, there is no doubt that settling the situation in southern Sudan and putting an end to armed operations in the south is one of the most important problems facing the new Sudanese Government, as the continuation of this situation certainly will limit Sudan's capability to face the vast economic problems left by the previous regime. How do you propose to resolve this problem and what is your assessment of the response from Colonel John Garang to a call for a peaceful solution?

[Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi] First of all, I would like to thank *AL-QABAS* for its continuous stand with the Sudanese people during their crisis.

We are now formulating our move with regard to the issue of the south on three axes:

1. The political axis. We want to hold negotiations and talk about injustices and demands and we believe that it is possible to agree on this. We, on our part, defined eight points of differences and injustices and the Garang brethren and their supporters agreed that these indeed are the issues that need to be resolved after discussion. Thus, the first axis concerns a national constitutional congress where we all would sit down and look into these injustices. In my opinion we have a big opportunity to reach a decisive agreement on these points within a peaceful political framework.

2. The security axis. Among the most wrongful and dangerous things which was left by Ja'far Numayri in Sudan was the weakness of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The people used to believe that at least he was fortifying the Armed Forces. But it was just the opposite. While it is known that he was destructive, it was expected that the Armed Forces would be left out of this dark fate, but this was not the case. He harmed the Armed Forces very badly and this harm allowed all those seeking to challenge security to carry arms and inflict damages. For this reason the second axis in which we are moving is the need to strengthen the Armed Forces in order to close the door to those who want to challenge public order. This, we believe, is a basic issue.

3. The diplomatic axis. This refers to the need to achieve good neighborliness between Sudan and its neighbors in order to restore a balance in Sudan's foreign relations, and so that the neighbors will play a positive role in each other's development and security and not a negative role as during the Numayri era. I believe that these three axes will control our decisive move in solving the problem [of the south]. We believe that the problem is basically due to wrong policies which, God willing, will be eliminated. As the current situation is delicate, we hope that our move will lead to finding a decisive solution.

[Al-Saqr] Can you give us an idea about your approach toward solving economic problems?

[Al-Mahdi] We believe that the foundations of the Sudanese economy — raw materials and manpower — are sufficient, but there are two problems:

1. Our inherited debts. Our plan on this issue is to ask friends and brothers and all those concerned with this matter to suspend the issue of these debts for 2 or 3 years until we can arrange our internal situation; then we can talk to them accordingly. We do not want the creditor brothers to think that we are neglecting our commitments, but the destruction that we inherited stipulates that we first treat the goose that lays the golden eggs. We must treat this sick goose before talking about the gold that it will lay. The initial issue that we will face and in which we want to achieve a kind of balance is the issue of time in order to arrange our economic situation. Then we can talk about our commitments in light of the results of this arrangement. This is an important problem and a balance with respect to it must be found.

2. Sudan's role as a beggar country. Numayri turned Sudan into a beggar state. This was a big and grave mistake because even begging has its price. Nobody gives you anything without imposing political shackles. The resulting economic damages can be bigger than what you get from him.

For that and various other reasons we want to end Sudan's role as a beggar state. We believe that there is a basis for action which is in Sudan's favor and will help it to achieve a healthy national economy. Certainly we realize that we are suffering from the frailty of our intrinsic capabilities and although we want to overcome this frailty, it is necessary first to solve certain problems. There are basic problems that must be solved, the first being oil. While Sudan has enough oil to satisfy its domestic needs, at present we are in need of a party to provide us with oil. We will resolve this issue shortly. There are various solutions: A party could lend oil to us on the condition that we repay it with oil. Such party would certainly know that we have the oil with which to repay it. A tripartite agreement between us and the lending country and the company producing the oil can be signed as a guarantee on the basis that this is a trade and not a grant; a trade until it is possible to produce oil.

[Al-Saqr] What are the convictions of the new government regarding relations with Egypt and the Camp David accords, particularly since Egyptian-Sudanese relations exist while all other Arab countries have boycotted Egypt? What is your stand in this regard?

[Al-Mahdi] Certainly the Camp David accords harmed Egypt, the Arabs, and the Muslims. The accords were to the advantage of neither Egypt nor the Arabs and this remains our conviction. We believe it is necessary to achieve a balance based on a minimum level of Arab commitment and Arab solidarity and all the obligations and commitments of any Arab side should be based on this minimum level. In reality we believe that there is a conviction in Egypt — its government and people — that the Camp David accords did not achieve what was expected of them, and only enabled Israel to attack the Arab nation and continue this attack. Our concern is to support this awareness and support reconsideration in the hope of ending this alienation through Arab solidarity on which obligations and other commitments will be based. I personally believe that Arab interests now require that two things be carried out before anything else. First, the Gulf war must be ended and second, a balance must be achieved that has a kind of Arab solidarity which surpasses Camp David and in which there will be an embodiment of the official and popular Egyptian awareness that this agreement did not serve the expected goals.

[Al-Saqr] Relations between Numayri's regime and Libya were very bad, but after the uprising relations improved. Will relations between you and Libya strengthen? Did the U.S. attack have any effect on Sudanese policy, particularly since you have good relations with the West?

[Al-Mahdi] We preserve all our relations. Our relations with Libya will not be on the account of other relations; neither will our relations with Egypt be on the account of another relationship; nor will our relations with the United States be on the account of another relationship. First of all, Libya is a neighbor and we believe in good neighborliness with all our neighbors. Numayri's mistake was that he neglected this fact and entered into hostilities with our neighbors. Second, the United States is a big country and we should have relations with it in the international arena. We establish relations with the United States, Libya, and all countries without agreeing to follow their political or international trends. We believe that success in our relations with others is based on our independent stand and acknowledgement of the rights of others to seek mutual interests. We will not allow anybody to force us to stand with their policies and convictions against others, no matter who they are. If one errs against another or attacks another, we condemn it. For example, the Government and people of Sudan condemned the U.S. bombardment of Libya. We have the right to tell the one who makes a mistake that he is mistaken and the one who is right that he is right. At the same time we establish relations with them not on the basis of being subjected to them but on the basis of mutual interests.

AL-ANBA' Interview

GF091459 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
8 May 86 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by Ahmad Hanqah in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ahmad Hanqah] How do you view Libya, which has been trying to propose unity with Sudan since the beginning of the uprise?

[Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi] Our government will decide our stand toward the proposed unity, which is very acceptable in principle. However the Libyan unity project is loose. The Sudanese people have the choice to accept it or to turn it down. The Sudanese parties which have different programs will also have their word on this matter shortly.

[Hanqah] You have talked about Arab solidarity. What about the ongoing Gulf war? Does it have any effect on this solidarity?

[Al-Mahdi] As you know, Sudan has entered a new era of democracy. As we have astonished the world by building the edifice of democracy and freedom and by eliminating our differences to save our nation homeland, we are capable — with God's will — of consolidating the solidarity and cooperation among the Arab countries as soon as possible. Our new government will make use of all the instruments of success with the help of others to end the Gulf war. This war is exhausting the resources of the Muslims and limiting their capabilities. Zionism is glad of the continuation of this war. We Muslims are capable of rising above the wounds to successfully halt this war. Believe me, the possibility of reaching an agreement is greater than disagreeing. This will be the start. My government is ready to undertake this great Islamic duty, because without achieving success the cooperation among the Arab and Islamic countries has no meaning.

[Hanqah] Will the presence of Israel in central African countries bother your country?

[Al-Mahdi] The presence of Israel as a hostile entity is indeed a worrying matter. Who does not worry about Israel? The entire world is worried about Israel in different ways. As long as Israel is our primary enemy and our struggle is a fateful one, we must be cautious in dealing with those who establish relations with this entity. Israel had greater influence in Africa before 1973 than today. However, we were not greatly affected, because the Arab solidarity was our shield at that time. Nevertheless, Israel has managed to introduce new means of communications and infiltration, while we retreated from. In fact, the presence of Israel in Central Africa is a very annoying matter to us. However, its presence in northern Africa is more annoying and more dangerous.

[Hanqah] The Palestinian issue is lost now. What is the stance of your government toward it in light of the current developments?

[Al-Mahdi] The Palestinians are our brothers and our cousins. We toppled Numayri by historical revolution. The decisive factor which angered the people is the issue of the Palestinian people. The trial of the CIA agents in the Numayri regime is the least we can present to the Palestinian people. We respect the independent Palestinian decision. This decision must not be toyed with, pressed, or seduced in order to achieve any goal that has no relation to the main issue of liberating Palestinian territories.

SUNA Interviews State Council Member on Islamic Law

JN121805 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 12 (SUNA) — The State Council member Dr Pacifico Lado Loleik today stated that he would submit his resignation if it could prepare a suitable atmosphere of understanding on southern Sudan.

Inteviewed by the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Mr Loleik said there was no fixed standard for the representation of the south in the constitutional institutions and the population one was controversial.

As for Shari'ah laws, Mr Loleik asserted that Muslims constitute the majority in the country and that they could be governed by Shar'ah, but, he added, they could not impose it on us. Therefore, a formula guaranteeing peaceful coexistence should be reached, he echoed.

Over the controversial issue of the Islamic legislation which was introduced by the deposed President Numayri in 1983, Loleik voiced his idea that these legislations must not be applied in all parts of the country.

There must be a federal secular constitution in the country while the north Muslim part would have the right to apply the Muslim legislations, the Supreme Council member said in his interview with SUNA.

Over the initiative unleashed by some southern parties over ignoring the leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Loleik expressed his objection to the call and voiced that dialogue is the only solution for the southern and constitutional question.

Loleik on the other hand added that tribalism had been an important faction in the complication of the southern question.

National Party's Ghabbush Interviewed

PM090830 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 May 86 p 11

[Interview with Sudanese National Party Leader Philip Ghabbush by Nura Fakhuri and Muhammad Ahmad Hisham in Omdurman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: You were jailed after last July's incidents. You were held responsible for what happened but then, 4 months later, you were released. Nothing was published about the investigations and we still do not know who was responsible. Why was the name of the person who was really responsible for the mutiny not announced?

Answer: That, regrettably, is the problem. The real culprit has to remain secret. The authorities were confused. Since, previous to that incident, I was charged three times, they thought that whenever any movement occurs in Sudan Philip Ghabbush must be responsible and so they arrested me. As to why I was kept in prison for such a long period after it was ascertained that there was no evidence against me, they had a reason for keeping me there. The Sudanese National Party was a new party growing very rapidly. The reason for my imprisonment was to impede the party's role so that other parties could have the field to themselves.

Question: You did not join the alliance's delegation which went to (Kukudam) to negotiate with Garang. You were accused of having links with Garang yourself.

Answer: That is what is being said and that is also why I was thrown in prison. The truth is that we have no links with John Garang but we agree with Garang's declarations in the general policy context. We, however, are quite distant from his ideology.

Question: There was an attempt on your life a few months ago and you showed Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab the weapon that was to be used to kill you. Who has an interest in killing you?

Answer: As you can see, my door is open. That is why the National Front hired three people for 3,000 pounds each. Two of them were military and the third civilian. They were told: Kill him. There were three attempts. I am still threatened to this moment.

Question: What form of government would fulfill your ambitions.

Answer: We do not believe in autocratic rule. We are nationalists and we have suggested that the government in this current period should be a nationalist one comprising all Sudanese elements. We do not want an autocratic or coalition government.

Question: It seems that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will form the new government and we hear that you will be part of the opposition.

Answer: Yes we will be in the ranks of the opposition.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because he formed a Cabinet once before and achieved nothing. He will also achieve nothing in this new government.

Question: It has been reported that the parties have stored quantities of weapons. What is your information on this matter and do you expect violence of some kind?

Answer: That is a possibility. I do not deny it but I want to emphasize that we are democratic and are committed to the election results.

Question: Some Sudanese people believe that your opposition will be dangerous because you operate in extreme secrecy and because you are influential among a large number of deprived and poor people in Sudan.

Answer: Let the picture in your minds be as they have painted it. We lean toward peace but, like camels, we endure and we ruminate pain until it explodes.

Question: Is the explosion point drawing near?

Answer (with loud laughter): Not yet but, generally speaking, this is the secret of the job.

Garang: 'Effective Part' Needed in Government

EA121535 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] The SPLM-SPLA leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has addressed a new batch of recruits from Equatoria at the movement's general headquarters. In the course of his statement, the SPLM-SPLA leader heartily welcomed the recruits into the movements ranks, praising them for their efforts and revolutionary spirit which, he said, has made it possible for them to endure all difficulties and cross large distances in order to come to the SPLA and participate in the struggle.

Speaking on the objectives and principles of the SPLM-SPLA, the movement's leader pointed out that the creation of a new Sudan was a task that required tremendous sacrifices. Such sacrifices, he said, had to be made because liberties and rights are not granted but have to be taken. The pursuit of freedom and basic rights, Col Dr John added, was what had prompted the

Sudanese masses to rid themselves of the colonizers and was what continues to prompt them to do away with the hegemony of the ruling minority clique of Khartoum.

The SPLM-SPLA leader said that the movement was capable of deterring and repulsing the enemy, no matter how powerful and tyrannical he became.

The SPLM-SPLA leader went on to say that the SPLM-SPLA had consistently rejected being part of the small exploitative governments in the country. We are fighting for establishment of a new Sudan, in which all Sudanese citizens would stand equal, regardless of distinctions which stem from race and religion.

Col Dr John Garang de Mabior concluded his statement by saying that no government that comes to power in Khartoum would enjoy stability unless the SPLM-SPLA was an effective part of such government.

Two Courts Formed To Try Sept 85 Mutineers

JN111044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 11 (SUNA) — Two military courts were formed to try 200 military men for their involvement in last Sept ethnic plot in which few people wre killed, official source in the legal military branch said.

The two tribunals which are chaired by Major Yusuf al-Tayyib and Lieutenant Colonel 'Ubayd al-Salih 'Ubayd respectively will try the accused under mutineering and premeditated killing charges.

The accused had spearheaded a mutiny against the government last Sept. They attacked the medical and ordinances corps barracks in Khartoum killing few people.

Most of the accused are belonging to the Nuba sect of south western central Sudan.

There are two accusation panels from the army legal branch while the defence council includes five lawyers and chaired by Musa 'Abdallah Mursal.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba, Officials Discuss Issues

LD121140 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the Mansour Skhiri, attached to the prime minister's office for civil service and administrative reform.

Following the meeting Essebsi made the following statement: I have reported to the president of the Republic about the current international situation and new developments, particularly the accusations of terrorism against a person claiming to be a Tunisian.

On this occasion, the president reaffirmed Tunisia's established principles of denuncation of terrorism from whatever source and whoever the culprit might be.

The president has asked the Tunisian ambassador in France to get in touch with the French authorities to verfiy the true identity of the suspect and the truth about his implication in this case. He also asked him to offer the help of the Tunisian departments concerned to the French authorities in their search for the truth.

The president is following with concern the developments taking place which indicate an Israeli intention to launch an aggression on Syria on flimsy pretexts and overt manouvers. This demands that international forces work to safeguard security and to stand up to the warmongers and threateners of peace.

2 Opposition Party Papers Closed for 6 Months

HK100500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tunis, May 10 (AFP) — The weekly newspapers of Tunisia's two main legal opposition parties have been closed for six months for allegedly publishing "false news" and "defamation," the two parties announced here Friday.

All the issues of the papers — the movement of Democratic Socialists' *AL MOUSTAQBAL (FUTURE)* and the Communist Party's *TARAK EL JADID (THE NEW WAY)* — have been seized in the three weeks since the April 15 U.S. bombing attack on Libya.

The issues contained articles on the U.S. attack, unrest at Tunis University and the state of trade unions in Tunisia, all critical of the United States or the Tunisian Government.

DJIBOUTI

President Holds Party Meeting, Expels Official

EA091420 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Political Committee of the People's Progress Assembly [RPP], the ruling party in the Republic of Djibouti, has been held in the town of Arta, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic, Hassan Gouled Aptidon. The meeting resolved to expel Mr Adan Robleh Awaleh, who was formerly a member of the Political Committee and the third vice-chairman of the party. Adan Robleh Awaleh was found to have engaged in activities contrary to the principles of the RPP.

The secretary general of the RPP, who is also the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, Moumin Bahdon Farah, briefed the party Political Committee on the various anti-party activities in which Adan Robleh Awaleh took part. These included massive propaganda campaigns against the party both inside and outside the country.

ETHIOPIA

Libyan Transport Minister Arrives 12 May

EA122026 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brother Mubarak al-Shamikh, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] minister of transport and communications, arrived in Addis Ababa today. Brother Mubarak was received at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, together with Brother Khalifa Ahmad Bazelya, the SPLAJ secretary in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Clandestine Eritrean Radio Details Recent Fighting

EA112143 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Eritrean Peoples Liberation Army members and the EPLF's peoples militia, who are bulwark of their people, attacked the Dergue army base at (Imberte) last Wednesday, 7 May. During this attack, which took place at 0200, our heroic combatants killed 5 Dergue soldiers, wounded 7, and captured 16 kalashnikov assault rifles and other useful material before returning safely to base.

In other action, two Dergue fighter aircraft carried out a barbarous bombing raid on innocent families in northwestern Sahel 9 May. During this atrocious bombing raid 11 children, 5 women, and 3 men, who were among families travelling to rainy areas in order to overcome the drought problem, were killed and another 70 were wounded. The wounded persons survived because of timely medical aid from the EPLF combatants in the area.

New Coffee, Tea Development Minister Appointed

EA122020 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The PMAC and the Dergue announced a new appointment today. Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the WPE Central Committee was appointed minister for coffee and tea development.

KENYA

'Certain Rich' Accused of Promoting Subversion

EA121314 Nairobi KNA in English 0820 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Eldoret, May 12: The minister for education, science, and technology, Mr Oloo Aringo said yesterday that certain rich Kenyans were colluding with some foreigners in providing financial assistance to subversive activities in Kenya. Mr Aringo described such people as a few unpatriotic elements bent on betraying their own country and deceiving themselves to be intellectuals while actually playing the role of stooges. The minister was addressing his Alego/Usonga constituents residing in Trans Nzoia district at Kitale social hall. Mr Aringo urged all Kenyans to remain loyal to the president and stand firm in defending the country against any threats.

TANZANIA

President Assures Farms Not To Be Nationalized

EA112138 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Morogoro — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today assured individuals owning big farms that the government would not nationalize their farms, but would instead be prepared to help them. Addressing a rally at Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro in eastern Tanzania this afternoon after a 1-week tour of the region, President Mwinyi said it was the nation's intention to become self-sufficient in food and that the government's agricultural policy did not prohibit anyone from cultivating in accordance with his capability. President Mwinyi, however, cautioned that big private farms should be allocated far away from villages. Earlier, today, President Mwinyi toured a 200 ha corn farm belonging to a businessman in Morogoro and assured him that the government did not intend to nationalize private farms.

CAR

Kolingba Bans Student Strikes, Demonstrations
AB121745 Paris AFP in French 1333 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bangui, 12 May (AFP) — The CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, has taken a series of measures banning boycott of classes in schools and at the university, it is learned in Bangui on Monday.

Under the terms of an ordinance, boycott of classes and all demonstrations by school children and students not authorized by the Ministry of Interior are banned. Authors or accomplices of a strike action or demonstration face a 3-year prison term. Heads of institutions or the education minister can decide their closure, the suspension or dismissal of authors or leaders of the strike action or demonstrations, or in addition, the withdrawal of their scholarships, the ordinance states. Under the terms of another ordinance, an "arbitration council" has been set up to rule on grievances of the students and pupils as a last resort. This council is made up of a chairman chosen from among the magistrates and eight advisers, representing the Ministry of National Education, the magistrates, Parent- Teacher Association and the Association of Students and Pupils.

It is recalled that on 10 March, pupils of secondary schools in Bangui began a strike which lasted more than a month and which was described by CAR authorities as an "act of destabilization engineered from outside." Twelve students were tried in court for "threatening state security."

CONGO

Joint Communique Issued on PLO Leader's Visit
GF120858 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 May 86

["Text" of joint communique issued in Brazzaville at conclusion of visit to Congo by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, on 7 May]

[Text] 1. — At the invitation of His Excellency Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and prime minister [title as heard], Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, conducted a friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Congo from 5 to 7 May.

2. — Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him were warmly received by the Congolese people, their party, and government. This reveals the mutual feelings of appreciation and effective solidarity which links the Palestinian and Congolese peoples.

3. — During his stay, the leader of the Palestinian revolution visited a number of economic achievements. He left for Brazzaville, where he admired the efforts of the People's Republic of Congo to bolster its independence.

4. — The PLO chairman and the Congolese president exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and the most important world issues.

5. — Those who took part in the talks on the Congolese side were Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for international affairs; Pierre Moussa, secretary of the Central Committee and planning minister; Emanuel (Elengah), member of the Central Committee and chief of staff of the National People's Army; ChristolpheBouramoue, public health and social affairs minister; Joseph Elenga-Ngaporo, minister and director of the President's Office; (Clemense Mwamba), member of the Central Committee and the president's adviser; (Bazil Aqwevi), the diplomatic adviser to the president; (Albere Tonge), the director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and (Jaque Obia) director of bilateral cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

6. — Those who attended the talks on the Palestinian side were: 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu 'Ala' Ahmad, the chairman's economic adviser; brother Salman al-Hirfi, adviser on African affairs; 'Imad Shakhur, adviser; and Salah Abu Zur, PLO representative in Congo.

While reviewing bilateral relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the excellent cooperation existing and their firm determination to develop this cooperation.

7. — The two sides studied with extreme attention and concern the situation in the Middle East and in all parts of the world. Their views were identical.

8. — The PLO chairman briefed President Sassou-Nguesso on the current situation in the struggle by the heroic Palestinian people against the Zionist occupier.

9. — The two sides stressed that there will be no just and durable peace in the region without the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to establishing their independent and sovereign state.

10. — President Sassou-Nguesso stressed the Congolese people's effective struggle with the Arab countries, most importantly with the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO leader, their sole and legitimate representative, to restore their national rights and the occupied territories.

11. — The two sides denounced the Israeli policy and activities in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the Israeli rejection of international law, UN resolutions, and international public opinion. They stressed the need to convene a peace conference to attain peace in the Middle East as soon as possible with the participation of all concerned sides, including the PLO.

12. — On the situation in Lebanon, the two sides reiterated the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to attain their independence and self-determination without foreign interference.

13. — As for the Iraq-Iran war — which still causes serious humanitarian and financial hardship — the two sides noted with concern that foreign powers are exploiting the continuation of this war to jeopardize the safety and security of Middle East countries and the entire world. Therefore, the two sides called for an immediate end to this war. They also expressed support for the call by the nonaligned summit in New Delhi concerning the resolution of differences through negotiations.

14. — While reviewing the situation in the Mediterranean, which results from armed attacks to which the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was subjected, the two sides strongly condemned this shameful and filthy act, which constitutes an encroachment upon international law and the principles of the UN Charter. The two sides also expressed their full solidarity and support for the Libyan people.

15. — On the situation in Africa, the two sides reviewed the grave problems that confront the African Continent.

16. — As for the situation in South Africa, the two sides denounced the apartheid policy followed by the racist government of South Africa. They reiterated their support for the ANC in its struggle to build a democratic society antagonistic to racism in Southern Africa. They also denounced the aggressive acts and the policy of creating instability adopted by the racist regime of Pretoria against the frontline states.

17. — The two sides denounced as well the illegitimate and imperialist occupation of Namibia by the racist regime in South Africa, which constitutes a violation of UN resolutions, particularly UN Security Resolution 435/78. They reiterated their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO, their genuine and legitimate representative.

18. — The two sides strongly denounced the criminal cooperation existing between the Zionist and the apartheid regimes.

19. — The two sides stressed the need to develop and cement existing relations between Arab and African countries. In this connection, the two sides called for convening the second Arab-African conference to discuss problems to which Arab and African countries are subjected.

20. — President Sassou-Nguesso and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed satisfaction with the friendly and comradely atmosphere which characterized their talks, together with the results attained.

21. — President Sassou-Nguesso expressed his profound appreciation for Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his capacity as a wise and courageous leader who leads the Palestinian people's struggle.

22. — For his part Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed his profound appreciation to President Sassou-Nguesso for the absolute support he still accords to national liberation movements, particularly in Palestine, and for his outstanding role in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

23. — Chairman Yasir 'Arafat thanked President Sassou-Nguesso for the struggle relations and the brotherly reception accorded to him.

BENIN

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives for Visit 12 May

AB122150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] The militant people of Benin this afternoon welcomed an illustrous guest. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is paying an official visit to our country. This visit, it must be stressed, is a testimony of the solidarity of our people with justice-, freedom-, and peace-loving people.

His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat was welcomed on arrival by our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou. Present at the Cotonou international airport were members of the ruling organs of our party and our revolutionary state, members of the party's mass organizations, a detachment of the people's armed forces, and a large crowd of militants. After the military honors and the inspection of the guard, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat spoke to pressmen at the VIP lounge of the airport.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Chairman, we welcome you to the free African land of Benin. Your visit to Cotonou is of special importance because the entire people of Benin firmly support the brotherly Pelestinian people in their heroic struggle against Zionism and international imperialism. Could you tell us [words indistinct] on your arrival in Cotonou?

['Arafat in Arabic followed by French translation] First of all, I am happy to be here in this friendly country. In fact, my brother, President Kerekou, and I maintain fraternal and friendly ties [words indistinct]. The Palestinian people and the people of Benin are linked by very solid ties of friendship and fraternity. [passage indistinct] on behalf of all my Palestinian brothers, who are engaged in a (?relentless) war against imperialism and colonialism, and in my own name, I express my sincere gratitude and consideration to President Kerekou and the people of Benin for their firm support which they continue to give to the Palestinian cause. We share the same belief against imperialism, Zionism, racial discrimination and colonialism. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Shortly after his arrival, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat held private talks with our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, at the Republican Palace in Cotonou, but nothing has been reported on their meeting.

President Kerekou Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB062300 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Mathieu Kerekou this morning held discussions with the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration and security, Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo. After the audience, Comrade Ouedraogo answered some questions from members of the press. First of all, he stated the subject of his discussion with the head of state, and then touched on Beninese-Burkinabe cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] I have actually just been granted an audience by the Comrade President Kerekou. I delivered to him a message of friendship and fraternity from his counterpart, the comrade president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara], and briefed him on the purpose of my mission here. You know that Benin and Burkina Faso have quite a long border, and it is in the framework of the demarcation of this border that I am currently visiting Benin.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us precisely the status of the cooperation between your country, Burkina Faso, and our country, the People's Republic of Benin?

[Ouedraogo] Well, cooperation between Burkina Faso and its sister revolutionary neighbor is at its best. On the political level, there is no problem. On the economic level, we have pursued actions since 4 August 1983 — the date when the National Council of the Revolution came to power — to redeem Burkina Faso from its landlocked state which, as you know, is a country without an outlet to the sea, and this causes it a lot of problems. Therefore with Benin we have undertaken to rehabilitate, or rather to build the Porga road. Recently, a Burkinabe delegation came here and had the opportunity to work with the comrade minister of equipment and transport, and I believe that in a few days' time, (?a delegation) will leave Cotonou for Ouagadougou — all these come under the strengthening of the cooperation between our two states. [end recording]

Libyan Envoy Brings Al-Qadhdhafi Message of Thanks

AB092202 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Two personalities were received in audience this morning by the head of state. They are Brother Sayid Hafyana, special envoy of the Libyan Revolution, and Citizen Kasongo Mukundji, speaker of the Zairian assembly. After the audience in the president's office, Brother Sayid Hafyana told the press the object of his meeting with our great comrade in the struggle, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, stating the following:

[Begin Hafyana recording] We have been sent here by the Libyan (?leader) Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother, President Mathieu Kerekou. We would like first of all, to express our thanks and our gratitude on behalf of our spiritual (?guide), on behalf of the Libyan people, on behalf of our the Libyan revolutionary committees, for the stand adopted by President Kerekou, the Beninese nation, the Beninese people who wholeheartedly and unequivocally condemned the barbaric aggression carried out by America against the people of the Jamahiriyah. In the same way, we also appreciate the revolutionary courage — the authentically revolutionary courage — manifested and confirmed by President Kerekou's standpoint. [Words indistinct] fully convinced that the aggression of American imperialism against Libya (?constitutes also) another colonialist and imperialist aggression against the Beninese revolution. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Photo Exhibition on U.S. Attack on Libya Opens

AB101241 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The official opening of the photo exhibition organized by the Libyan People's Bureau on the U.S. attack on the towns of Tripoli and Benghazi, was held yesterday afternoon at the Libyan Cultural Center. Present at this ceremony were the Grand Chancellor of the Golden Star of Burkina Faso, the comrade national general secretary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], the comrade commander in chief of the High Command of the People's Armed Forces, and Brother Sayid Hafyana, the Libyan emissary to Burkina Faso.

After the cutting of the inauguration tape, Comrade Emmanuel (Bayie), president of the Liaison Bureau between the CDRs and the Libyan People's Revolutionary Committees [PRC], stressed in his address the courage of the Libyan people who are determined to safeguard their gains against anything.

Brother Sayid Hafyana, who was awarded the Silver Medal of the Torchlight of the Revolution on this occasion, also spoke to the participants and expressed satisfaction with the Burkinabe support to the Libyan people, which was recently manifested after the U.S. attack on Libya. He greatly commended our people for their determination and clearsightedness in carrying out the struggle for independence and dignity with all the peoples in struggle. He said that the Libyan people would always stand at the side of the Burkinabe people wherever this would be necessary. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Hafyana recording] (?Thank you for paying me so much honor), actually speaking, I do not deserve all this simply because I am a revolutionary and in Libya there is revolution. I am convinced (?of the need to foster relations) between the Burkinabe revolution and the Libyan revolution because it is the conviction of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and it is the conviction of all the revolutionaries in Libya. Why? Simply because the 4 August revolution was launched in Burkina Faso to fight. What? To fight colonialism, reactionaries, and those who want to stop the historic march forward of the Burkinabe people. This is an example for our alliance, the alliance of the two peoples, the alliance of the two revolutions. (?There is a similarity because the objectives of your revolution are in line with the conviction and the revolutionary commitment of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and of his people). In front of you, the revolutionary people of Burkina Faso, I consider the medal awarded me as awarded to the Libyan people, the Revolutionary Committees Movement. I really want to thank you all and also to say that the struggle being conducted by the Libyan people is the (?same) as that being conducted by the Burkinabe people. [end recording]

GAMBIA

Sir Dawda Jawara Calls for Cease-Fire in Gulf War

AB092140 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Banjul, 9 May (GINS/PANA) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, who is the chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, has appealed to Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate cease-fire for the duration of the forthcoming month of Ramadan.

In a message addressed to the leaders of the two countries, through the secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, President Jawara urged the two countries to cooperate fully with the Islamic Peace Committee.

In this way, he said, the peace process could be renewed with a view to entering into substantial and meaningful negotiations.

The president also reiterated that he had placed himself and the good offices of the Islamic Peace Committee constantly at the disposal of the two countries and hoped that a meeting between the committee and the authorities in Iran and Iraq can be arranged soon. He said the Islamic Peace Committee strongly deplores the fact that the unfortunate Gulf war, now in its sixth year, continues to claim more and more human lives despite repeated appeals for a cease-fire. He noted that the precious lives lost since the outbreak of the war could have been spared for the greater cause of the entire Islamic Ummah, particularly the Palestinian question and the mounting aggression against Muslim states.

The Peace Committee chairman said this war between two Muslim nations threatens to deal a serious blow to the dignity and unity of Islam, and its prolongation contributes to the weakening of the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah.

GHANA

Argentine Envoy Brings Message for Foreign Secretary

AB110750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A special envoy of the foreign minister of Argentina, (Henrique de la Gardia), has arrived in Accra with a special message from the minister, Dante Caputo, to the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. The contents of the message are not known, but they are believed to be connected with the purchase of weapons and the hiring of mercenaries to destabilize the ongoing process.

It will be recalled that Dr Asamoah gave hint of the coming of the envoy on his return from a visit to Brazil. According to him, the envoy will throw more light on mercenary activities in that country, where arms and ammunition were bought with the intention to destabilize the government. The mercenaries, who were aboard a Panamanian chartered vessel with the arms and ammunition, were intercepted and arrested in Brazil.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Mr (Gardia) said in addition to delivering the message, he will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on bilateral issues. His visit is also to prepare for the arrival of the Argentine ambassador-designate to Ghana. Mr (Gardia) noted that Ghana and Argentina can cooperate to develop and improve their economies. He said Argentina is grateful to Ghana for her support for the restoration of the sovereignty of the Malvinas, formerly the Falkland Islands, during the British annexation. Ghana presented a resolution on the issue at the United Nations in support of Argentina.

LIBERIA

Chad's Lassou Arrives With Habre Message for Doe

AB120845 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The foreign minister of Chad, Gouara Lassou, is in Liberia to deliver a special message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to President Samuel Kanyon Doe. A LINA [LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY] report said Mr Lassou, who is also member of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of Chad, arrived in Monrovia yesterday from Freetown, Sierra Leone, where he delivered a similar message to President Joseph Momoh.

The Chadian foreign minister was met upon arrival at the Roberts International Airport by his Liberian counterpart, Dr Joe Bernard Blamo. At a brief arrival ceremony, Minister Blamo spoke about the close ties between leaders of the Africa Continent. He told the Chadian foreign minister to feel at home in Liberia.

Earlier, Minister Lassou praised Dr Blamo for the warm welcome accorded him and noted that this was in line with the African hospitality to guests. He told Minister Blamo that he was presently on a 2-week tour of Africa to deliver special messages to presidents and heads of state from President Habre.

MALI

President Traore Receives CAR Leader's Message

AB091642 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the Republic, this morning received in audience a CAR delegation led by Michel Salla, secretary of state charged with the General Secretariat of the government. He was bearer of a message from President Andre Kolingba of the CAR. The talks centered on strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two brotherly countries — Mali and the CAR — as well as the other states of that subregion of the continent, in conformity with the spirit of the Lagos Plan of Action which places emphasis on the interdependence of our economies. Following this audience, Michel Salle spoke to our correspondent (Seid Dona Omar Dicko):

[Begin recording] [Salle] The president and I discussed the issue of apartheid and so on and the most burning problems facing the African Continent. I want to inform you that we also discussed relations between the (?CAR) and the Republic of Mali.

[(Dicko)] Mr Secretary of State, we learned through the press about the creation of a party — the Central African Democratic Rally — in the CAR. [passage indistinct]

[Salle] No, (?Mr Journalist). My country is one of the countries fighting for peace and the grouping of all its people. In my opnion, I believe with the creation of a single party, it is out of the question to abolish the multiparty system. [Words indistinct] this party will group all the sons of the country and all the factions that have existed in our country.

[(Dicko)] When will the constitutional referendum take place?

[Salle] Mr Journalist, I am not in the position to give you any precise date, but what is certain is that the referendum will take place. [end recording]

The audience was held in the presence of Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary at the Presidency; Mahamat Alhouseyni Toure, secretary general of the Presidency; and (Tdjani Idress), diplomatic advisor to the head of state.

NIGER

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat

Meets President Kountche

AB112020 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who began a friendly visit to our country this morning, held private talks this afternoon with President Seyni Kountche. Their talks centered on (?the privileged relations between Niger and the PLO) and on international problems [words indistinct]. After the talks, the PLO executive chairman and the head of state, Seyni Kountche, visited the [name indistinct] factory.

Departs After 24-Hour Visit

AB121420 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Niamey late yesterday morning for a 24-hour working visit to our country, left Niamey today. Before his departure, Yasir 'Arafat was accompanied to his aircraft by General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CSM] and head of state, who was accompanied by the chief of General Staff of the Niger Armed Forces, General Ali Seydou, and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Seni Bako.

The PLO chairman was greeted on departure by the chairman of the National Development Council (Mahamane Oumarou), Prime Minister Hamid Algabid, members of the CSM and of the government, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, as well as ambassadors of Arab countries accredited to Niger.

Joint Communique Issued

AB122020 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Joint communique issued in Niamey at the conclusion of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Niger on 11 and 12 May — read by unidentified official]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Forces, made an official working visit to the Republic of Niger on 11 and 12 May 1986.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, and his delegation were accorded a warm reception, which is indicative of the fraternal and cordial relations existing between the Republic of Niger and the PLO, as well as the mutual respect between the Niger and Palestinian peoples.

His excellency Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was accompanied by an important delegation comprising 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu al-Ala Ahmad, Chairman 'Arafat's economic adviser; Sulayman Harfi, Chairman 'Arafat's adviser on African affairs; 'Imad Shakhur, presidential adviser; (Amir Abu Harirak), deputy director of the PLO bureau in Paris; (Anmad Abu Rabah), PLO ambassador to Mali, and (Brahi Omar) first councillor of the PLO Embassy in Lagos.

During the visit, Chairman 'Arafat and President Seyni Kountche held private talks in a cordial atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, thus demonstrating the spirit of friendship, (?understanding), and the high esteem between the PLO and the Republic of Niger as well as between their two peoples. They made a thorough analysis of the [word indistinct] bonds existing between the PLO and the Republic of Niger, as well as the major international topical issues with an emphasis on the situation in southern Africa and in the Middle East and the Palestine question.

On bilateral matters, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the excellent relations existing between the Republic of Niger and the PLO and examined ways and means to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity between the Niger and Palestinian peoples.

On the situation in the Middle East and Palestine, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, briefed His Excellency Seyni Kountche on the recent developments in the region as well as on the PLO activities and role at the Palestine, Arab, and international levels. The Niger head of state once again pledged to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee the sympathy and solidarity of the Niger people following Israel's air raid against the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, an act which constituted an unprovoked aggression against a people struggling for the restoration of all their fundamental inalienable rights. The two leaders expressed regret that no progress has been made in efforts to achieve a just peace and an equitable solution that recognizes and guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people [words indistinct] to self-determination and to the establishment of their own sovereign and independent state under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO.

In this connection, they expressed the need for the holding of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations and attended effectively by the PLO. Convinced that the Palestinian question is the central problem of the [words indistinct], they urged the international community to grant support and assistance to the sacred cause of Palestine.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war which has caused the death of a vast number of people and caused great material damage, the two leaders appealed to the two belligerents to put an immediate halt to this fratricidal war. They reiterated their endorsement of the appeals made by the summits of the Islamic countries and the Nonaligned Movement for a settlement of the conflict through negotiations.

Examining the grave situation in southern Africa [words indistinct] of that regime, the two presidents appealed to the international community to maintain and step up pressure with the view to putting an immediate end to apartheid and bringing about in South Africa a free and democratic society and the accession of Namibia to independence. In the same vein, they recalled the essential responsibility of the United Nations concerning Namibia and they (?called for) the immediate implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

They expressed the hope that the international conference (?against) South Africa due to take place from 10 to 15 June 1986 will result in measures and resolutions that will bring about a new era of peace and justice in that part of the African Continent.

Noting with strong disapproval the solid and multiform ties between Israel and racist South Africa, the two leaders expressed the need for the members of the OAU and the Arab League to team up in order to cope with that [word indistinct] criminal alliance which is directed against their common interests. In this regard, they deemed it necessary to convene a second Afro-Arab summit conference with a view to strengthening the cooperation between Arab and African countries and to making it possible for them to [words indistinct]. The two leaders reaffirmed their attachment to the principles and (?ideals) of the Nonaligned Movement and [words indistinct] for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In this connection, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee hailed the efforts and initiatives of Gen Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, in favor of peace and agreement on the continent.

Chairman 'Arafat thanked President Seyni Kountche for the friendly and warm reception accorded him and the members of his delegation during their stay in Niger. The welcome was the translation of the unswerving feeling of solidarity of the Niger people toward the Palestinian people who are fighting to recover their rights.

Signed for the Republic of Niger by His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger;

For the PLO, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Issued in Niamey on 12 May, 1986

Kountche Receives Malian Minister, Discusses Border

AB100911 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche received this afternoon the Malian minister of interior. Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, who is bearer of a message from President Moussa Traore to the head of state, discussed with President Seyni Kountche relations between Niger and Mali and the demarcation of their common border. [passage indistinct].

Border Demarcation Communique

AB092210 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 May 86

["Final Communique" issued in Niamey following a meeting of delegations from Niger and Malian Ministries of Interior on 9 May — read by Soumale Coulibaly, legal adviser at the Malian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation]

[Text] Final Communique: Within the framework of the consolidation of the traditional bonds of brotherhood and the strengthening of relations of good-neighborliness between the two states, a meeting took place in Niamey on 8 and 9 May between the minister of interior of the Republic of Mali and the minister delegate for interior of the Republic of Niger.

The Malian delegation, led by His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, minister of interior, comprises five members including the governor of Gao. The Niger delegation, led by His Excellency Amadou Fiti Maiga, minister delegate for interior, comprises 20 members including the secretary of state for Interior and the prefect for the Department of (?Niamey).

After formal speeches, the two delegations reviewed several issues of mutual interest, notably the establishment of a joint commission for demarcation of their common border; the movement of persons and goods; the exchange of information, and documentation on agriculture, health, livestock breeding, and water resources. The two delegations drew up a draft agreement on the creation of a joint commission for the demarcation of the border between the Republic of Niger and the Republic of Mali.

Concerning the movement of persons and goods, the two sides agreed to take urgent measures to settle the difficulties facing (?people) on both sides of the border. They also recommended an emergency meeting of technicians for the drawing up of a draft agreement on the transit of cattle and goods. The two delegations exchanged information on the (?process) of population census, and undertook to frankly cooperate with one another for the success of the operation.

The two delegations agreed on the need to exchange information on the heights of the Niger River, as well as information on the control of crop-destroying pests. They also decided to join efforts in the protection of nature, especially the battle against desert encroachment and poaching.

The two delegations reiterated the need for periodic contacts at all levels, both between administrative authorities and between technicians.

The Malian delegation thanked the Niger people, the Supreme Military Council, and its chairman, Brigadier Seyni Kountche and the government of the Republic of Niger for the warm and fraternal reception given it during its stay in the Republic of Niger.

Issued in Niamey on 9 May, 1986

[Signed] For the Malian side, His Excllency Lt Col Abdourahamane Maiga, minister of interior

[Signed] For the Niger side, His Excellency Amadou Fiti Maiga, minister delegate for interior

NIGERIA

Citizens Reassured on Amended Detention Decree Powers

AB092200 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] The federal attorney general and minister of justice, Prince Bola Ajibola, has given the assurance that the amendment made to Decree 2 1984, that deals with state security will not lead to any indiscriminate arrests or detention. In an interview with State House correspondent Clement Akintomide in Lagos today, Prince Ajibola explained that the amendment was necessary so as not to abuse the rights of those detained under the decree by the previous government.

Papers Urge Governmental Review

AB130927 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 13 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* and the *NIGERIAN HERALD* appeal to the Federal Government to review Decree No 2 which now empowers both the chief of General Staff and the inspector general of police to detain without trial for a period of 6 months any person considered to be working against the security of the nation. The papers describe the decree as an unpopular and an unnecessary legislation.

The *CONCORD* contends that whatever may have been the intention of the government in re-enacting the decree, it can highly be contested that such a singular act has inflicted a tremor of fear upon the citizenry.

Government Explains Ban on Trade Union Conference
AB122210 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has explained why the conference of the African Transport Workers Federation, Nigerian chapter, scheduled to begin in Lagos today did not hold. The conference which is organized by the International Transport Workers Federation was halted at the instance of the Federal Government.

In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Government regretted that despite earlier correspondence, the (?five) unions comprising the Nigerian chapter of the Federation continued with arrangements to organize the conference which was also to be sponsored by the International Transport Workers Federation. This was after the minister of employment, labor, and productivity had declined to open the conference. The minister said that consequently, he had no alternative than to take appropriate steps to stop the conference.

It had earlier informed the five unions of the decision taken in 1975 proscribing the activities of international trade union organizations and [words indistinct] in Nigeria with the exception of the International Labor Organization, the African Trade Union Unity, and any other organizations specifically approved by the government.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: Chadian Minister Brings Habre Message
AB111054 Paris AFP in French 1511 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Freetown, 10 May (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou delievered a message on Saturday to President Joseph Momoh from Mr Hissein Habre, his Chadian counterpart.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told the AFP that Mr Lassou's visit was part of efforts being made by Chad to brief African leaders on ths situation in Chad before the next OAU summit in July. According to reports from reliable sources, Mr Lassou briefed the Sierra Leonean leader on the reasons which led to the failure of the proposed meeting in Brazzaville between Mr Hissein Habre and Mr Goukouni Oueddei which the latter did not attend.

Ministerial Meeting With Ghana Opens in Lome 12 May
AB121948 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A meeting of ministers of foreign affairs and interior of Ghana and Togo opened this morning at the Party House in Lome. The meeting, which follows other meetings already organized between our two countries, will dwell on bilateral issues aimed at consolidating peace between Ghana and Togo. The Togolese delegation to this meeting is led by Atsou Koffi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Kpotivi Lacle, minister of interior.

On the Ghanaian side, the delegation is led by Dr Obed Asamoah, minister of foreign affairs, and Nii Okai Adamafio, deputy minister of Interior.

Opening the meeting, Minister Amega stressed the common links that unite Ghanaians and Togolese, in whose interest it is necessary to consolidate their relations. After criticizing the growing selfishness of some countries because of economic problems, Minister Amega expressed delight at the two countries' determination to take their people out of underdevelopment.

[Begin Amega recording] The numerous problems our world is confronted with today force states, which are not careful enough, to withdraw within themselves and become very selfish. As I mentioned earlier, Ghana and Togo, who grew aware of their joint destiny at an early stage, based their relations of good-neighborliness on bilaterial, multilateral, and cultural cooperation through the exchange of students of our respective universities, and our membership in the Association of African Universities which is headquartered in your country.

In the economic sphere, our determination to raise our level of development encouraged our two states to take part in the implementation of several projects including the Cement Company of West Africa, and ECOWAS. Moreover, our membership in ECOWAS shows, if necessary, the importance that our heads of state and government attach to the development of our subregion as well as the remarkable clear-sightedness with which they saw the urgent need to build a subregional economy on a solid and realistic base.

In the political sphere, Ghana and Togo can boast of their good relations based on frequent consultations on a continent where antagonistic interests and ideological struggles often create absurd conflicts and hotbeds of tension. Whereas in other parts of the world border disputes lead to armed confrontation, we can feel proud of the wisdom of our governments in creating a Ghana-Togo joint commission for border demarcation between the two states. Very recently, in 1984, our states associated Nigeria and Benin to this commission and signed three agreements aimed at controlling and facilitating the movement of persons and goods across our borders. [End recording]

The Ghanaian secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, expressed his gratitude to the Togolese Government for convening this meeting. In Dr Asamoah's opinion, today's meeting will enable both countries to consolidate peace between them.

[Begin Asamoah recording in English followed by consecutive translation into French] This meeting is not the first of its kind. We have had several in the past, and it is in the context of regular consultations between our two governments in order to ensure peace, stability, cooperation, and regular social intercourse between our people. Whatever other frameworks of cooperation we may have, for example, in the context of quadripartite treaties, we believe that it is essential that Ghana and Togo meet regularly on a bilateral basis, and we hope that this meeting will continue the progress that we have been making at solving the problems between our two peoples. [End recording]

Talks Conclude 12 May

AB122004 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Ghanaian and Togolese ministers of foreign affairs and the interior met in Lome today in the framework of periodic consultations between the two countries.

According to a press communique, the ministers reviewed issues of common interest. Their talks centered on cooperation, relations of good-neighborliness, and security. The two parties also recognized the need to reactivate the various commissions they jointly created.

Finally, the two parties agreed in the frameowrk of the policy of good-neighborliness, and in the interest of the two peoples, to cooperate closely in order to consolidate the privileged relations existing between Ghana and Togo.

The next meeting of ministers of foreign affairs and the interior will take place in Accra.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Considers Namibian Independence, Cubans

MB121332 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Linkage Has a New (?Formula)"]

[Text] According to the international press, the racist South African minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, told his country's parliament that U.S. aid to the Angolan puppets might have brought the prospects of Namibian independence back to square one.

The statements of the racist minister would have come as no surprise had it not been for the subtle manner in which they seek to disguise the old and obsolete linkage [preceding word in English] policy which seeks to make attainment of Namibian independence conditional on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola. In fact, Botha's statements, deliberately made at a moment when an international conference on Namibia was held in Brussels, amount to the same old tune of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola, though with a difference. Now it is being claimed that the Angolan Government will insist on such a presence because of U.S. aid to the puppets.

This clear [word indistinct] maneuver enacted by the racist regime with a view to keeping international public opinion busy with [words indistinct] in the solution of the southern African problems is not fortuitous. On the one hand racist South Africa, which is becoming politically, militarily, and economically worn out in view of the support it has given UNITA since 1975, wishes at all costs to attribute to others the causes of the present impasse in the solution of the Namibian problem. Despite such a maneuver, South Africans feel more at ease in internally repressing patriots fighting with great courage against the continuation of the hideous apartheid regime. Proof of this is a recent event in Pietermaritzburg, in eastern South Africa, where an ANC group entered a hospital and released one of their fellow countrymen about to be sent to the racist dungeons. This event, occurring right under the regime's nose only 4 days before the great 1 May strike, exemplifies the agony of the racist regime in South Africa. Therefore, there are no doubts that the South African republic is a country plunged into an unprecedented crisis; its economy is going through a new and precarious phase. Its direct involvement in aggression against the People's Republic of Angola as well as its support for UNITA puppets has also cost it dearly.

Washington's assistance to UNITA, far from showing a dispute with Pretoria — and this would have been unrealistic — was to a large extent a shot in the arm trying to keep a decadent regime alive.

On the other hand, it has become clear from Pik Botha's statements that they seek to create the impression that the Angolan Government could be blamed for the delayed implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia, now been set for 1 August. At least this is a conclusion that can be drawn from Botha's statements when he claims that the People's Republic of Angola has lost all interest in negotiating the withdrawal of internationalist contingents. What South Africa and its allies once again seek to achieve is an impasse in a solution to the Namibian problem.

The People's Republic of Angola, on one hand, and the Frontline States and the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, on the other, have already adopted an unequivocal stand on the matter. The presence of Cuban troops, according to the Angolan Government statement of 8 March 1986, has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia and does not constitute a threat to South Africa or any other neighbor of the People's Republic of Angola. Instead, it represents a deterrent to aggressive designs from abroad. The statement also reaffirmed Angola's goodwill in gradually withdrawing Cuban troops from southern Angola, provided that the four minimum conditions for the security of Angola and its citizens are fulfilled, namely the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces occupying a part of our territory, the immediate application of Security Council Resolution 435 leading to the true independence of Namibia, an end to all South African actions against Angola, and an end to all of logistical support for the UNITA puppet gangs.

The most recent summit of the Frontline States has also reaffirmed its rejection of the attempt to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, and condemned the present impasse in solving the Namibian question. A similar stand was adopted by the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. In fact, while stressing expectations surrounding the authentic implementation of the South African statement on Namibian independence as of 1 August 1986, the Luanda Declaration also makes an appeal to the United Staes to review its attitude in supporting organized terrorism and to unconditionally support the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

The People's Republic of Angola once again repudiates any attempt to involve new factors in the solution of the Namibia problem, which constitute a diversionary maneuver designed to perpetuate domination of the country by the racist South Africans. The People's Republic of Angola wants southern Africa to be a zone of peace and prosperity, where true cooperation among the peoples of the region and between this region and the rest of the world may prevail without discrimination or interference in the domestic affairs of the respective countries. The sole cause of the present conflict in the region and the factor that prevents the fulfillment of these principles is the outdated and obsolete apartheid regime, the abolition of which has long been a necessity. Only thus will we have peace, progress, and well-being for our peoples.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

UNITA Reportedly Willing To Talk With MPLA

PA121524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, 12 May (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition to the Luanda regime), has announced "its willingness to talk with Angolan authorities with a view to national reconciliation." A communique from the UNITA Central Committee received today by the AFP office in Lisbon which refers to a meeting held from 1 to 9 May in the "liberated territory" of Angola, states that the dialogue with the MPLA (ruling party) of Angola, must be conducive to the "formation of a government of national union and to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola."

The communique signed by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the movement, and dated in Jamba (general headquarters of UNITA in southeastern Angola), warns Lusakan authorities "to put an end to the movements of Angolan and Cuban troops in Zambian territory." UNITA criticized recent statements by Brazilian President Jose Sarney during his official visit to Portugal in which he condemned foreign support of the "unconventional forces operating in Angola."

The UNITA Central Committee, the communique added, also broached the consolidation of its armed forces, "strengthened by new sophisticated means." Observers in Lisbon believe that the allusion to these "sophisticated means" may be related to the delivery of Stinger surface to air missiles from the U.S. Government.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Claims 'Bandits' Infiltrate Sofala Province

MB120735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Samora Machel today once again stressed the strategic importance of Sofala province in the general economic development of the country. Speaking at a rally held in Beira city, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution pointed out that, in view of this, the enemy has infiltrated armed bandits in the province, establishing a central base for those criminals in this region of the country. At the rally, which served to transfer power from the outgoing leader of Sofala province, Marcelimo dos Santos, to the new governor, Francisco Masquil, Samora Machel stressed the responsibility of the Mozambican people as a whole in fighting armed banditry with a view to reestablishing peace and calm in the country. President Samora Machel has already returned to Maputo.

Renamo Claim of Capturing Namaacha Refuted

MB121659 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] MNR rebels in Mozambique claimed at the weekend to have occupied the town of Namaacha on the border with Swaziland, about 80 km west of Maputo. It is the latest in a series of claims by the MNR which usually pass without official or unofficial comment from the Mozambique authorities, but on this occasion, it seems, there is no shortage of people willing to refute the rebel claims. From Maputo, Dan Moiane cabled this report:

Reports from overseas that the MNR attacked the border town of Namaacha took residents of the town by surprise. Contacted by telephone, the management of one of the main hotels in Namaacha said that (?there was) nothing out of the ordinary that had taken place in the town. Traffic between Namaacha and Maputo has continued as normal for the past weeks, and the traffic carrying goods from neighboring Swaziland have also been moving without any apparent hitch, and no traveler has arrived in the Mozambique capital with a story to back up the MNR claim. I spoke to relatives of people living in Namaacha and the surrounding area. They expressed surprise at the MNR claims, saying that in phone calls to their relatives in Namaacha over the past week, they heard nothing of any rebel capture or even attacks on the border town. If the MNR rebels had entered Namaacha a week ago, it would have been a hard job for the Mozmabicans to hide the facts. The town is important for cross-border travelings and across the frontier the residents would surely have heard of any attacks on the town.

The official military authorities, for their part, dismissed the claims outright as lies an a conspiracy against Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

Heunis Announces Government Structural Changes

MB121133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 12, SAPA — Wide-ranging changes to second and third tier government in South Africa, including the abolition of development boards for blacks and other local level development bodies on July 1 to coincide with the scrapping of provincial governments in their present form, were announced today. Speaking in debate on his budget allocation, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced:

— details of the abolition of provincial councils legislative authority and the introduction of "non-racially restricted" state president appointed executive authorities to deal with general affairs matters at the middle tier;
— the abolition on July 1 of the 13 development boards for black townships and the transfer of personnel to provincial administrations pending other allocations in the civil services;
— the abolition of the Transvaal Peri-Urban [perimeter-urban] board on July 1 and its incorporation into Transvaal's provincial administration;
— the eventual rationalisation of Natal's Development and Services Board with Regional Services Councils [RSC]; and
— retention of the Cape's Divisional Council System for a few years before their replacement by RSCs but a transfer of their personnel to the provincial administration on July 1.

The proposed changes to provincial and local government, described as "rationalisation of great importance," would be contained in legislation to be published soon. Altogether, about 40,000 officials would be involved in the changes but the government had committed itself to ensuring their security and job tenure. Mr Heunis said the provinces' administrations and structures would remain as they were now, but with two major differences.

Firstly, there would be the abolition of provincial councils as elected legislatures and, secondly, there would be a "transfer of functions" to be exercised by the executive authorities. Provincial administrations would in future only deal with general affairs and the process of transferring own affairs functions of education, health, and local government had already started. Provincial administrations would continue in Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, and Pietermaritzburg for the four provinces, with administrators and executive committees both appointed by the state president.

Because provincial administrations would now only deal with general affairs, there would be no restriction on the race groups from which members of the executive committee could be appointed. The administrators would be politically responsible to parliament and a joint standing committee would be created for this purpose. Financial responsibility would fall to the provincial secretary, who would be accountable to the standing committee on public accounts.

Other general affairs functions would be transferred to provincial administrations from central government, but specific details of this were not available yet. With provincial administrations officials incorporation into the civil service, the sphere of the civil service commission would be expanded.

Outlines Joint Executive Authority

MB121233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 12, SAPA -- Provision would be made in a bill to be tabled soon for any province to form a joint executive body with a self-governing national state, the minister of constitutional development and planning,Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying to debate on his budget vote, he also said he had received instructions from the government to devolve to the provincial level, as soon as possible, all those executive functions under his control which directly affected black people. Mr Heunis said the provincial system "as we know it" would come to an end on June 30 this year and a "more streamlined provincial system representative of all communities" would come into force.

Although the broad guidelines of the new dispensation were announced in May last year, it was only recently that decisions were taken on the details. Parliament would in future exercise overall political control of the provinces, Mr Heunis said. The appointments of the administrators and executive committees would be of a political nature "and will take careful account of the particular characteristics and population makeup of each province."

A mechanism was also provided to divide the existing provinces within the existing provincial boundaries should this prove necessary. Existing provincial officials would be transferred to the public service with effect from July 1 with protection of salaries, pension rights and accumulated leave. There should be "no disruption" in this changeover, as it was only the statutory basis for their employment which would change. The provisions of the coming bill on the re-organisation of provincial functions would ensure that they would not be penalised.

The disappearance of a legislature at provincial level would require certain changes in financial administration, and the con-stitution and the exchequer and audit act would be amended to allow for these. The provincial secretary would remain the chief official and accounting officer and, as with other heads of departments, would account to parliamentary committees. Mr Heunis said that to facilitate cooperation between provincial administrations and self-governing territories apart from Natal and KwaZulu, the bill provided for the creation of "similar joint executive bodies in other regions." To ensure that the new provincial authorities had a large measure of autonomy, a general power to issue proclamations would be vested in the administrator. Those proclamations would have to be tabled in parliament.

A theme of the bill was the government's commitment to get "the various communities in our country" as close as possible to the process of making and carrying out decisions. In line with this objective of maximum devolution of executive powers, the bill would provide for powers currently entrusted to a minister to be assigned to an administrator. There were also provisions allowing the administrator to transfer powers to third tier government.

The government had already announced that the future provincial authorities would receive "additional functions which will make them important executive organs of the government sector." Investigations were still under way on details of this devolution, and it was not possible to release much more information at present.

"As regards my own department I wish however to now make it clear that the execution of functions at present handled there will be transferred to the appropriate institutions as soon as possible. There is no good reason why most executive acts associated with the administration of the Physical Planning and Group Areas Acts should not be devolved to the provincial levels or even lower where they can be carried out closer to the community." The proposed abolition of development boards meant that about 40,000 employees would no longer fall under the control of his department. "It is also the government's intention that all executive activities which my department presently administers and which directly affect the interests of black communities, such as the administration of black local authorities, housing, welfare and socio-economic development, should as soon as possible be placed under the direct control of black political decision-makers. At the same time it is intended that these functions should be executed at a lower government level. Nothing in the new provincial system prevents members of any community from occupying positions in that system."

Mr Heunis said he had received instructions from the government to "devolve as soon as possible all those executive functions under my control which directly affect black people, to the provincial level." "The proposed provincial dispensation acknowledges that executive acts and administration find best expression in a regional context which will advance decentralized government and yet re-affirms parliament's sovereign policy-making role."

The director-general of Mr Heunis' department, Dr Andreas van Wyk, said at a press briefing today that while the proposed bill made provision for joint executive authorities between the provinces and the self-governing states, it made no provision for joint legislative authorities. While the bill would provide for a redemarcation of the provinces, no decisions had been taken on the matter. He also said that the division of health services between general and own affairs was "still being hashed out finally."

No Replacement of Influx Control

MB121449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 12, SAPA — The government did not intend to replace influx control with new regulations under a different name, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said there could be "no suggestion" of such a plan. There was a difference between squatting and informal settlement. Squatting was the illegal occupation of land and would not be allowed under the government's new urbanisation policy. However, informal settlement, where people lived in homes according to their means and upgraded those dwellings gradually, would be encouraged.

Community development programmes were needed in many cases and such plans had begun in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area and other parts of the eastern Cape, as well as in the Pinetown region and Crossroads, near Cape Town. The private sector would become more involved in the provison of housing, with employers helping their workers to build homes.

Report on Prepared Text of Tutu Vienna Speech

MB120515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0006 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 12, SAPA — The South African press has sold its soul in exchange for immediate realisable advantages — mainly financial ones — Bishop Desmond Tutu said in a speech prepared for delivery at the International Press Institute (IPI) conference in Vienna but released in Johannesburg before his departure.

The archbishop-elect of the Anglican Church in South Africa said in the opening address of the IPI conference that it is his contention "that the white English and Afrikaans press is guilty...of having abandoned its birthright for a mess of pottage."

Calling it the "Esau complex" after the old testament account of the brothers Jacob and Esau in which the latter sold his birthright for an immediate need to be satisfied, Bishop Tutu said this complex refers to a penchant to work for short term interests while "foolishly abandoning a longterm advantage." He said the longterm advantage abandoned by the press in South Africa could not immediately be envisaged and probably involved considerable inconvenience, and "you cannot as it were put a price to it."

"Our South African press... the white English and Afrikaans press — is guilty by an large of having abandoned its birthright for a mess of pottage. (It is) investing its considerable resources in serving shortsightedly short term interests and quite irresponsibly seems to have lost of longterm concerns. It may seem to be a harsh judgment, but it is not hyperbolic to state... that our South African press has done a Dr Faustus on us, it has sold its soul in exchange for immediate advantages, mainly financial ones, which goes hand in glove with with popularity in the white community," he said.

Bishop Tutu said he qualified his generalisation by using words such as "by and large" and "on the whole" since it would otherwise give the impression that all SA newspapers have been "totally spineless... and guilty of this disservice to the SA community." He said there had been some newspapers, of which one or two are still in existence, which had been true to the "best traditions of outstanding journalism."

He mentioned by name the now defunct *RAND DAILY MAIL* and the *SUNDAY EXPRESS* as well as the *DAILY DISPATCH* and the *SUNDAY TIMES* when it had been under the editorship of Joel Merwis. He mentioned by name also editors of the other above mentioned papers such as Laurence Gandar, Ray Louw Allistair Sparks, and Donald Woods. Woods, who was eventually banned and fled South Africa and is now living in exile, probably found himself in this situation because of his "persistent enquiries" into the "mysterious" death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, Bishop Tutu said. He singled out the *SUNDAY TIMES* under editorshop of Joel Merwis for its coverage of the "info scandal" and the *RAND DAILY MAIL* for its "persistence" which led to a judicial inquiry into the shootings at Langa last year — an inquiry which brought to light that the account given initially by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was "less than accurate."

Bishop Tutu said the latter inquiry showed that the South African Police in a quarter of a century had learned "precious little of crowd control." "Even in eastern bloc countries such as Poland the police are able to deal with rioting crowds without inflicting hardly mortal injuries. In South Africa is has seemed that since black lives are cheap, it did not really matter how much fatalities took place," he said.

Speaking on the fact that the South African press is a great deal more freer than most other countries on the African continent, he said it was a "deliberately cultivated aberration by the South African authorities who have wanted the outside world to believe that things were not so bad." "It is a phenomenon much like the South African ploy of declaring our government to be rabidly anticommunistic or to dub black freedom fighters terrorists, knowing that in the West the reaction to these buzz words is throughly Pavlovian. It is all part of a carefully cultivated public relations exercise," Bishop Tutu said.

He described the more than 100 laws by which the SA press is "hamstrung" as a "veritable minefield" and said, as he mentioned among the examples how official comment was needed on matters of security and the police force, that such a method might give the specific agency time to "cover up their tracks" and asked how it was possible to probe allegations of police brutality under such conditions. He also said the SA public is kept in "dangerous ignorance" about the views of someone like Nelson Mandela who may not be quoted but who is a "crucial factor determining what sort of country we will have come liberation." "What I am at some pains to stress is that our press, or certain sections of it, do have to be commended for seeking to uphold the glorious traditions of a free press. Some editors and other journalists have paid a heavy price to keep the public informed. The SA Government has kept making ominous noises about furhter curbs on the press. So you realise that your colleagues in South Africa labour under quite formidable handicaps," the bishop told the IPI.

Further Report

MB120530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0031 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 12, SAPA — South African newspapers tend to identify their immediate interests with white interests and not with the longterm interests of the nation as a whole, the archbishop-elect of Cape Town said in a speech prepared for the opening address of the International Press Institute [IPI] in Vienna. Bishop Desmond Tutu of Johannesburg released his address to SAPA before his departure to Canada for a visit to an Anglican Church meeting there en route to Vienna.

In his address Bishop Tutu re-iterated remarks recently made in South African when he addressed a conference on the "Church in Crisis" about the difference in perspectives and experiences of whites and blacks, but constantly referred to the role of the media in forming or challenging these differences. The media is "constantly serving sectional interests even though their disclaimers to the contrary will be vehement and loud," he said. This tragedy is compounded by the fact that the electronic media represnted in SA by the SABC is "really an extension of the propaganda arm of the Nationalist Party." He recounted the recent criticism aimed at the SABC by the Afrikaans Johannesburg daily *DIE VADERLAND* — "which could be said to come from the same stable" — and the SABC response which called into question the patriotism of the newspaper instead of responding to the accusation by refuting the charges, in in the bishop's view. "Anything goes where patriotism is concerned, including lying or not exactly telling the truth," Bishop Tutu said. He said he was "deeply saddened to see how our newspapers which should be our salvation ... serve us so ill ... given the fact that the SABC would not know what to do with the truth if ti stared it in the face."

Having earlier in his speech said that the SA English and Afrikaans press has sold its soul for immediate advantages which are mainly financial, he said it was "distressing" to see how the newspaper dealt with the disinvestment issue. He levelled criticism at the fact that most opponents to disinvestment are whites and that they are motivated not by fear of personal consequences but said "blacks will suffer so much" — a motivation which he is sceptical about. He added that the newspapers do not then "describe the true reality."

Bishop Tutu contended that whites viewed all criticism against South Africa, even by South Africans, in the context of patrotism — "a patriotism very narrowly conceived." "Very few in the white community want to be labelled unpatriotic ... and I think the white newspapers because of financial considerations have to pander to these pseudo patriotic feelings among whites. They are then telling white people what they masochistically want to hear: that they are an embattled people and that there is a hostile world out there which is going to be satisfied with nothing less than ... the whites to be replaced by a black Marxist revolutionary regime. It is just another aspect of the white laager mentally at work," he said. He said most whites believe SA is in the "throes of rapid change in our land and this leaves them all rather breathless." He said that blacks dismissed the changes as "peripheral to their major concern or as being merely cosmetic" — sentiments which gets many whites "hot under the collar."

He re-iterated the difference in perceptions, illustrating this with the differences in life-styles especially during the state of emergency when he saw whites playing tennis on flood-lit courts at night while blacks regularly experience roadblocks, armoured vehicles in the townships, birdshot, live ammunition and teargas. Having said that in South Africa "you caould say with a generalisation with substantial validity that we have a deeply polarised society between white and black" to such an extent that the groups are so separated that it could be said they inhabit different planets, Bishop Tutu added: "Apartheid has succeeded with devastating effect to make us aliens to one another." "We are really world's apart with hardly any communication work mentioning ... Whites know little about black anger which makes black youths believe they could die before liberation came — and frighteningly not caring ... The white community was naturally frightened. If I was white I would be frightened too."

He referred to political power sharing — the only fundamental change acceptable to blacks — and said if he was white he would need "considerable grace" to oppose a sociopolitical and economic system with such substantial privileges (for whites). He praised God for the many whites who do oppose apartheid.

He returned to the media's role where there is such a "serious breakdown in communications" between people living in the same land and whose continued survival depended on the acceptance that they had to co-exist. "A far heavier responsibility then lies with the media to provide the means of that much needed communication, more so than in normal societies," he said.

On special black editions of white newspapers, he had this to say: "Sadly many of us felt that items of news which featured in the black edition should have been published for white readership but often they did not feature in the white edition." White newspapers, he said, have "by and large fallen down very badly in executing this formidable communications exercise." He said with the demise of the *RAND DAILY MAIL* this position has become worse and that the gap is perhaps being filled to a limited extent by the year-old *WEEKLY MAIL*.

He again said those papers which try to describe the "harsh realities of SA .. have either been closed or are in grave danger of closure which makes those that survive even more eager to serve white interests." "These newspapers fear that if they consistently told whites in an unambiguous way that the problem was (nowhere else) but here in South Africa, they would (have) put paid to their chances of succeeding financially."

Bishop Tutu said these newspapers did not seem to believe that the "present dispensation is on the skids" and that there may be a "day of reckoning when every institution and everybody will be judged harshly about whether they advanced or hindered the liberation process." He re-iterated that in this respect most white newspapers have done a grave disservice to the people in not helping whites "to prepare for the inevitable."

He also spoke of what he called the "need" to have an enemy and said "some of us have helped fit the bill." He said he has been identified by the newspapers as public enemy number one and almost all (newspapers) have found the shortcut to popularity with their readership is to do a bit of "Tutu-bashing." "These papers do not point out what we actually do — without being big-headed about it, we stand between our motherland and disaster — nor that many of the young impatient blacks think we are obstacles to the revolution." He said that when he speaks out against violence, including black-on black killings, some black youngsters reject this stand. "He (Tutu) is always stopping us finishing what we have started," he said in quoting the black youths' rejection of a non-violent stand.

Saying he does not mind even harsh criticism, he nevertheless singled out a national English Sunday paper for "peddling stuff (that is) vicious and belongs in the gutter press" on reports relating to himself and the recent elections of his church of its new archbishop. "...The disgrace to journalism is that such despicable attempts should have been made (in attempting to influence the outcome of the elections)," he said.

He added that reading SA newspapers it could be thought that SA was going through a period of calm and stability, while an average of three people have died daily in unrest-related incidents and troops are being used against the civilian population, children are boycotting schools and the Rand has been "battered daily and business confidence is plummeting." What we have on SA front pages are descriptions of a rebel rugby tour telling whites things are back to normal and makes them believe the sports boycott has been breached, he said. "We can have these hulks gambolling on our playing fields and no one need know that people are being petrol-bombed by vigilante groups which appear to be functioning with the connivance or active support of the police. That even children are being detained and on the admission of the SA ambassador in London (Dr Dennis Worrall) some are tortured ... (a) damning and quite horrendous admission. It is the worst case of 'out of sight, out of mind.' But it is dangerous ... a situation will not go away just because you ignore it. And yet our papers delude our people in thinking that that is so. And so they are lulled into a false sense of security and you won't be thanked for awakening them out of it, and our papers are loathe to do this because they may lose advertising and go under," Bishop Tutu said.

He mentioned the bias of the media during the 15-year bush war in Zimbabwe which left white Rhodesian totally unprepared for and "devastated" at the election victory of Mr Robert Mugabe over the media favourite Bishop Abel Muzorewa. "We seem to experience a deja vu situation. Nearly all the white media is determined to champion the cause of a certain political leader ... the higher his stock with the white community, the lower he sinks in the estimation of most blacks," Bishop Tutu said. "They refuse to accept that in a free election Nelson Mandela is going to win hands down without having uttered a word in more than twenty years."

"And so you weep for your motherland which has such a tremendous potential to be great, which has some wonderful people, black and white, who intend to see the birth of a new South Africa come about and who give you great hope for the future of our motherland. From all this you will realise that I have the highest regard for a free, fair and courageous press and just wish to goodness that our white newspapers would awake to the tremendous service they could render our country if they stopped trying to be Esau" (in reference to the Esau complex he mentioned earlier), Bishop Tutu ended his address to the IPI.

Editors Defend Positions

MB121721 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 12, SAPA — Editors of some Johannesburg daily newspapers, approached today by SAPA to comment on Bishop Desmond Tutu's charge that the white English and Afrikaans press is doing nothing to bridge the gulf in communication between the black and white communities, defended their positions.

Bishop Tutu, speaking to the International Press Institute's annual conference this morning in Vienna, said, among other things, that the white press in South Africa "has sold its soul" for immediate advantages which are mainly financial. He also said this press told its white readers only what it wanted to hear, forgetting that there might one day be a "day of judgment" when all will be asked what they had done to hinder or encourage the "liberation process."

Acting Editor-in-Chief of *THE STAR*, Mr Rex Gibson, said: "I can only speak for *THE STAR* which I believe is doing an effective job of acting as a bridge between black and white but not a perfect one. We constantly strive to improve that communication. I believe that better newspapers in South Africa also seek those aims." On the issue that important news items in black editions are often not found in "white" editions — a factor also criticised by Bishop Tutu, Mr Gibson said: "*THE STAR*'s policy is that important news, especially political news, should appear with roughly similar prominence in all editions."

BUSINESS DAY editor Mr Ken Owen responded by saying: "All newspapers tend to give expression to the perceptions and convinctions of the communities they serve. I am sure that if Bishop Tutu is right he and his community will in time produce newspapers to give expression to their perceptions and convictions. They will then not need to rely on the media which he criticises."

The editor of Johannesburg's Afrikaans daily, *BEELD*, is at present on leave and could not be reached for comment, while the another Nasionale Press [National Press] editor, Mr W. Beukes of *DIE BURGER* in Cape Town, declined to comment and said through his secretary that he would do so in his own newspaper.

Preskors [Press Corporation] editor of *DIE VADERLAND*, Mr Harald Pakendorf, however, commented by saying among other things that it was true that there was a communications gap between the different communities. "Bishop Tutu is asking for something that is not easy to realise in practice. Newspapers have a specific market which it addresses — in the case of *DIE VADERLAND* it is the Afrikaans readership." He said however that his paper also dealt with both legitimate as non-legitimate demands of the black community in making these known as well as dealing with the situation blacks find themselves in. "It may be so that we are not doing it fully enough. But I doubt whether Bishop Tutu reads *VADERLAND* so regularly that he could judge the situation. However, accepting Tutu's criticism I wonder why he finds it impossible to turn inwards and ask the obvious question: What is the black press doing to explain the white situation to its black readers?" The answer is that it is doing nothing. In fact you can read nothing about the white society in the black press whereas you can read a great deal of the black society in the white press. "However, this is not an accusation aimed at Bishop Tutu but should rather be seen as a question to which we should all address ourselves — and that is how to we address the communication gap between whites and blacks. Admittedly though, there is no black press in the sense that there are blacks owning black newspapers. Had this been so, I guess we would have found an even blacker black voice than we do at the moment and that too should concern us as much as it concerns Bishop Tutu," Mr Pakendorf said.

Nel Says Report on Alexandra 'Exaggerated'

MB121806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 12, SAPA — Reports that Alexandra township was tense and simmering during a crime prevention drive by the security forces at the weekend were exaggerated, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in a statement today. Officials from the Bureau for Information had been present during the drive, and on the basis on their report he wanted to congratulate the security forces, who had acted in a restrained, calm and friendly manner. This was borne out by the cooperation and the peaceful mood of the residents of Alexandra throughout the operation.

It was clear that claims by the Alexandra Action Committee that they were in complete control of the area were false and mere propaganda. Judging from certain newspaper reports following the operation it is clear that a propaganda campaign is now again being waged against the security forces. In these reports it is alleged that the township was besieged, that it was sealed off, and that the situation was tense and simmering. One report even referred to Alexandra as resembling a war zone. These statements are exaggerated. Alexandra was not sealed off — residents could freely move in and out of the area. The township was not besieged and a calm atmosphere prevailed during the operation. It is also not true that taxis were not allowed to operate and that the taking of photographs was prohibited. In fact special failities were made available for the media to accompany the security forces and to obtain first-hand and on-the-spot information, including photographs.

Mr Nel said the influence of radicals had now notably been restricted. Although the operation had been scaled down since the weekend, the security forces would remain in the area for as long as necessary.

General Malan Dismisses Rumors of Attack

MB121555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Representatives, May 12, SAPA — Rumours of a conventional military assault on South Africa between June 16 and 20 this year were "nonsense," the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. Speaking in his vote of the budget, he said that for purely military and logistical reasons, such an attack was highly unlikely in the foreseeable future. However, people who engaged in these types of rumour should not think that the defence force was unprepared or incapable of dealing with a conventional threat.

The SADF had been engaged in conventional and semi-conventional warfare for the past 20 years and had not once come out of an operation with a "bloody nose." He said the Republic of South Africa was facing the most vehement and wide ranging onslaught in its existence but it was not a revolution. Those who contended that a revolution was underway either did so for their own propaganda purposes or were ignorant of the conditions in South Africa.

However, a revolutionary conflict was being instigated from beyond the country's borders. In these circumstances the SADF had to create "protective mechanisms" so that the political, social and evolutionary processes could continue. "I believe that this political process has to be expediated to defuse the attacks of our enemies and their instruments."

The Soviet Union had gained a foothold in Angola from which to give support to SWAPO and the ANC. In the past few years it had increased its influence in Angola where between 40,000 and 50,000 surrogates were now deployed. This meant that with the Angolan army, 140,000 troops were now in the area.

South Africa, on the other hand, had repeatedly stated it was not interested in the territory or any other country and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had suggested the formation of a joint security body to control regional conflict in southern Africa. Russia had responded by increasing its surrogates in Angola by 5000 to 10,000. Angola was now "awash" with sophisticated weaponry including aircraft and radar networks aimed at preventing South Africa attacking SWAPO bases.

'Struggle' Must Expand to Encompass White Areas

EA121249 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 11 May 86

[Station commentary: "A Call to Take the Battle to the White Suburbs"]

[Text] Compatriots, for nearly 2 years now we have kept the momentum of struggle in our country unabated. Through concerted struggle and sacrifice we have maintained the offensive against the apartheid regime, rendering vast parts of our country, particularly the black townships and ghettos, ungovernable, and the apartheid system unworkable. In these months we have suffered a heavy toll on our part and also on many of our patriots and leaders from the bullets, truncheons, and batons of the heavily armed fascist troops and police.

Today, there is death everywhere in our country. More and more funerals of our patriots in townships have bred more and more funerals. Our townships have been sealed off and brutal massacres unleashed on us by the Pretoria troops. Townships like Alexandra, Kagiso, Mamelodi, Athlone, Crossroads, Lingelihle, Craddock, Guguletu, Nyanga, KwaNobuhle, Soweto, and now Tembisa have seen fierce long-running street battles between our people's defence committees, our youths and students armed only with petrol bombs, and the fascists' heavily armed troops and police.

We have seen the 6-day war of Alexandra, the Trojan horse massacre of Athlone in Cape Town and other scenes of brutal massacres, all taking place in our black townships. All taking place far from the eyes of our white compatriots who are still deluded into believing that all is well in our country. The flames that have been smoldering for the past 20 odd months in the black townships have not made any much sense to them than just that they are sporadic wildcat actions of black radicals.

The fascist regime has continued to hide the truth from our white compatriots deceiving them into believing that it can still continue to safeguard their white privileges and their undemocratic rule of our country. The regime has managed to carry out massacres for 6 days in Alexandra without our white compatriots knowing the real truth of the brutality committed by this regime that they continue to support, in a township that is only a street away from them.

The brutal shootings at Munsieville and other townships by white vigilantes and police have all been hidden away from the eyes of our white compatriots. They continue to live in a dream world while the black townships are in flames. This false illusion of believing that their future lies in the defence of the white minority rule at all cost must now be exploded and be wiped out of the minds of (? the white community). It is our responsibility, countrymen, to awaken our white compatriots from this dream world. The time has come for our white compatriots to know the real truth of what is happening in their backyards in the black townships, where they are safely kept away from [word indistinct]. They cannot continue living in an oblivion when the world is (? falling) all around them. Now is the time for us to make all efforts to make it impossible for the apartheid regime to continue maintaining the war only in the townships. The war must now be taken into the white areas of our country. The arena of battle must now be not only Alexandra, not only Kagiso, not only (Kwindiza) and Soweto and Guguletu, not only Crossroads and Athlone, but must now be centered on Lower Loteni, Johannesburg and other areas like See Point, Cape Town, Durban and all the suburbs where our white compatriots are being safely kept away from knowing what is happening in their own country.

The time has now come, countrymen, for our white compatriots too to be involved in the struggle for the creation of a new democratic nonracial South Africa. They, too, must now be part of this fight to rid our country of the evil scourge of apartheid. They must be made to realise that apartheid will never end on its own. The Nationalist Party's reform package is not aimed at abolishing white minority rule and establishing a democratic South Africa but to entrench this evil apartheid and white minority rule, to perpetuate the repression and oppression of the black people of the country. This is why, on our part, we the black people, will never be satisfied by anything else (? that) Botha can (? come about with) as so-called reforms so as long as he does not address himself to the central and fundamental issue of political power in our country.

So long as he refuses to become realistic and accepts our right to govern ourselves, too, so long will the struggle will [as heard] continue till we finally defeat him and his illegal regime. There is no other way out. There is no middle road. Our white compatriots have a role to play in shortening the suffering that our country is going through as a result of the obstinacy and obduracy of the Pretoria rulers.

This they have to realize and we, the oppressed black people, must now take it upon ourselves to awaken them and bring them onto our side. To mobilize them to stand side by side with us in defeating this monster that is bleeding our country to death. Now is the time, countrymen, to take the struggle into the white areas for that is the only way that will bring the reality of our country to them to see.

New Group To Protect 'Law-Abiding' Blacks

MB121622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Krugersdorp, May 12, SAPA — A mysterious and secret organization purporting to protect rights of law-abiding blacks surfaced in the west Rand this morning when leaflets introducing the organization to the black public were distributed throughout the black residential areas. An organization calling itself the "Brotherhood of Blacks" said in the leaflet that it was responsible for its distribution to make it publicly known that it was in existence. The leaflets were anonymous and had no address. The organization says its aim is to protect "our moderate brothers" against comrades, necklaces, stayaways and all political activists.

Convenience Store Strike Settlement Announced

MB130516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0234 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA hammered out an agreement with Pick'n'Pay management this morning under which a R85 per month across-the-board increase was finally settled to bring to an end the strike at the supermarket chain. Announcing the agreement, Pick'n'Pay's personnel director, Mr Rene de Wet, said the increase would be effective from March 1 this year. The agreement came at the end of negotiations which continued to this morning since yesterday afternoon. Workers went on strike to back demands for a R90 per month across-the-board wage increase.

"The wage dispute between Pick'n'Pay and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa was successfully resolved," Mr de Wet said in a statement to SAPA. The company is pleased that the resolution of the wage dispute came about at the negotiating table and considers the settlement to be confirmation that negotiation can eventually triumph over violence and industrial strife." He said all stores would be trading normally from today.

Sao Tome Resistance Group Asks S. African Help

MB091018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Walvis Bay, May 9, SAPA — The National Resistance Front of Sao Tome (NRFST) would accept military aid from South Africa and training by the Angolan rebel movement UNITA to depose the communist government of the Sao Tome president, Mr Pinto da Costa, a spokesman for the NRFST said in Walvis Bay today. The spokesman, Mr Sergio Cortoso, 25, arrived with 75 other NRFST members in the South African port enclave on the SWA/Namibian coast on Wednesday last week after they had been given hours to leave the Cameroon on April 19. The 76 refugees spent 12 days at sea in a 50-foot fishing vessel, the Tindon, which carries a Libreville registration, L1112. For the last five days of their voyage, they were without food and water, and when South African naval vessels found them they were drifting helplessly on the Atlantic Ocean off Walvis Bay without fuel and with no radio contact.

Mr Cordoso told reporters today that they were awaiting a message from their leader, Mr Manuel Alfonso Rosario dos Santos, who was "somewhere in Europe" and was in contact with the South African Government, who was considering whether to let them stay. The regional representative of the department of home affairs, Mr F. Gibson, said he did not know when a final decision would be taken on the future of the 76 men, who were virtually all without travel documents. It was also not known whether any conditions would be attached if they were allowed to stay, either in South Africa or in SWA/Namibia. Mr Cordoso said the NRFST leadership had been in contact with UNITA leaders in Portugal.

Asked whether the NRFST would wage an armed struggle against the Sao Tome Government, Mr Cordoso said "our dream is to get (military) assistance, but if the South African Government says no, we will not get help from other African countries."

Mr Cordosa said the refugees still remembered conditions in Sao Tome before their island republic off the African west coast was granted independance by Portugal in 1975. The main objective of NRFST was to restore the economy of Sao Tome to a free-market system, and to oust foreigners from their country, including Angolan soldiers, Cubans,and Russians. Mr Cordosa said there about 100,000 people in Sao Tome and "the people are waiting for us." There were about 450 members of the NRFST outside Sao Tome who were scattered in various countries. The NRFST leader, Mr Dos Santos, had been sent a telegram from the refugees at Walvis Bay.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 12 May

MB121720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 12, SAPA — Following is SAP 7pm unrest report.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:
"At Kanyamazane near Nelspruit a man was arrested for an incident that occurred yesterday (1986-05-11) when a house was set alight.
"At Guguletu near Goodwood in the Cape, unknown blacks in a vehicle shot at a policeman in his private vehicle. No one was injured or arrested.
"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], two vehicles were destroyed and another damaged by arsonists. The SAP used tear smoke when a private vehicle was stoned. Other incidents occurred where private vehicles were stoned.
"Near White River on the Numbi road, three vehicles were stoned at seperate occasions. No injuries were reported.
"At Zolani near Ashton in the Boland, two dwellings were slightly damaged by arsonists.
"Minor incidents occurred when vehicles were stoned at Daviton (Benoni) and Bonteheuwel (Cape Town)
"At Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal, youths attempted to set a lorry alight. The owner of the vehicle defended himself and his vehicle. He stabbed one of his attackers with a knife and arrested him afterwards. In another incidents the home of a policeman was extensively damaged by arsonists. A man was fatally wounded when the SAP used tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse a mob when a police vehicle were stoned. Three private vehicles were damaged by arsonists. During one of the incidents the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob.
"At Bellville South coloured residential area near Cape Town, the SA used tear smoke to disperse a mob when a wall surrounding a school were damaged.
"At Tanga near Nelspruit the SAP dispersed a mob with sjamboks when a mob gathered illegally.
"At New Brighton near PE [Port Elizabeth], a recreation hall was damaged when it was petrol-bombed."

End report

13 May

MB130708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — Following is the 8am unrest situation report as supplied by the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Arson and stonethrowing occurred in various townships yesterday afternoon and late evening. Two blacks, one an 11-year-old boy, were seriously injured by rioters in two of these incidents.
"Daveyton on the east Rand experienced sporadic incidents of

stonethrowing and illegal gatherings. Police twice made use of tearsmoke to disperse rioting groups. A policeman also fired shots when a group of blacks tried to overturn his vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand a group of blacks stoned a police vehicle. One black man was arrested in the incident. In a second incident, a private vehicle was totally destroyed after being set alight by a group of blacks.

"On the west Rand arsonists caused extensive damage to a school in Boipatong while a shop in Sebokeng was also extensively damaged after being set alight.

"In the eastern Transvaal, a delivery vehicle and a shop were extensively damaged in the Emjindini township near Barberton, after being petrol-bombed by black rioters.

"At Umlazi near Durban an 11-year-old black boy sustained serious burnwounds when a group of blacks attacked and petrol-bombed a policeman's house.

"A black man, the driver of a vehicle, was seriously injured when his vehicle was stoned by a group of blacks in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday afternoon.

"In the Lingilihle township near Cradock, police once fired tearsmoke when dispersing a stonethrowing mob.

"At Dorrington near Fort Beaufort, police also had to fire tearsmoke to disperse stonethrowers and at Joza near Grahamstown a private house was set alight with a petrol bomb. One black man was arrested in the incident.

"In Duncan Village near East London, police fired birdshot to disperse a group of stonethrowers and arrested two men in the incident."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Nuclear Power Program Frozen

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English for 11 May reports on page 1 that South Africa's nuclear power program has been frozen until at least the end of the century, giving Natal a reprieve from the prospect of a nuclear station being built on its picturesque north coast. A "well-placed source" has conceded that had the accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl occurred before South Africa embarked on its nuclear power program, the reactor at Koeberg might not have been built. An ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] spokesman said "the decision to freeze the nuclear power programme was taken some time before the Chernobyl accident." "It is apparent," the report says, "that official thinking has reverted to the lines of using the country's enormous coal resources for future power stations."

Farmers Prepare for War

A report on page 2 says farmers from Steelpoort in the northeastern Transvaal are "swallowing hard — and preparing for 'all-out war.' " There are no laborers to pick their fields of cotton. The farmers "seem genuinely perplexed at the attitudes of once-loyal labourers who are now frequently hostile." "The farmers claimed 'ANC pamphlets' had recently been distributed demanding minimum wages for the labourers of not less than R5 a day. *THE SUNDAY STAR* established that the average wage for farm labourers in Steelpoort is about R2 a day." UDF sources deny any knowledge of farmers being forced to buy ANC or UDF permits, "but the UDF has made no secret of the fact that it has been attempting to politicise farm workers in the area over the past few months and encouraging them to demand fair treatment from their employers."

Boost for Aeronautics Industry

South Africa's military aeronautics industry is poised for a boost with the unveiling of a sophisticated aircraft, a report on page 6 says. The final model has been completed for the Eyrie, a remote-controlled attack and reconnaissance aircraft with a wingspan of 4.88 meters. "Specially modified, it can also detect radiation and has equipment capable of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical sampling." It also has "low heat output, to avoid heat-seeking missiles; an almost-silent engine, a fibreglass body and low-contrast camouflage. The Eyrie carries four 70 mm rockets and three cameras."

ANC Talks Urged

Writing in a column on page 11, John d'Oliveira says President Botha "has nothing to lose (except a few right-wing supporters) by cutting through the Gordian Knot of South African politics and agreeing to a Cabinet delegation talking to the ANC — without any preconditions — about what is needed to stop the violence." "Sooner or later, Mr Botha (or his representatives) must talk to the ANC. The sooner it happens, the better it will be for all of us and, if it happens on Mr Botha's initiative, the better it will be for him. If Mr Botha balks at unconditional talks with the ANC, let him at least talk to Nelson Mandela." "If Mr Botha and Mr Mandela could talk together, man-to-man, about possible compromises that might alleviate the unhappy situation in this country, it would send signals which would improve the credibility of Mr Botha's reform programme and which might open doors to further discussions."

Hope for EPG Visit

In an editorial on page 14 *THE SUNDAY STAR* says "it is all too easy to clutch at straws of hope, but in a sense South Africa stands at a watershed this week. The critical moment comes with a new visit by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] starting on Tuesday. Improbably, the EPG emerges as a means of getting the Government and the ANC into a negotiating situation." Unbanning the ANC and releasing Mandela "are no longer the outlandish ideas they once were." "On both sides of the EPG-Pretoria dealings complex games of bluff and double-bluff are afoot; the path remains strewn with obstacles. Yet there is no better alternative in view except more of the same dreadful cycle of violence, near-anarchy in the townships, near-police state repression, near-paralysis of the Government. On this score alone, the EPG's flicker of hope deserves to flourish."

Doubts About Bill of Rights

Writing on page 14 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Dennis Davies, associate law professor at the University of Cape Town, says "there is a deeply held belief in influential political groups that a Bill of Rights is but another method of preserving white leadership, this time in the form of a veto over any actions of a Parliament in which whites would not have a majority of the votes." Not surprisingly, therefore the view exists that any Bill of Rights introduced unilaterally by the government to be used "not to extend democratic freedoms but to protect group rights (meaning whites' rights to separate schools and separate residential areas) would have little chance of contributing to the attainment of a peaceful political equilibrium." However, if all interested political parties, including the ANC, could negotiate on a bill, "it is possible that agreement could be reached on a document having genuine legitimacy and popular acceptance."

Bill of Rights Could Attack Apartheid

Writing on the same page, political correspondent David Breier says University of South Africa constitutional lawyer Professor Marinus Wiechers believes "a Bill of Rights for South Africa is on the cards and will play a vital role in destroying remaining apartheid laws such as group areas, separate schools and race classification as well as detention without trial." "He said the expected Bill of Rights would not be a meaningless piece of paper but would form the base for an attack on remaining apartheid laws through judicial review." "Professor Wiechers said the constitution itself could probably not be directly attacked by a Bill of Rights but it could be indirectly attacked in a piecemeal fashion if the courts questioned the laws on which the constitution was founded, especially race classification on which representation in Parliament was based." But "he said it wrong to think of a Bill of Rights as an instant cure for all South Africa's ills. 'A Bill sets a target. It is something to aim at, like the Ten Commandments,' he said."

'Disinformation' Campaign

David Breier writes on page 13 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Review" section that "if we are to believe all the signals from London and Cape Town over the past week or two, Nelson Mandela will be released, the African National Congress will be unbanned, the South African Government will talk to the ANC, and all our problems will be over." Why do these great expectations abound? "What is happening is a complex and subtle campaign of disinformation and creative public relations by the British Government, the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] and the South African Government. Each wants to achieve certain clear short-term goals over the next few months." The South African Government wants to avoid further economic sanctions. It is not trade with the Commonwealth that matter so much but trade with Britain "which is vital for South Africa and important to Britain." How do the two avoid being precipitated by the EPG into sanctions? "By making South Africa seem as reasonable as possible and no longer the intransigent government of old." South Africa "is therefore taking a new softer line in public on the ANC. The EPG wants to put pressure on South Africa to talk to the ANC, so it, too, is advertising an imminent breakthrough. Optimists hope that between the two, a miracle could happen and the Government could really begin talking to the ANC." But the bubble could burst. If the EPG report is against sanctions South Africa could revert to ANC-Bashing politics. If the EPG recommends sanctions at any time unless the government talks to the ANC, then South Africa's bluff will have been called. The EPG's upcoming visit could be aimed at "trying to sift the bluff and double bluff from the truth." For while rumors of negotiation are in the air, the reality is different. The minister of law and order asked, after the ANC had sprung one its cadres from the hospital in a shootout, how South Africa could negotiate with such people.

'Ku Klux Klan' Action

The "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 14 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Review" section says "a breath of wonderfully fresh air is blowing through the National Party's Cabinet room." "It is almost as if Ministers have been released from the strait jacket of that silly apartheid policy which made our politics mad for so many years." Noting Foreign Minister Pik Botha's statement on power-sharing and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen's statement that he would be happy to have a black taking his place in the cabinet, the column says nevertheless "among all this good, clean and fresh wind in politics, there is a foul and evil stench. It is the emergence of Ku Klux Klan action in South Africa." "It makes much sense, this call by the people of Alexandra, for whites to go to the township to see the police in action at first hand, and to place themselves between the besieged community and the police and the army. What the people of Johannesburg should do is swap their homes with the people of Alexandra for just one week." "It would do wonders for understanding in this, Johannesburg's 100th year."

Lack of Business Confidence

Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament Harry Schwarz, writing on the same page, says "after applying policies which reduced consumer demand and fixed investment expenditure, increased bankruptcies and created mass unemployment which fueled unrest, now the Government is expressing its concern that the much needed upswing in the economy is not showing adequate signs of life." The newly announced monetary growth targets mean little when the increase in the money supply is below the aggregate of the current rate of inflation and growth in the domestic product. "The reality is that the low level in increase in the money supply (particularly M3) is because there is little investor or consumer confidence." "And are we not forgetting that an important reason for the lack of business and consumer confidence is the continuing unrest?" "Whether we like it or not, politics and economics go hand in hand and nothing is worse than political instability." There is a lack of confidence and "confidence cannot be artifically created by juggling with interest rates or giving a few cosmetic tax concessions." "There must be a return to stability, internal unrest must be seen to be waning. This means, too, confidence that those who rule us have workable plans for long-term political solutions."

Zimbabwean Lessons for RSA

In his "Africa View" column on page 20 of the "Review" section, Gerald L'Ange says "ever since white rule in Rhodesia gave way to black rule in Zimbabwe, whites in South Africa have tended to look across the Limpopo for portents of what might lie ahead for them." Not everything they see will ease their fears — certainly not the latest statements by Prime Minister Mugabe reiterating his government's intention to scrap the parliamentary seats reserved for whites in the independence constitution. Mr Mugabe's obsession with achieving political uniformity in Zimbabwe is an approach popular among African governments trying to forge viable states out of the ethnic jumbles left by the colonial powers. The autocratic, one-party state appeals to African politicians as an effective tool for homogenizing the multiple tribes that inhabit most of the former colonies. "Because eliminating tribal differences is vital to this approach, it tends not to attach importance to protection of minorities. It is an approach supported by the African National Congress, which has called for a united, non-racial South Africa. The implication is that white South Africans need not worry about being discriminated against by a black majority government because it would be colour-blind." "As white South Africans look for a new political system reconciling their aspirations with those of the black majority they might find it difficult to accept they will not need special protection."

Political Deaths

"The death toll in political violence in South Africa reached 1,559 at the end of April, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in Johannesburg today," Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 11 May reports on the first page of its "extra" section. "Whereas 149 people had been killed in the last four months of 1984, the figure for the first four months of 1986 was 531, the SAIRR said. The figure for 1985 as a whole was 879."

Memorandum on Squatting

On page 3 of the same section, the paper reports that a memorandum attached to the Abolition of Influx Control Bill says the government accepts that "freedom of movement to and in urban areas" should apply " 'on a non-discriminatory basis for citizens of the Republic of South Africa, taking into consideration the distinctive settlement circumstances of communities in the Republic.' " The Government said that its urbanization policy would not make distinctions based on race or color, that influx control and passbooks will be abolished and that "universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting" will be more effectively enforced. The memorandum says that as some local authorities do not have the ability to handle squatting, the bill gives the state president the power to entrust the execution of the Squatting Act to any " 'particular authority or functionary' " within the jurisdiction of that local authority.

'Comrades' Mistake

A report on page 4 of the same section says that a Bophuthatswana man "was burned to death by 'comrades' who mistook him for his brother, a policeman." The "comrades" had been looking for the policeman for a long time but were afraid to attack him in the daytime because he might shoot. They therefore attempted to attack him when he was asleep but got his brother by mistake.

EPG Plan

An article by Political Correspondent Max Du Preez on page 2 of the regular newspaper discusses the initiative of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] and says that "reports this week indicated that the ANC itself may be more amenable than before to giving the EPG initiative a chance. The fortnightly newspaper *NEW NATION*, edited by Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, son of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu and a man highly regarded in ANC circles, reported on Friday that the ANC 'is considering a truce deal made by the EPG in a bid to halt the escalating violence.' " In Cape Town, "government sources indicated this week that the Cabinet had not yet defined its bottom line on the EPG proposals. In this respect, the role of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is likely to be crucial." Foreign Minister Pik Botha is the leader of the school that believes that everything must be done to keep the initiative alive. However, Cooperation and Development Minister Chris Heunis has taken a stand against foreign involvement in the negotiations.

Government Housing Plan

Norman West reports on the same page on the government's housing plan to cater to the influx of blacks to urban areas. "Part of the government's plan is to upgrade 120 black towns and to purchase large tracts of land to develop for black individual ownership."

Town Rebuffs President

Carolina, the eastern Transvaal town celebrating its centenary, "has rebuffed the State President by withdrawing its offer to grant him the Freedom of the Town," Nel Hooper reports on page 5. The president had already accepted the town's offer of the award. However, "members of the Conservative Party, assisted by a member of the National Party, outvoted the National Party-controlled town council, withdrawing the invitation because the State President 'is a political figure.' " According to the former town clerk who dealt with the problem, " 'basically it was a fight between the National Party and the Conservative Party. The Conservative Party won when a member of the National Party supported the motion to withdraw the invitation to President Botha.' "

Guns in Steelpoort

Allan Soule and Samkelo Kumalo report on page 7 that Steelpoort residents are demanding increased protection from the army because of raids by " 'radical communist agitators' who regularly cross the border on night-time sabotage sorties." There has been a dramatic increase in the number of unrest incidents in the past 4 months. One farmer, who said he knew his name was on a hit list, said: " 'We are still a part of the "old volk" and will not tolerate subversion in this area.' " Pointing to Lebowa, he said: " 'If they want war, its war they'll get.' " Another noted that three elderly people had been murdered and seven attacked. All able bodied men have been called to join a commando unit, but threats have been made to burn their farms while they are away at military training.

Stanger Goes Multi-Racial

"In a mere five minutes and without acrimony, an all-white town council this week took a quiet but historic step — it unanimously voted to become multiracial," Ticks Chetty reports on page 10 of the *SUNDAY TIMES*. Stanger, north of Durban, is awaiting provincial permission to go ahead. It would be the first South African town to be run by whites, blacks, coloreds and Indians. The idea was proposed by a Solidarity Party MP Yunus Moolla, who said: " 'It is my firm belief that no central government reform will succeed unless an acceptable solution is found at local government level. The government has been talking about granting people the right to exercise thier local option. So, if the government genuinely believes in this, it would give Stanger's proposal its wholehearted support.' "

'Mixing' Showdown

"Two Natal cities are heading for a clash with the Government — they want to open residential areas to all races," Denyse Armour reports on the same page. The Durban City Council's management committee resolved to ask the government to delegate to it the authority to decide on segregated areas and the Maritzburg City Council is investigating establishing a non-racial suburb near Scottsville. The area, formerly designated as a future industrial site, would be aimed at providing housing for the middle class. The vice chairman of the Durban City Council management committee said the country and city had been harmed by the " 'iniquitous' " Group Areas Act and that the government needed to be pointed squarely toward " 'dismantling this unjust machine.' "

Moderates on Campus

Stephan Terblanche reports on page 16 on the battle between moderate students and rightwing students at the University of Pretoria, where "moderates dealt the right a devastating blow this week when they forced the Tuks [University of Pretoria] Student Representative Council (SRC) executive committee to temporarily suspend the activities of the ultra-rightwing Afrikaner Studentefront (ASF) [Afrikaner Student Front] pending a decision on the ASF's total expulsion from the campus." This came 2 weeks after the launching of the moderate Youth Power Organization, which plans to hold meetings with the Inkatha Youth Brigade. Moderate students claim the rightwing students "have cleverly hijacked key organisations such as the SRC" and the rightwingers have been accused of launching a sex smear campaign against a moderate woman student leader, dragging a National Party student official from bed in early morning and leaving him handcuffed outside, organizing rowdy demonstrations, threatening moderate students with violence, manipulating Christian zealots, and destroying rival posters.

Growth of AWB

Max Du Preez reports on the same page that "the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is enjoying a highly successful recruiting drive among whites — and succeeding in its efforts to hijack the Conservative Party. The AWB — some senior government sources believe — could soon prove to be a more serious threat to peace and stability in a new South Africa than revolutionaries of the left." Serious concern about the group is mounting in government and National Party [NP] circles. A government source said that the AWB has more than trebled its membership this year, and current strength is estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. The NP thought the AWB would scare off conservatives. However, "NP leaders now agree that their approach to the AWB was wrong and that it actually served to further aid the movement." The NP is preparing for a showdown in Pietersburg on 22 May with a speech by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who "has never failed to draw thousands of supporters and generate great enthusiasm with his open, tough approach." More seriously, the AWB reportedly has strong support among lower-ranking policeman, and the "AWB-SAP cross membership could be extremely dangerous in tense township situations."

SUNDAY TIMES on EPG Negotiation

The paper's editorial on page 18 says that "South Africa's salvation will come, if at all, by a hesitant process of act and omission, not as a quick fix from outside." Discussing the EPG's proposals for a compromise, the paper says that in the interest of those who have died or would otherwise die, "it is time for a breath of realism." The ANC's options are as narrow as the government's and failing to negotiate will keep it in the trenches for years. On its part, the government must "commit itself to some genuine horse-trading." Although the country's solutions will be crafted by South Africans, if the EPG "helps to open the smallest chink in the armour of suspicion its return this week should be welcomed. It could be a last chance for South Africans to help save themselves from themselves."

Chris Heunis Column

In the second in a series of articles, minister of constitutional Development and planning Chris Heunis writes on page 18 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that "a serious programme for change in South Africa must not only provide a vision of a future South Africa — it must also answer the key question of why and how." A reform program must have analytical, prescriptive, and strategic elements. The government's main elements of its reform program are that all peoples form one nation but it is a nation of minorities, all must be able to participate in politics through elected representatives, all groups must have the right to manage their own affairs, domination of one group by another must be eliminated, a consensus on power-sharing is needed, respect for law must be maintained, and the integrity and freedom of country must be protected. He believes this can only be achieved through democratic methods using parliament and the National Council.

White Homeland

Tertium Mybrugh writes on page 19 that "the idea of a 'white homeland' may not, after all, be such a silly idea. It may, in the end, be the only way in which ultra-conservatives, afraid of change and therefore an obstacle to constitutional progress, can be parked out of the way while the rest of South Africa gets on with the business of constructing the post-apartheid society." In the past the type of people who have advocated the idea have made it disreputable. However, it is now quietly being given consideration by "serious observers." The idea is that if whites believe they are being painted into a corner and have no choice but to give into a multiracial society or fight, they will fight. Because of the destructive power of rightwing backlashes, "it might be expedient to provide them with a third choice: to opt out, even if only for the time being, so that they can have time to adapt to the reality that the world has changed around them." Although this may not be the most desirable course to follow, "given the scale of the problem, it is worth a thought."

ANC-NP Interests

David Willers writes on the same page that P.W. Botha and Oliver Tambo may find it in their own interests to make a deal at this time. Botha faces a serious challenge from the right and the young black youths are saying the ANC has become too middle class. Hence they both represent the "bourgeoisie" flanks of African-Afrikaner nationalism. A problem with the EPG deal is that the government is afraid that Mr Mandela's release will lead to such a sponteneous outburst that force will have to be used to restore order. In that event, Botha wants the West to pledge to resist calls for sanctions. Another problems is that the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] are saying they cannot agree to their unbanning without the unbanning of the South African Communist Party, which Mr Botha is unlikely to agree to do. Furthermore, the ANC does not want to be seen to be dealing with the PAC on equal terms. However, the EPG hopes that "like two old men (both are over 70) sitting on the stoop in the sun with a lifetime of quarrels behind them, the ANC and the National Party may soon be sharing tobacco from the pouch."

Stimulate Exports

Cees Bruggemans writes on page 12 of the paper's *BUSINESS TIMES* that South Africa cannot afford to follow a deflationary policy like West Germany because it has no developed social security infrastructure. Nor should it stimulate the economy across the board, as that would simply increase inflation, increase consumption, and increase imports. "We are simply exporting too much capital and too few goods. We do not notice that while the economy is kept in check." To increase exports, thereby earning more dollars, the state must "take the responsibility for setting up a framework within which reasonable risk and return relationships will initiate entrepreneurial projects," as private companies have been too timid to take the lead. The state should not pick the winners: the expertise for that is in the private section. "It can be harnessed through well-considered economic policies. The opportunity is now. Will somebody please grab it?"

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces "crushed" an Iraqi attack in the northern Hajj 'Umran area 14 May, killing 200 Iraqis and downing seven Iraqi helicopters. Iran announced in military statements reported by IRNA. Further south, Iranian warplanes launched raids on Iraqi armored vehicles in the Faqqeh sector 14 May, according to IRNA. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that an Iranian F-4 was downed in the East Maysan sector 13 May, but an Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA "categorically" denied this claim, asserting that all Iranian planes returned safely from raids in the Faqqeh sector that day.

In Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met with visiting Jordanian King Husayn 13 May for talks that covered Iraq's "sound situation" in the face of the "criminal Iranian aggression," Baghdad radio reported. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and the Arab situation.

As for the Gulf, a Tehran radio commentary maintained that the U. S. statement of concern about attacks on shipping is designed to prepare the political ground for launching "aggressive contingency measures" against Iran.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in an Independence Day interview with IDF radio, asserted that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has recently committed "cardinal mistakes." Asked about Syria's involvement in the 17 April attempt to blow up an El Al plane, Peres said the Syrians "have denied that this decision was made by the central government." A katyusha rocket attack hit the Galilee panhandle 13 May, injuring three people, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that security forces think the missiles were fired from an area outside Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in a 12 May speech carried by JANA that the Tokyo summit was a failure and that economic sanctions against Libya will rebound on the states which have imposed them. Sanctions provide Libya with an opportunity to end its economic dependence on the capitalist markets of Europe and Japan, to dispense with "false" consumer products, and to become self-sufficient in agricultural production, Al-Qadhdhafi maintained.

As for the row with Spain over alleged Libyan links with Spanish extreme right-wing elements, Tripoli radio said the Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Spanish ambassador to inform him of Libya's "absolute denial" of Spanish media reports on the issue. A commentary by JANA's political editor asserted that Spain has chosen to "fabricate" the story as a result of its "full partiality to the U.S. hostile stand." In another development affecting Libyan-Spanish relations, AFP noted that members of the "Call of Jesus" group held by the Spanish authorities have admitted receiving money and orders from the Libyan People's Bureau in Madrid.

In Havana, Libyan special envoy 'Ali Hudayri stated that his talks with the Cuban authorities will cover "measures that will allow us to confront North American terrorism," according to the Spanish agency EFE.

PLO, Jordan, and Egypt

Commenting on King Husayn's recent meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Fatah deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Jordanian monarch rejected Mubarak's proposal to hold a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egyptian auspices, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PLO has little hope of resuming political cooperation with Jordan soon, he asserted, but it is "premature" to say that Mubarak's mediation efforts have failed.

Qatar-Bahrain

Qatar has told civil airlines that it is prohibiting air traffic over areas of dispute with Bahrain, particularly Fasht al-Dibal island, Kuwait's *AL-SIYASAH* reported. The airline companies were informed that the changes in civil air routes are due to military air activities.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the DRA over a number of recent cross-border attacks by DRA forces that caused casualties inside Pakistan, Karachi radio reported. The protest concerned several recent air raids as well as a 13 May artillery attack that killed 14 people and wounded over 20 others in Kurram Agency.

As for the UN-sponsored Pakistani-Afghan indirect talks in Geneva, Karachi radio said progress is being made and more important issues are being discussed. A Pakistani spokesman cited by the radio noted that talks will be held on a timetable for withdrawal for foreign forces if a consensus is reached on the principles of the fourth instrument of the proposed comprehensive agreement.

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PLO's Al-Wazir Says King Husayn Rejects Meeting

JN131517 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the PLO forces, affirmed today in a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that King Husayn of Jordan rejected a proposal by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Aqaba last Sudany calling for a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egypt's supervision.

Sees 'Little Hope' of Resuming Ties

JN131833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has asserted that King Husayn rejected a proposal to hold a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egyptian auspices. He said that President Mubarak made this proposal to the Jordanian monarch when the two met in Aqaba the day before yesterday.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the Palestinian official said that the PLO has little hope of resuming political cooperation with Jordan soon but that it is premature now to say that President Mubarak's efforts to effect a reconciliation between Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat have failed.

Abu Jihad held the United States and Israel responsible for the current rift between Jordan and the PLO, adding that the two states succeeded in placing the two sides on a deadend path.

Abu Jihad also said that Jordanian and Palestinian officials are doing their utmost to preserve their fraternal relations and avert the problems and reasons for tension that might arise from time to time.

USSR Responds 'Favorably' to 'Arafat Request

LD131306 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 13. (MAP) — Soviet leaders have favorably responded to a request by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking them to contribute to an inter-Palestinian reconciliation, affirmed a senior Palestinian official.

According to PLO representative to Romania, quoted by the Paris-based magazine *KUL AL-ARAB*, the last meeting between 'Arafat and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ushers a new phase in the Mideast crisis. This meeting, he added, had crowned intensive Soviet-Palestinian talks, mainly those undertaken by head of PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi.

The Palestinian official also pointed to a certain softening in Syrian attitude towards the PLO as a factor favoring such a reconciliation.

PNC Speaker on Algerian Role in Palestinian Unity

JN131826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has praised Algeria's role in entrenching the unity of all the Palestinian groups under the leadership of the PLO. In a statement to AFP in Amman yesterday, he said that most of the Palestinian groups welcomed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's call last month in this regard.

Joint Resistance Forces Attack Israeli Positions

JN131818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a katuysha rocket attack against a Zionist military position in the township of (Zamariya) in the central sector today, severely damaging the position and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The joint forces fired 107-mm katyusha rockets at another Zionist military position in the southern part of the western Al-Biqa' today. The rockets hit their targets accurately, killing and wounding many Zionist soldiers.

The joint forces also detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol on the Dayr Mimas border road, destroying a military vehicle, damaging another, and either killing or wounding many soldiers.

KUWAIT

Iranian-Libyan Policies 'Harm' Arab World

LD140857 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* today calls on the Arabs to establish solidarity among themselves in the face of the Zionist enemy and his anti-Arab nation campaign, pointing out that the world sides with Israel "because we have harmed ourselves as a result of the actions of some stupid people among us: the stupid among the Muslims and the stupid among Arab politics."

The paper stresses the need to do all that is useful in the present time, through the realization of the will of the Arab peoples "for the rallying of its ranks away from all accursed and mad ideologies that are filled with thoughts of madness, raving, and slogans of immitation and non-realism." The Kuwaiti paper attacks the Iranian and Libyan policies, saying that these two policies have helped "harm" the Arab and Islamic worlds. The paper expresses its belief that the Iranian and Libyan policies have contributed to the campaign being launched by the West against the Arabs as a prelude to dealing a blow either to Syria or Libya.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives Message From UAE President

GF131650 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id this afternoon received Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, director of the office of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. During the audience Shaykh Surur conveyed a message from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to His Majesty Sultan Qabus. Present were Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, chief of the palace office.

QATAR

Air Traffic Prohibited Over Fasht al-Dibal

GF131420 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
12 May 86 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Qatar yesterday issued a warning to all civil airlines prohibiting air traffic over the areas of dispute with Bahrain, particularly Fasht al-Dibal Island and the surrounding area.

Quoting civil aviation sources in the Gulf Arab states, news agencies reported that Qatar has informed airline companies of changes in civil air routes in the area due to military air activities.

However, no changes were made to scheduled flights to and from Doha airport. The news agencies stated that the decision will affect flights between Europe and the Far East and may affect flights of the Bahrain-based Gulf Air.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on U.S. Congress' Denial of Arms Deal

Reagan's Veto Power Noted

GF140653 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Reagan, Congress, and the Missiles Deal", the newspaper *AL-NADWAH* says editorially: His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Kingdom will be free to take any action and to purchase arms from any country whatever and at any time, and that friendly West European countries will be an alternative from which the Kingdom will acquire its arms requirements if the U.S. missiles deal fails. This new affirmation by His Highness Prince Sultan came in a press interview published today, Wednesday, and follows his highness' statement last week in which he noted that U.S. President Reagan has the right of veto in order to confront the congressional stand in accordance with U.S. Constitution and laws. The Kingdom previously faced a similar situation years ago and was able to surmount it by a campaign in Congress to convince the congressmen and senators of the Kingdom's just stands.

Alternative Sources Mentioned

GF131500 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] London, 13 May (QNA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has said that friendly West European countries would be an alternative source from which his country could acquire its arms requirements if the U.S. missile deal fails. In a statement to the Saudi weekly *AL-MAJALLAH* to be published tomorrow, Wednesday, Prince Sultan said that his country is free to act and purchase arms from any country at any time. In a reply to a question concerning the strong opposition by the U.S. Congress to the missile deal, Prince Sultan stated that he was expecting such opposition in light of previous experience. He said that his country's government has high hopes in what he called the good administration of President Ronald Reagan for whom Saudi Arabia harbors every appreciation and hopes that he will be able to overcome this opposition. The Saudi minister added that Congress members may have their domestic reasons but they must understand that the kingdom's stand stems from its national interests.

King's Role in Bahrain-Qatar Dispute Praised

GF140819 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] With God's grace and by virtue of the efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the transient crisis between fraternal Qatar and Bahrain has been contained. During a cabinet session, his majesty the king praised Qatar's and Bahrain's responsiveness which helped to establish positive stands concerning the border disagreement and acting together to find permanent and final solutions.

The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* comments editorially on the Kingdom's conciliatory role. It says: The Kingdom's role has always been and continues to be a conciliatory role proceeding from a constant conviction in Saudi political thinking, namely that all forms of old, new, and transient disputes between any two fraternal Arab parties are marginal disputes that do not affect the essence of eternal ties or exceed their diminutive size to harm joint Arab interest.

UAE

Second Part of Interview With UAE Oil Minister

PM131354 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
9 May 86 p 4

[Second and last part of unattributed interview with UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: It is clear from the market movement that many OPEC member states are trying to market all their current production and are beginning to give discounts or incentives to make that possible. Some sources say that the UAE will soon announce new discounts in the oil prices for its customers. What is the real situation?

Answer: As long as there is no official price every state markets its products as it deems fit and at whatever prices it can get in the oil market. The UAE will market what it intends to produce at whatever prices it can get in the oil market. It is the market which determines the price. The same thing applies to the other producers.

Question: With the fall of prices to the 10 dollar level some oilfields in the United States, Canada, and the North Sea are out of production. Do you see that as having a positive effect on the oil market?

Answer: Estimates of the drop in the U.S. and Canadian production are exaggerated. The total loss of U.S. producers is no more than 65,000 barrels a day, which is insignificant bearing in mind the drop in prices to 10 dollars a barrel. The federal and local authorities in the United States are making great efforts to help the small producers by changing many laws. That has helped the producers to continue to produce despite the fact that oil prices are much lower than production costs. The U.S. authorities are also considering buying the products of these oilfields at prices close to production costs and putting these products in the strategic oil reserve. That is why we should be objective and frank and we should not exaggerate the achievements of the past 4 months of low oil prices. We should not imagine or delude ourselves that we have taken a bigger share from the non-OPEC producing states. We must realize that if we want to force thesestates to reduce their production levels then we must pursue that competition and keep the oil prices at very low levels for a longer period.

Question: Some circles link the relative rise in oil prices to the Chernobyl reactor fire in the Soviet Union. Do you agree?

Answer: Not at all. That is not true. The rise in prices is a temporary one. We would like it to be permanent and continuous, but that is wishful thinking. Actually the market is very sensitive. It is affected by any statment or political news. We do not believe that what happened to the nuclear reactor influenced the oil market or increased prices. What has influenced the prices in the past few days is the drop in U.S. reserves of oil products.

Question: How do you explain the split within OPEC reflected in the fact that there was a majority and a minority at the latest OPEC meeting and the fact that three states had reservations regarding the majority decision on fair quotas? How will this rejection affect OPEC's strength?

Answer: Differences of opinion among members are natural. They have existed since the foundation of OPEC, but we should accept the proverb that differences of opinion do not harm the cause. In fact there is wisdom in differences of opinion. What is important is that the majority view should prevail if we want our OPEC meetings to be democratic. That is what happened at the recent conference.

Question: The problem of quotas will certainly make itself strongly felt at the forthcoming Brioni conference. Have the member states held any consultations before they have to deal with this difficult problem at the conference?

Answer: Regrettably, so far no significant efforts have been made in preparation for important decisions at the Brioni meeting. So there is still a long way to go, and if we are to take important decisions there must first be a clear response from the non-OPEC producing states before the next step can come from OPEC. The ball is now in the court of the non-OPEC states. By that I do not mean the five states which have cooperated with us and which we fully appreciate. I am referring to the producers who have not come and who have not shown any willingness to cooperate with us.

Question: It was hoped that the Tokyo industrial summit would discuss world oil prices and production in an attempt to help stabilize the oil market, but the opposite happened and the oil problem took a back seat to the other political problems. What is your opinion?

Answer: We know that this issue lost its priority in the eyes of the industrial states. It might have taken priority if the situation were reversed, that is, if the oil prices were very high. Had that been the case the leaders of these states would have placed the issue at the top of their agenda. With the present collapse what would they discuss? I believe they expressed joy and happiness at the current low oil prices.

Saudi Clinches Egyptian-Israeli Arms Deal

NC140840 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 13 May p 9

[Text] Cairo, *AL-SAFIR*. Saudi businessman 'Adnan Khashaqji has intervened to clinch an Israeli-Egyptian deal which had been stymied by new obstacles.

The deal includes 60 "Gazelle" helicopters, which the Arab Organization for Military Industrialization produces in Egypt in cooperation with France. The deal also includes a number of army personnel carriers, armored cars, medium-range cannons, mortar guns, 20,000 semi-automatic rifles, and 12,000 machineguns.

Israel had wanted to buy these weapons from the Arab Organization, but its request was turned down. The organization based its refusal on the fact that a portion of its capital includes Arab investments and that a deal with Israel would close Arab markets for its products. Israel then suggested that the Egyptian Government should buy these weapons from the Industrialization Organization and sell them to Israel.

Khashaqji acted as the middleman in this deal. He bought the weapons from the Egyptian Government, which had purchased them from the organization. He then sold them to Israel.

AL-SAFIR has learned that the consignment was shipped from the Al-Adabiyah Port south of Suez on the Red Sea last Tuesday. Small ships were used to transfer the weapons to Greek ships on the high seas. The Greek ships then sailed to the Israeli port of Elat.

According to Egyptian security sources, the weapons, with the exception of the Gazelle helicopters, were reconsigned from Elat to an African port, which the sources did not name.

Cairo Magazine Interviews Egyptian Economy Minister

PM131914 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 5 May 86 p 16

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is it possible, within the context of the call to reform the economy, to implement a comprehensive economic program similar to the Marshall plan which the United States carried out in Europe and Japan after World War II and which the major industrial states would finance?

Answer: There is nothing new in bringing up the question of the Marshall plan once again; the late President Anwar al-Sadat had come up with this idea before. Indeed there must be greater international cooperation so that there will some kind of international social justice and sharing in the benefits at the international level. We should not forget that when the first and second oil revolutions occurred in the early seventies the Arab oil countries offered about 5 percent of their annual revenues as aid to the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This represents the highest level ever of any aid given by the industrial states to the developing countries despite the fact that the standard of living in the developed countries is much higher than it is in the Arab countries. Therefore with the present drop in oil prices to approximately half the previous level in less than 6 months and in view of the profit, surplus, and benefit gained by the developed countries, especially the European countries and Japan — a surplus estimated at 120 billion dollars — an attempt at least should be made to strengthen the world economy by giving real aid to the area in order to help development. There is no doubt that this would be in the interest of the developed countries as well, particularly since they are suffering from recession. The aid they would give would increase demand for their exports and provide work for their factories and the various means of production in them. The result of all this would benefit the whole world.

Question: This means that you favor the project despite the fact that some people have expressed doubts about it on the grounds that the one who recently proposed it was Shimon Peres and, therefore, the benefit would primarily be for Israel and not for the countries of the area.

Answer: As I said to you, the idea is not new since the late President al-Sadat proposed it before. For this reason I wonder how it could be at the expense of the Arabs or against their interest if it is carried out. Before making any judgements we should first resort to reason. The UN international development contract has called for an increase in the aid provided by the industrial states to 0.7 percent of these countries' national income. Unfortunately the flow of aid has decreased rather than increased. At present it is less than 0.3 percent. Therefore, increasing aid is a necessity and a right for all the world to enjoy, including the developing countries.

Question: If the proposal is actually carried out will it save the Egyptian economy in its entirety?

Answer: I believe that the Egyptian economy has many inherent potentials and resources on which we must rely primarily. Nevertheless, providing tangible aid is bound to improve the situation and make it more manageable.

Question: Is it in any way easy to ensure that the United States will increase its aid to us despite the apparent deficit in its budget which might compel it to reduce its foreign aid?

Answer: The United States has begun reducing aid for 1986-1987 by approximately 4.03 percent. It appears that this is the prevailing trend. For this reason I say that in the long term we must rely on the Egyptian economy and its potentials. As President Mubarak says, only the Egyptians can build Egypt. Egypt cannot live on aid forever. We welcome aid and we welcome increases in it, but we must take into consideration the fact that every country that gives aid has its own internal circumstances and is governed by restrictions and rules. There is a close cooperation between us and the United States and so we hope that the aid given to us will not be adversely affected or reduced in the coming few years during which we have increasing obligations. Within the framework of cooperation we hope that the aid will continue and will increase. We are encouraged by what Mr Peter McPherson, USAID Director, said recently — that the Congress will ask that aid to Egypt should not be reduced. However, we should develop the Egyptian economy and the Egyptian people must make a greater contribution so that self-reliance will be the mainstay.

Question: Libya has caused an economic problem for Egypt by dispensing with the services of some Egyptian workers. With the drop in oil revenues in the Arab oil countries are you aware of the number of workers that will be dispensed with?

Answer: We are following the current developments in the area and understand the conditions that govern the behavior of every state. Every state has a sovereign right to manage its economy; this is an undeniable right. We too exercise sovereign rights to deal with our economic conditions.

Question: Does this mean that you do not know the exact number of workers that will be dispensed with by the Arab countries?

Answer: There are no precise data. The decision on the number of those whose services will be dispensed with is based on the prevailing conditions. So far we do not know whether the drop in oil prices is a temporary or permanent factor in this regard. There is also the Iraq-Iran war, the question of reconstruction, and the need for manpower. Saudi Arabia, for example, announced that it will dispense with the services of 600,000 foreign workers; part of those will be Egyptians. If we estimate the number of Egyptians working abroad to be 2 to 3 million workers, the number of those estimated to return will be about half a million. Their return will have a positive aspect in that they will meet the shortage we are suffering from in agriculture and in some of the skills. This would increase production. As for the negative aspect of their return, it would be a reduction in remittances, but this can be offset by local production.

Question: Your visit to Moscow at the end of March was mainly an attempt to reschedule the military debts, which are estimated at 3 billion dollars.

Answer: This is not true. My recent visit to the Soviet Union was not specially for this purpose. Rather it was within the framework of economic and trade cooperation, including debts.

Question: What was the actual situation you agreed upon with the Soviet Union? Is it true that the Soviet Union has refused to reschedule the debts?

Answer: This matter was discussed within the context of the economic and trade relations between us, relations which continued to exist even during the freeze in diplomatic relations between the two countries. These relations have been reactivated after several rounds of negotiations and exchanges of views. The recent meeting was agreed upon at the meeting held in Cairo in July 1985. The March negotiations were a new round of talks that included the questions of the trade protocol, economic cooperation, and debts. As for the amount of debts, it is estimated at 2.04 billion rubles. But at the same time we have an accumulated credit in the trade account estimated at 1 billion rubles. Therefore, there are interrelated and interlinked issues. The Soviet Union put forward certain proposals and so did Egypt; these are being studied by both countries. The time has not yet come to reveal the details. It is agreed that a Soviet economic and trade delegation will come to Egypt. A date for the visit is to be fixed soon so that a fresh round of talks can be held.

Chadian Minister Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC131907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Ahmed Korom, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit to Egypt that will last several days. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will receive this guest from Chad during his stay.

In an arrival statement, the Chadian official said he is carrying a message for Prsident Husni Mubarak from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the strong and friendly relations between the two countries. He was met at the airport by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, and by members of the Chadian Embassy staff in Cairo.

Man Reportedly Fires at U.S. Ship in Suez Canal

NC131154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1140 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A U.S. military vessel came under fire today as it was passing through the Suez Canal. The vessel's crew told Egyptian authorities that a young man driving a white Peugeot along the Cairo-al-Qantarah road shot at the ship. The Egyptian authorities have detained the young man and are now interrogating him.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Baghdad; Talks Begin

JN132036 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Baghdad this evening on an official visit to Iraq. His majesty was accorded an official reception. President Saddam Husayn led those who received his majesty the king. The king was also received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; a number of RCC members; Ahmad Husayn, head of the President's Office; the ministers; the president's secretary; a number of the Armed Forces Command members; and the Jordanian Embassy staff in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn ibn Talal held a round of talks that dealt with the strong fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries, the sound situation on the (?battlefronts) in the face of the criminal Iranian aggression, Iraq's firm capability to defeat the aggression, and the Arab situation in general.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, head of the President's Office; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Brigadier General Ihasn Hamid Bat Shurdom, Royal Jordanian Air Force commander; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn gave a dinner banquet in honor of his majesty the king. The banquet was attended by both delegations, the RCC members, the ministers, [words indistinct].

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,224

JN131647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1607 GMT 13 May 86

[Communique No 2,224 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The tremendous efforts that our people have exerted throughout the years of the revolution under their wise leadership are now bearing fruit, thanks to our striking force that protects Iraq and humiliates its enemies in all fields of combat.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. We have ascertained that during the triumphant offensive launched by the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan against enemy positions opposite our forces on 9 May, the enemy lost the following to the Al-Rafidayn Forces: 1,584 killed and the destruction of 26 tanks, 8 106-mm guns, 10 heavy-caliber (Dimitrov) machineguns, 4 medium-caliber machineguns, 17 vehicles, and 21 ammunition dumps.

In the same sector, two enemy F-4 planes attempted to penetrate our international border at 1340 [0940 GMT] today, but our air defenses intercepted them and shot down one plane which was seen falling in flames in front of our forces on the enemy side. The other fled.

Our units also destroyed one infantry position, killing its occupants; one 106-mm gun; one vehicle; and one observation post.

God bless the faithful men of the IV Army Corps.

2. Our units opened heavy fire on enemy positions opposite them in the VII Army Corps sector and destroyed one excavator, three infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, and one medium-caliber machinegun. They also destroyed one machinegun, killing those manning it, and damaged one grader. A vehicle was also destroyed.

3. Enemy groups attempted to advance on our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, but our artillery men opened fire and forced them to flee. In the same sector, three enemy men were killed, five others were wounded, and two infantry positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. One of our brave patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector, while performing its duties in the no-man's-land, seized two GC rifles. In the II Army Corps central sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one observation post was destroyed.

5. The forces of the tyrant gang shelled the Basra suburbs and Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1986

No 2,225

GF141156 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1136 GMT 14 May 86

[Communique No 2,225 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 May 1986]

[Excerpt] O proud Iraqis, your V Army Corps which you have known to be a flow of fire to purge our land from the vileness of the enemies and a comrade of the zenith, mounting the mountain peaks over the enemies' corpses, plentiful in courage, flowing in determination and sacrifice, has today achieved a new great victory. It plunges a deadly spear into the enemy's side, and restores to the beloved homeland proud peaks, whose place is in the heart, and which are located at the northeastern gateway in order to block in the face of the enemies and the enemies' agents a door which their black dreams have long been to turn it into an opening for their greed and sabotage. It is the (Gardamand) Peak, O Iraqis, whose importance you know and realize its effect on the arena of operations. It is the (Gardamand) Peak which embraces the clouds and overlook Haj 'Umran basin on our northeastern borders. It is a peak which completely guarantees our country's and forces' security in that region.

By virtue of the wise directions of the leader of victory, the great Saddam Husayn, and the efforts and determination of men, it has returned to you, O proud Iraqis. Your strong, valiant soldiers are now on top of it, planting Iraq's flag there. It has returned to the embrace of the homeland, proud of men who have scaled its heights and liberated them.

At 2100 [1700 GMT] last night, in a sweeping, thunderous, determined attack, and with the planning and supervision of the V Army Coprs headquarters under the command of Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, the valiant liberation forces under the command of Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Hummadi 'Amir, started their great advance with God's support and with a manner of courage which is found only in the hearts of men who were brought up under the revolution's banner, and with a drive toward the heights worthy only of Iraqis, and with a skillful performance of which only the heroic officers and men of Al-Qadisiyah and the valiant combatants among the sons of the heroic Kurdish people within the regiments of national defense are capable. Death moved forth and flowed before them to your enemies, O Iraq. With support from our mighty, heroic artillery and our gigantic Air Force, and the valiant Army's air power, and in an arduous, hard battle, in which the determination of men was evident as they carried the love of the people, land, and leader, our sons embraced the heights to liberate the (Gardamand) Peak, and to liberate with it the peaks of (Godo) and (Garnagu) at the same time and with a mighty effort which will remain a cause of pride for our Army for all time.

Our enemies were turned into torn corpses and fleeing remnants. Large numbers of them were taken prisoner by our forces. The situation on the mountains was settled completely in favor of Al-Rafidayn soldiers.

Congratulations to you on your splendid victory, O proud Iraqis. From your Army, you have a promise of men that the fate of the enemies in any inch of the homeland which they desecrate will be more bitter and cruel. A homeland which is led by Saddam Husayn, and which comprises such a manner of men, will remain dear, secure, free, and proud in spite of the enemy. Long live the great people! Long live the inspired leader! Long live the heroic Army! God is great! Death to your enemies, O Iraq!

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 May 1986

King Husayn Returns From Baghdad Visit 14 May

JN140539 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland at dawn today following a short working visit to Baghdad during which he met with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received his majesty at the airport. Before leaving Baghdad, His Majesty King Husayn held a closed meeting with President Saddam Husayn. Members of the accompanying delegation returned with his majesty.

Arrest of PLO Officials Part of 'Anti-PLO Policy'

JN131836 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Jerusalem Arabic daily *AL-SHA'B* said that Jordanian authorities had arrested two PLO cadres in Jordan. They are Mahmud al-'Alul and Yahya Rabah. The newspaper said that the Jordanian action is part of the anti-PLO policy which Amman began implementing following the halt in political cooperation between Jordan and the PLO.

Crude Oil Imports Increase, Cost Reduced

JN100922 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
10 May 86 pp 1, 29

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — A report issued by the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry shows that Jordan's oil imports from Iraq constituted one-third of Jordan's overall crude oil imports during 1985.

The report shows that the overall cost of Jordan's energy imports reached $603 million in 1985, while in 1984 it was $612 million.

The report adds that despite the increase in the quantity of imported crude oil by 4.5 percent, the cost was reduced by 1.5 percent because the price of crude oil dropped by a dollar for each barrel. Meanwhile, the ministry also continued to import heavy oil.

Hizballah Justifies Kidnapping of Americans, French

NC131240 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 13 (AFP) — Hizballah, the pro-Iranian Party of God, on Tuesday condemned the fresh wave of kidnapping of Lebanese nationals in West Beirut, but said the taking of French and American hostages was justified in view of "specific circumstances." In a statement published by the press, the Islamic fundamentalist group said kidnapping was to be condemned, especially when it concerned civilians such as doctors and academics.

It was a reference to a series of recent abductions of teachers in the predominantly Moslem western sector of the capital. The kidnapping last Wednesday of a Christian academic at the American University, Nabil Matar, sparked off an indefinite strike by teachers and students at the college, once the most prestigious in the Middle East.

"His abductors are not true Moslems, but cheap mercenaries or agents of intelligence services hostile to the Islamic situation", the statement from Hizballah said. In contrast, it said, "we have not condemned the kidnapping of Americans or French because these abductions took place in specific circumstances, whereby the United States and France attempted to drive the oppressed up against the wall, take away their freedom and their right to determine their future."

"This situation left them no other choice than these means, to which we have found justification," it said. "Our position in this affair does not imply that we approve of the blind kidnappings which have taken place recently in West Beirut, whether they involved a retired Frenchman, a teacher, a doctor, a journalist, or a Lebanese or foreign student," the statement concluded.

Nine French nationals, five Americans, and Irish teacher and two Cypriot students are still on the list of missing persons in Lebanon, believed to be hostages of the Islamic Jihad Organisation. Two British language teachers and a U.S. librarian last month were found shot dead, in apparent retaliation for the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya.

Birri Meets Khaddam, Habash, Others in Damascus

NC132004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] According to a report from Damascus, Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for the third time today in Damascus. They continued their discussion of developments in Lebanese and regional issues. Minister Birri also met with a PFLP delegation that included PFLP Secretary General George Habash and members of the Political Bureau. The meeting was attended by Mahmud Abu Hamdan, member of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau. The discussions, which were characterized by complete frankness, focused on Lebanese-Palestinian relations and how to develop them to the highest level of coordination between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. The general Arab and international situation was also reviewed during the meeting.

Last night, Minister Birri met with a delegation representing Fatah — the uprising. He then met with Eng 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, and then with Deputy Zahyir al-Khatim.

Christians To Prepare 'National Solution' Plan

NC132112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The expanded Christian meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the National Liberal Party this evening, ended at 2115. Speaking on behalf of the conferees, Deputy Khatchik Babikian said that the other Christian parties, which did not attend today's meeting, will participate in the study and preparation of a Lebanese peace plan, which is now being formulated. Deputy Babikian said that the plan will propose a national solution that will be put before the various Christian parties and will then be proposed to the Muslim parties. He added that there was almost complete agreement on the theories and commitment to a future concept that will ensure the interests of the Lebanese and end the state of war in Lebanon.

Replying to a question, Deputy Babikian said: This is a plan that is being proposed by the Christian side. The plan contains a national solution, and we are working to achieve a formula that will crystallize the Christian concept and then the Lebanese national concept, both Christian and Muslim. I believe that the matter is clear and does not need any further explanation.

New Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Beirut 13 May

NC131139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Vasiliy Kolotusha, the new Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, arrived in Beirut today to take up his new post. He was received by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk in the presence of Yuriy Suslikov, the first counsellor at the Soviet Embassy. The new Soviet ambassador presented a copy of his credentials to Al-Turk. A date for presenting his credentials to the president of the republic and to Foreign Minister Karami will be set at the first available opportunity. After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: We hope that things will improve in Lebanon and that the ordeal now facing the Lebanese people will end. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have a sincere desire to strengthen relations with Lebanon. We hope that what is happening in this country will end soon.

Gunmen Beat Driver of Indian Charge d'Affaires

NC131122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, political affairs director at the Foreign Ministry, has expressed his regret to the Indian charge d'affaires for the treatment of his driver. The charge d'affaires informed Ambassador al-Baba that gunmen kidnapped his driver in the vicinity of Al-Qantari. They took him to the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area where they beat him and then left him. The gunmen stole the car and fled to an unknown destination. Ambassador Al-Baba promised the Indian diplomat that the necessary steps would be taken.

Israeli Forces Reinforcing Positions in South

NC131327 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Israeli occupation forces are reinforcing their positions in the area. They have recently moved a large number of vehicles, armored cars, and field artillery of various sizes into the Al-'Arqub area of the eastern sector. Israeli bulldozers are also being used to build new fortifications and positions.

Crossings in South Closed

NC140537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The occupation forces and their militias will isolate the occupied areas in the south and western Al-Biqa' by closing all crossings between the liberated and occupied areas this morning. These crossings will remain closed until Monday [19 May]. Security sources have linked this move to the reinforcements being made by the enemy in the occupied areas.

Clashes Reported Along Beirut Combat Line

NC131438 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various types of weapons have been taking place on the Al-Shiyah-'Ayn al-Rummanah combat line since 1610 today. Also 82-mm mortar shells, RPG-7's, and explosive bullets are reported to have fallen along this line.

Calm Reported After Clashes

NC132014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] There was a noticeable degree of tension along the combat lines in Beirut's Southern Suburb and in Ra's al-Nab' this afternoon. One person was wounded by snipers.

The Fifth Department of Amal's Central Military Office has reported that snipers fired heavy-caliber machineguns along all the combat lines in Beirut's Southern Suburb at 1635 today. This was preceded by some violent fighting in which various types of automatic weapons and rockets were used. The clashes were continuing at 1800, as mortar shells fell on neighborhoods in Al-Shiyah. The situation on the Ra's al-Nab' combat line deteriorated when heavy sniper fire was directed at residential areas. A man named 'Abd al-'Ali was wounded at 1645.

Shooting also took place along the Al-'Antabli-Parliament combat line in the commercial markets at 1710, and neighborhoods in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq and Wadi Abu Jamil were the targets of a good deal of sniper fire. A guarded calm broken by occasional gunshots now prevails.

Booby-Trapped Car Stolen From CSSR Embassy

NC131436 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The military public prosecutor has begun investigations into the case of a booby-trapped Renault car that was defused in the Al-'Akkawi area yesterday. Investigations have revealed that the car was stolen from the Czechoslovak Embassy's cultural attache on 22 February and that it bore a diplomatic license plate.

Foreign Minister Denies Role in Terrrorism

GF131940 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 May 86 p 25

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Damascus by *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Bonn 'Adil Ilyas, published in *AL-QABAS* in conjuction with *DER SPIEGEL* — date not given]

[Excerpt][Ilyas] Your Excellency, West Europe, especially West Germany, is full of rumors and bad news about Syria.

[Al-Shar'] Well, first tell us about this campaign.

[Ilyas] We want to know from you. Why is this campaign being waged? Our first question is: Do the Syrian authorities or any official Syrian organ know the Jordanians who are being detained in prisons in West Berlin for interrogation? Do you have any role in any terrorist operation?

[Al-Shar'] We have affirmed more than once that Syria has no connection with terrorism. The Syrian Embassy in Berlin also confirmed the same thing and denied any connection with the issue. We were surprised by the statement issued by the judicial spokesman in West Berlin on the involvement of the Syrian Embassy in this case.

[Ilyas] But the German authorities say that the accused confessed that they received the bomb which was hurled at the Arab-German Friendship Society Center from the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin.

[Al-Shar'] This is absolutely not true. The embassy has no connection with the issue. We are basically surprised by such an act against this center. If it is true that two people are involved in this operation then they are connected with parties that are hostile to Syria.

[Ilyas] What are these hostile parties? We want to know them.

[Al-Shar'] I cannot specify now, because investigations which are continuing in Germany are supposed to reveal what I am saying. As for us, we have officially made a request to the FRG Government to participate in the investigations to discover the facts of these false allegations.

[Ilyas] You summoned the FRG ambassador to the Foreign Ministry in Damascus late in the night several days ago and asked him to convey an important message to his government in Bonn. What did you say to him and what did the message contain?

[Al-Shar'] I told him the same thing that I have just told you. In brief, we said in the message that we denounce these allegations and that we wanted to take part in the investigations.

[Ilyas] Why do you want to take part in the investigations? Does this mean that you do not trust the German authorities who are handling the investigations?

[Al-Shar'] We demanded participation in the investigations because we have a lot of suspicions that some forces and parties hostile to Syria are behind this accusation.

[Ilyas] We still do not know what you mean by parties that are hostile to Syria. Do you mean the United States or Israel or both of them?

[Al-Shar'] You certainly know that the current Israeli-U.S. campaign against Syria is aimed at intimidating Syria and at using combating terrorism, which we condemn, as a pretext to attack Damascus and to launch an aggression against Syria. Several statements have been issued by U.S. and Israeli officials in this direction.

[Ilyas] The summit of the industrial countries in Tokyo referred to Libyan involvement in terrorism and did not mention Syria.

[Al-Shar'] Excuse me, we are not speaking about statements in which Syria was not mentioned. We are speaking about open U.S. and Israeli statements. These statements are aimed at intimidating and panicking Syria. We would like to affirm that we in Syria will not submit to terrorism and that we will resist any aggressive act against us. We in Syria have repeatedly condemned all forms of terrorism, especially against civilians. We in Syria have suffered and are still suffering from the issue of terrorism.

[Ilyas] I think you mean the bombs that exploded in Syria recently and victimized many people.

[Al-Shar'] Yes, this is what I mean.

[Ilyas] Who was behind these bombs?

[Al-Shar'] The Israeli intelligence service. I want to affirm that using the slogan of combating terrorism to threaten sovereign states, especially Syria, in this stage is well known. Our people know well that the United States and Israel are preparing for aggression by mobilizing and misleading Western public opinion through allegations and claims that Syria is involved in the terrorist acts that are currently being carried out in some West European countries. While categorically denying these claims we believe that these statements represent one of the forms of terrorism directed against the countries which are pursuing policies that do not please the United States and Israel.

[Ilyas] Do you expect a U.S. strike on Syria? Where?

[Al-Shar'] Honestly speaking, our confidence in our people, Armed Forces, principled positions, intrinsic potential, our Arab nation, and our friends all over the world provides us with the ability to repel any aggression. We will cause a very big defeat for the aggressors. We do not rule out that with the help of the United States Israel will launch an aggression against Syria. It should be made clear that Israel has created and established terrorism in the Middle East region, because it is a country that is based on terrorism. Leaders of known terrorist and criminal Zionist organizations are still on top of political and state authority in Israel.

[Ilyas] There is no doubt that you mean the enemy's foreign minister, Shamir? Isn't that true?

[Al-Shar'] Yes. From among all countries of the world, the United States has exercised state and declared terrorism. Several documents have revealed the role of the U.S. CIA in terrorist operations against some Third World countries. Israel and the United States are the last countries in the world which have the right to claim that they want to combat terrorism. There are many ways to combat terrorism. Syria has expressed its readiness more than once to participate in a joint action in this direction and has exerted considerable efforts to combat all acts of terrorism against the lives of innocent civilians. However, we say that national resistance against occupation is a legitimate resistance and is not a terrorist one. Resistance should continue only against foreign occupation forces.

[Ilyas] But Syria is accused of housing extremist organizations such as the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group and the group of the so-called Islamic Jihad which is supported by Iran and stationed in Al-Biqa' under the control and supervision of the Syrian Army. Syria is accused of being responsible for the terrorist acts and operations of these groups.

[Al-Shar'] The Syrian Army cannot be responsible for these terrorist operations. There are groups of individuals exercising terrorism and violence in various parts of the world who are not necessarily backed by states. I can give you several examples: Baader-Meinhof in West Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy, the Action Directe in France, the Red Army in Japan, and so forth. Tell me what countries are backing these organizations? It is not necessarily the case that there are countries backing and supporting these terrorist organizations. As I said, Israel and the United States want to usurp the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and want to maintain the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan, and southern Lebanon. They are using the slogan of combating terrorism to maintain this Israeli occupation and to subjugate the Arabs forever so that they will not demand Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This is the Israeli-U.S. objective.

Faruq al-Shar' Returns From Tehran Visit

JN131751 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus last night following a brief visit to Tehran during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Al-Kasm Receives IZVESTIYA Editor in Chief

JN131200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Ivan Laptev, editor in chief of the Soviet newspaper *IZVESTIYA*, at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Khayr al-Wadi, editor in chief of the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH*; Felix Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; and the press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region, the firm and developed relations between Syria and the USSR, and a number of important political and economic issues in the world.

TISHRIN Examines Defense of Security, Desire for Peace

JN100752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria is Special," *TISHRIN* says: The security of Syrian citizens is an organic part of the security of Syria and this homeland which has never failed to pay the tax of pan-Arab duty in the form of blood, sacrifice, and heavy burdens and tasks. Like the security of this homeland, the security of the Syrian citizen is special. No one will be allowed to prejudice or undermine this security. The good, generous Syrian people are enduring a great deal for the sake of their nation's cause and future and are paying the tax of steadfastness and challenge with full courage.

The Syrian people are ready for what is demanded by Syria's lofty pan-Arab stand in order to hold the Arab head high and to provide the means for the battle with the Israeli enemy. This is to preserve the honor of the homeland and the Arab nation, which considers Syria the only savior and hope for overcoming the state of disintegration and coercion being experienced by our great homeland.

The paper adds: The Syrian people are the entire homeland, with its lofty stands, steadfastness, sacrifices, developed military structure, and legitimate ambition to achieve strategic parity. No one on earth, whether a state, a regime, or an organization, has the right to tamper with Syrian security. Those behind such a hand will be hanged. We will seize all the engineers and perpetrators of the crime so that the citizen's security will be a part of the security of this proud homeland, which will raise its nation's head high. No one can curb Syria's loftiness and pan-Arab chivalry.

Desire for Mideast Peace Emphasized

JN140702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 14 May 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "War and Peace," *TISHRIN* says: The Tel Aviv leaders are day and night reiterating that Israel does not wish to launch an aggression against Syria and that the Syrians are trying to drag it into launching such an aggression. The Israeli leaders have reiterated these words several times and their media are repeating them tirelessly everyday. If the Israeli leaders are really avoiding a war in the region why are they screaming threats against Syria? If Israel really wants peace why is it rejecting the road that leads to a real peace in the region represented by an international conference comprising all parties, in addition to the United States and the Soviet Union, under UN aegis?

Syria has emphasized its desire for a just and comprehenisve peace in the Middle East. It expressed its definite desire for such a peace by accepting the notion of holding an international conference. However, the U.S. and Israeli rejection of this notion affirms the incredibility of their stands, further alienates the chances of peace, increases tension in the region, and keeps it under the shadow of war despite the repeated Israeli peace statements. Syria is seeking a just and real peace that restores rights to their owners. However, Syria's desire for peace should not be interpreted as weakness or a gap through which capitulation can be imposed on Syria and the Arab nation. In as much as Syria is seeking peace, it stands solidly against the hegemonic and capitulatory schemes and attempts to liquidate the Arab cause. Syria will continue to work for peace until it is attained. In the meantime, it will continue to bolster its own capabilities in order to confront all and the most difficult eventualities. Syria will be able to defend itself well in case it is exposed to any aggression and will inflict unexpected losses on the enemies.

Peres Discusses Syria, El Al Incident, W. Bank

'Not Sure' Syria Seeking Confrontation

TA131920 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In recent diplomatic exchanges, Syria argued that its involvement in the attempt to blow up the El Al plane was not authorized by President al-Asad and the central administration in Damascus. This was disclosed by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a special interview to IDF Radio on the occasion of Independence Day. The prime minister disclosed that Israel had conveyed to Damascus, through the United States, messages relaying its dissatisfaction with the Syrian Army's movement southward in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I am honestly not sure that at the moment Syria is seeking to engage in a confrontation with Israel. It is sometimes difficult to fathom the Syrian moves or their motives, including its encroachment. What happens is that an encroachment that to us seems like a major operation [last word in English] might appear to them to be a routine matter, or deployment that is far less sensational than we think. There is always a danger of conducting a dialogue among the deaf, of misinterpreting things, or of giving them excessive weight.

[Commander Nahman Shay] In other words, merely winking at each other is not enough.

[Peres] Certainly not, which is also why we are not making do with that. But the distance from winking to the wielding of clubs should allow time to elapse thereby making it possible for the parties to consider things.

[Correspondent 'Oz Frankel] You intimated that perhaps Al-Asad is not in control of things in Syria. But, as you said, we have always praised him while here he appears to have taken a step that seems nearly crazy: He tried to blow up an aircraft with 400 passengers on board.

[Peres] I think he controls things in Syria, but I do not think he is doing so correctly. I believe that he has indeed committed cardinal [last word in English] mistakes recently.

[Frankel] How do you explain the attempt to hit the El Al plane? Is this some sort of reaction to the interception of the Libyan aircraft a few months ago?

[Peres] The Syrians have denied that this decision was made by the central government. We tend to believe that it was not a mere coincidence, but that they may have misjudged the act and its possible outcome. At any rate, I am not an advocate of Syria. [End recording]

Later in the same interview, the prime minister noted that he has reservations about the portion in the State Comptroller's report dealing with the purchase of an energy-producing nuclear reactor. On another matter, Peres said he would be happy to work with 'Ezer Weizman in the Foreign Ministry after the rotation.

Al-Asad 'Leader of Terrorism'

TA131256 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 May 86 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Sarit Yishay-Levi, Dan Ben-Amotz, Tzvi Gilat, and Ilan Kfir on 9 May in Peres' Jerusalem office, entitled: "On Sectarianism, Faith, and Arabs"]

[Excerpts] Kfir: According to your political foresight, will the West Bank still be in our hands in the year 2000?

Peres: Look, there is more than one solution to this issue. This is something on which I am not going to make predictions. I am not a prophet. One of the solutions may be a federation. This type of solution might be easier for all sides to accept than a territorial solution. It would include division of rule and a partnership. I am not prepared to predict which approach will serve as a solution to the dispute.

Gilat: Can a solution be reached without talking to the PLO?

Peres: I would phrase that differently. I do not believe a solution can be attained with the PLO. To date one Arab leader has spent a year trying to conduct negotiations with the PLO and thought he had achieved an understanding, but in the end he got up and said it is impossible to conclude a deal with 'Arafat. I would say that a solution cannot be attained without the Palestinians. But the PLO, in my opinion, is still the greatest obstacle on the road to peace.

Ben-Amotz: But if the Palestinians, in democratic voting, decide that the PLO represents them, will you accept this?

Peres: Yes. But for free elections there must be an end to the shooting, because if every moderate Arab who runs for election gets a bullet in his head, there will be no elections. I know that you like Damon Runyan's stories: A bunch of guys are sitting and playing with unmarked dice. One of them gets up and says: "How will we know who wins?" Then one takes out a gun and says: "Go on playing, and I will tell you." I do not see that as democracy.

Yishay-Levi: Are you opposed to meetings between Israeli citizens and PLO members?

Peres: Yes. I think that gives the PLO power and brings nothing in return. It is public relations for the PLO.

Yishay-Levi: Do you favor putting Israelis who meet with PLO members on trial?

Peres: In general, in any democratic country, anyone who speaks with the enemy must be given approval to do so. If he is not given approval he is put on trial. This involves not only the PLO, but all the countries that are in a state of war with Israel. For example, Uri Avneri wanted to go to Jordan. I said: Go. Therefore, anyone who wants to speak with an organization that has declared war on Israel must ask for permission from the institutions authorized to give it.

Kfir: Are you disappointed with the fact that for 18 months King Husayn has not made the moves you anticipated?

Peres: I am not disappointed. I know that anybody who sets out on a journey has to be prepared for difficulties, for disappointments. And I am not disappointed by the fact that Husayn has announced that nothing can be done without him. I do not think Jordan is a partner in the PLO's war of terrorism, on the contrary. This is one of the things on which we have reached agreement with Jordan. I think that the approach to Israel has changed, not only inside Israel, but throughout the Middle East. It has not been typical for Arab leaders to speak about Israel and Israeli leaders with respect. I think that the approach includes both violence and its opposite, moderation.

Ben-Amotz: After your meetings with Husayn does he appear to you to be more courageous and wise now?

Peres: If you would only excuse me from the need to draw conclusions from meetings that nobody has said have occurred, I would say that Husayn, in my opinion, is remarkably sincere. He is a serious leader. He is also under abnormal pressure. The war between the Iraqis and the Iranians is a genuine danger to the existence of his country. He has his own worries.

Kfir: In you opinion, is personal terrorism deterring him?

Peres: A man who has suffered from personal terrorism is more aware of the matter and more deterred by it. His book, which is entitled *A Head on One's Shoulders*, shows that he is living very uneasily.

Kfir: Does it appear to you that the success of [word omitted in text] has averted wars to which we might have been exposed over the past year or 2?

Peres: Look, one of the problems I have in my post is to avoid turning into an egocentric man. You are constantly asking me personally, as though I were some sort of Hercules who stands up and does everything. I believe I am contributing my share toward preventing war.

Kfir: Have we faced any situation over the past 2 years that could have deteriorated into war?

Peres: There is always that danger. Take, for example, the current exchanges of words with Syria: another, and yet another, and yet another statement, and another statement. Suddenly you find yourself at war.

Kfir: What is your message to Al-Asad, in view of his warlike statements?

Peres: First of all, I say to him: Dear Friend, if you do not want to get into some sort of clash, deescalate your statements. We are sending him messages of this type. For instance, there was the matter of the missiles in Lebanon and the fact that the missiles were removed from Lebanon. The introduction of the missiles into Lebanon was something we were concerned about. Altogether, it is very difficult to work out the thinking of one man. There is no Syria. There is Al-Asad, and he is one man who holds all his cards close to his chest.

Ben-Amotz: Are you saddened by his meeting with Husayn?

Peres: No.

Yishay-Levi: Would you like to meet with him?

Peres: I am not too sure about that. This is because I think that what characterizes Al-Asad is that, from the strategic viewpoint, he is the most extreme of all of them. From the tactical viewpoint he is the most moderate of them all.

Yishal-Levi: As his rival, are you not interested in meeting with him?

Peres: It interests me. Altogether, I am in favor of meeting with them all. I would certainly meet with him.

Yishay-Levi: Because of your personality you met with Husayn and a dialogue was created. Another prime minister will replace you and perhaps the same chemistry that you had with Husayn will not work.

Peres: Let us say that everything you said is correct, I did not say it is correct.

Yishay-Levi: Do you not have a feeling that you are wasting your time, that nothing will come out of this?

Peres: Look, I am acting in accordance with a mandate. I was given a limited mandate and this is part of the limitations.

Kfir: In your opinion, is Al-Asad heading terrorism, together with Al-Qadhdhafi?

Peres: I think so. Al-Asad is much more of a ruler than Al-Qadhdhafi. He will now try to get out of the net he has spread under his own feet. He is now beginning to understand that terrorism brings with it a punishment. Up to now there has been a situation allowing for terrorism without punishment. When he smells the odor of punishment, I guarantee you that he will get out of this business. Therefore pressure must be put on him to stop being one of the leaders of terrorism. That is what the Americans are doing. Apart from that, I have no leanings toward competing with Reagan. Reagan has already warned him.

Gilat: Up to now Israel has always followed a policy of retaliation. Does what you say mean that the retaliation policy has failed so far? Until U.S. intervention?

Peres: No. I will not deny that there are things the Americans can do and Israel cannot do. The United States can use economic pressure. It can use the European countries. I admit that retaliatory actions alone are not sufficiently effective.

Kfir: Cyprus is about to release the three assassins.

Peres: That is a scandal. At this stage we must warn everyone possible, Cyprus and its friends.

Yishay-Levi: If Waldheim is elected president of Austria, should we lower the level of diplomatic relations with Austria?

Peres: In my view, we must first of all make sure of the facts. A country cannot permit itself the luxury of writing articles. A country must stick to firm, confirmed ground. And therefore, before there is any talk about what the reaction will be, we must clarify just what the issue is. For these reasons I asked the Ministry of Justice, our minister of justice, to examine just what the material is that we have at our disposal, what confirmed conclusions can be drawn from this material, and only after that will we react. We must not begin first of all with a reaction and afterwards grasp the facts.

Chief of Staff Views Syrian Moves, IDF Manpower

TA140523 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky, in the chief of staff's office — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, good evening and happy Independence Day.

[Levi] Good evening and happy holiday. I would like to take the opportunity given to me to send greetings to all the people of Israel and the IDF and wish us all a happy holiday. I would like all of us today to share a feeling of pride for achievements we have scored, and a proper appreciation for the efforts that have been required and will be required in the future to preserve these achievements.

[Shlonsky] Is there any news regarding the two soldiers who are missing in Lebanon?

[Levi] Unfortunately, we have no substantial news. We try to track down all the soldiers that are missing, we have engaged in contacts about them. We examine evidence and search for them, but regretfully I have no information. It would have given me great pleasure, if not tonight, at any moment to sound the good word that we have resolved the problem of the missing soldiers.

[Shlonsky] The question of the Syrian entrenchment in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' has again made headlines over the past 24 hours. How do you regard this activity: Is it grave?

[Levi] The issue was raised because the media broached it over the past 24 hours. One must understand that the Syrians are carrying out activity. They are building up their forces and have employed a series of moves to improve their situation vis-a-vis Israel. We have been monitoring these steps and we react appropriately, although we do not always provide a military answer to their moves. After all, not every step warrants an immediate military development. This is how I view this developemnt on the Syrian side. They are preparing a better infrastructure for their deployment, and we are cognizant of the implication of this deployment there, once it occurs, and we will be able to answer it in a variety of ways.

[Shlonsky] As chief of staff, do you regard this as a concerning development?

[Levi] The development involved greater Syrian readiness, more preparations for war. Fortifying for war means being better prepared for war, and the closer this is to you the closer the readiness for war against you is. No forces have deployed there, but this can be done, so I regard this process as another step in this Syrian process which I described earlier as their way of building up power, organizing, training, procuring, and carrying out fortification activity.

[Shlonsky] Do you actually regard this as part of a strategy, which includes, for example, surface-to-air missiles as the first step to follow?

[Levi] It is not only I who should regard this as part of a strategy. The Syrian president has said that this is the road he is pursuing. He is building up his forces, establishing them, intending ultimately to achieve through force, and only through force, the same goals he thinks are Syrian goals, namely greater Syria, Syria versus the Palestinian problem, and Syria vis-a-vis the problems of the Golan and Lebanon. In other words, this is a strategy in which steps are constantly being taken in a way which, from the Syrian point of view, should serve their purpose.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, last week you listed a whole range of reasons to explain the Syrians' nervousness. Is the situation calmer or more peaceful now?

[Levi] I do not know. As I said last week as well, the crisis is not of a military nature. One of its aspects is terrorism, and indeed the Syrians have been found to be directly involved in terrorist attacks, some of which are very grave, this in addition to the infrastructure and assistance they provide to the terrorist organizations. No doubt anyone who is engaged in such things feels that he can be the target of attacks or some sort of punishment for having done what he did. Compounded by internal activity, namely the battles that took place between the United States and Libya, and the whole political process involved, then no doubt that from their point of view, the Syrians have good reasons for concern.

[Shlonsky] But what about us?

[Levi] We have no reason to fear. As always, we must be prepared in case the Syrians exercise the options they have. We have been doing this all along, including recently. Our reaction was not dictated by the media-generated rise and fall of tension. We reacted following an assessment of the facts we had at hand.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, with your permission, let us now deal with the IDF itself. The IDF is currently faced with the problem of recruiting good people as career soldiers. How can you expect to hire the best if it is commonly said that only the mediocre remain as career servicemen?

[Levi] I have never said that only the mediocre stay in, and I think it is a statement that does the situation and the people a great injustice. I believe this is the result of a misunderstanding of what we want to express, and sometimes indeed the way you phrase things involves offending many people.

We need a lot of good people. Security is still the cornerstone of the existence of the state, and we can use military power in every direction and that includes the efforts toward peace as well as stability. That is why lots of efforts should be directed toward a greater military strength, and this is actually happening. First, we have the personnel in the form of the regular service, the reserve duty. These are tremendous efforts and they constitute an unbelievable asset. This way, each individual assumes the responsibility he has to shoulder. The connecting link is the career service. In order to attain the highest possible level there, we must have a lot of good people. There are in fact a lot of very good people in the career service, but we need more. However, here we are in competition with the great many attractions outside the army, certainly to people who work in the technological fields who can gauge these attractions in very tangible terms, as well as to personnel at the command level who sometimes find the atmosphere a deterrent against remaining in the army. However, as I have said before, the primary problem in terms of career service lies with us; we must stand up to this overall challenge and turn it into the personal challenge of more and more people, thereby spurring them to action and retaining them.

[Shlonsky] As chief of staff, you must be the head of the army whose resources have suffered the worst slash. Do you think this is the right time for the IDF to make a leap forward, or are the main efforts directed at preventing a relapse?

[Levi] No, this is not a question of preventing a fallback, nor is it a question of a leap forward because I believe the circumstances preclude leaps. Things constantly change, so much so that the future battlefield is beginning to assume dimensions far different from that to which we have been accustomed. At the same time, the risks exist and readiness and routine security measures are also required. Therefore, we must do everything that will lead us to the appropriate level of readiness in the future. This should be done by taking steps that would not result in some gap, which would be precisely what our enemies would be waiting for. Of course the difficulties imposed by the budget cuts are a burden. I also want to add that the needs exceeded the budget allocations even before they were slashed, because needs increase. The problem now is to maintain a reasonable build up rate in the future. We are not talking about remaining where we are, but we are also not talking about a revolution because we are not discussing theory; we are dealing with a state of readiness that must provide ongoing solutions under conditions that can be seen as characterizing an interim stage.

[Shlonsky] Finally, Mr Chief of Staff, it has been nearly a year since the IDF pullback from Lebanon. Do you think that the way the security strip was conceived justified maintaining it?

[Levi] I referred to this before. I believe it has proved its value even beyond the early expectations. I have also said a number of times that this, however, only applies to the past and that in order for it to prove valuable in the future, too, we must display the same kind of sensitivity — with less shouting, perhaps — that characterized discussions of this subject when it was first raised and when the decision to redeploy in Lebanon was made. We must make sure that we can preserve the achievements in the Lebanese front as well as in others in the future as well.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, thank you very much.

[Levi] Thank you and a happy holiday.

Herzog Addresses Nation on Independence Day

TA131930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Address by President Hayim Herzog on the occasion of Israel Independence Day; place not given — recorded]

[Text] My friends, just now our flags, at half mast all day, have been raised to the top of the flag pole. The transition from Remembrance Day to Independence Day is painfully sharp and swift. It faithfully reflects the rise of Israel, for which so dear a price was paid, such enormous sacrifices were made.

A year ago, on our last Independence Day, units of our army were still stationed in Lebanon, the economic crisis and inflation were at their height. Both these gravest of problems, so crushing and burdensome to the citizens of Israel, have been removed, and the way has been opened to a calmer and better life.

Certainly there are still difficulties. The basic threat to our security remains, the threat of terrorism is very real, and even the many achievements of the economic program, made possible by the sacrifices and efforts of the people of Israel, are only the beginning of a process that must continue. But our people has never been deterred by challenges, and our horizons today are brighter and more hopeful.

This Independence Day emphasizes the theme of democracy in Israel: Democracy grounded in the enlightened principles of our declaration of independence, which is itself inspired by the eternal values of the Jewish people. The State of Israel is one of the world's small and distinguished minority of truly democratic nations. Our democratic form of government is a treasure which must be jealously guarded, for only in a democracy is the citizen free to choose his government, to express his opinions, and his critical judgments. Democracy is the very essence of life for the State of Israel and the people of Israel. In our nature and makeup we are a democratic nation. We cannot and must not allow any microbe of anti-democracy to take root among us and exploit our democratic structure in order to destroy democracy from within. In this respect our life as a nation is at stake.

One of our gravest internal problems has become not less but rather more acute during the year, that is the confrontation between the secular and religiously observant among us. The tendency to fanaticism, separatism, and isolation is dangerous in the extreme, and if unchecked might divide us into two camps, almost into two nations. We have no choice but to meet each other halfway, and to search for ways leading to communication, understanding, reconciliation. We dare not permit this inner polarization, and whatever the price, we must prevent the development of that destructive malady known in the history of our people, groundless hatred and civil strife.

On the eve of our 38th Independence Day let us find inspiration and a source of pride in the national structure we have built; despite all faults, defects, and problems, this is a dream that has come true. The vision burned in the soul of our scattered people for 2,000 years, and it has been granted us to see its realization. There is much that we must yet do to develop the State of Israel, to make its society a model of justice, to bring large scale aliya [immigration] to it, to assure peace within it and on its borders.

Yet, we have every right to be proud today. I travel throughout the length and breadth of the country and continually rediscover its positive aspects, its beauty, its energy and creativity, its splendid younger generation, native born and those who came from all the countries of the dispersion, all of them, jointly, naturally, and proudly, bearing that name so rich in history and values, Israel. As our flag flies among the flags of the nations, and our national hymn, in hope of return and freedom is heard, let us honor and cherish the symbols of our independence.

When I remember the beginnings, our desperate situation on the day the establishment of the State was proclaimed, Jerusalem beseiged, starved, thirsty, the Negev and western Galilee cut off, the fall of the 'Ezyon bloc, the invading armies of the Arab states attacking and poised at the heart of the country, all that we have passed through since then and up to now, when I remember all this, I cannot but give thanks to the rock of Israel.

In the light of our past I am certain that we will stand up to every challenge, overcome every difficulty, and advance toward a glorious future for the State of Israel. As Independence Day opens let us send all blessings and appreciation to our soldiers and security personnel, let us remember our oppressed brothers wherever they are, let us pray for the redemption of our captives, the healing of all the ill and wounded, and good tidings for the families of the missing.

For all the house of Israel, a happy Independence Day, a good and blessed year of freedom.

Katyushas Hit Galilee Panhandle, Wound Three

TA131510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Two 107-mm katyusha rockets hit the Galilee panhandle in the early afternoon hours today, slightly injuring three people. This was reported by military sources to our correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the casualties are a father and his son and daughter, who have been transferred to the Zefat hospital. We repeat: All three sustained slight injuries.

The electrical network was damaged as a result of damage from the katyushas, and the security forces are convinced the missiles were fired from an area outside the security strip in southern Lebanon.

All the Remembrance Day ceremonies and the Independence Day festivities scheduled to take place in the Galilee panhandle will take place as planned.

Jordan Planning for West Bank Development

TA130955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 May 86 p 2

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The Jordanian Parliament representative from the Hebron area has presented a group of pro-Jordanian public figures and Israeli personalities with a 5-year plan which Jordan is working out for the development of the West Bank.

At a formal luncheon held last week in Ramallah in his honor, the representative, Wahid al-Ja'bari, disclosed that Jordan is currently working on a 5-year plan meant to consolidate the West Bank's economic future. It is mainly aimed at finding employment solutions for workers from the West Bank who were recently forced to leave the oil states where they were employed, reemploying Jordanian civil servants who have been on strike since 1967, and resuming aid to West Bank municipalities. He said there is talk of investing a large sum of money.

The Ramallah event was attended by several of the most prominent pro-Jordanian Palestinians in the West Bank, including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and the head of the Hebron area village leagues, Jamil al-'Amlah. The Jerusalem mayor's adviser on Arab affairs, Amir Hashin, and former Knesset Member Ja'bar Mu'addi were also present.

Amman has recently reported openly on its 5-year plan. The idea is not new, but it has been given a renewed impetus, apparently because of the recent personnel reshuffle in the Jordanian Government, as part of which Marwan Dudin was appointed as the new minister of "occupied territories' affairs."

According to Amman radio, Dudin met with several public figures from the West Bank who visited Jordan recently and he showed them the main points of his 5-year plan.

Egypt Complains About Treatment at Border Crossing

TA111505 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
11 May 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Harsh complaints about "humiliating treatment" of Egyptian citizens arriving in Israel via the Rafah border crossing were recently conveyed to the Prime Minister's Office by the Egyptian Embassy. The Egyptians are claiming that the security checks are conducted in an offensive manner and discriminates against them as compared to other foreigners arriving at the border crossing.

According to Israeli sources, the number of Egyptian complaints has increased recently, and efforts are being made by those officials dealing with the matter to examine the claims and prevent the incidents from recurring in the future.

The Egyptian Embassy reported that in one incident an Egyptian travel agent who was on his way to encourage tourism to Israel was offended by the way in which the security searches were conducted, and decided to return to Cairo immediately. He promised that he would do his best to prevent Egyptians from visiting Israel. In another incident, a security check on the body of an Egyptian Embassy worker was carried out in such a way as to humiliate him.

Officials in Jerusalem said that ways must be found to conduct the checks that would not offend visitors from Egypt, so that tourism from that country is not harmed.

Schiff Views Syrian Moves in Southern Lebanon

TA130943 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 86 p 1

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "A Syrian Signal To Nullify Israeli Achievements in Lebanon"]

[Text] By establishing a system of positions and dugouts for the Syrian forces in the southern Lebanese Al-Biqa', Damascus is trying to nullify what Israsel achieved in the Lebanon war, and to signal that these positions will be manned by the Syrian Army the moment Israel takes any step in Lebanon that the Syrians regard as a threat.

This is not the first time Damascus has used the method of "empty dugouts" as a first stage and warning signal. In 1981, for example, when fighting broke out in Zahlah between the Syrians and Christians, the Syrian Army prepared empty dugouts for missle batteries as a warning to Israel not to intervene in the Zahlah fighting. As soon as Israel subsequently downed Syrian helicopters, SAM-6's were introduced into Lebanon. This time the Syrians are again using the 2-stage method of undermining. First they prepare a system of dugouts and positions; then they are ready to implement the second stage of introducing units into this system in the event there is any type of clash with Israel.

By establishing this system in the southern Lebanese Al-Biqa' the Syrians are actually rejecting the Israeli appeal made prior to the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon: that Israel expects the Syrians Army not to enter those areas evacuated by the IDF. Damascus refrained from doing this for about a year, but about 2 months ago altered its approach. The Syrians continued with their entrenchment even after the Americans appealed to them on this matter. After having first altered the antiaircraft missle system on their Lebanese border, they positioned radar sites on Jabal al-Baruk in Lebanon. Now they are taking the second step in the south of the Al-Biqa' facing Israel.

The Syrian system is of a defensive nature. It may be assumed that it is based on lessons Syria learned from the 1982 fighting. The Syrians are reinforcing their defenses, but their actions could also give them a better starting point for an offensive. The dangers to which Israel is exposed by this move are as follows: If this system, which, among other things, includes artillery positions, is manned by forces, the northern section of Israel will be within the range of Syrian artillery, including that coming from the Al-Biqa'; Syrian forces that are too close to us in Lebanese territory will threaten Israel's security strip; and, if the infiltration of terrorist elements from the Al-Biqa' continues, the risk of a clash between the IDF and the Syrian Army will increase. If forces are brought in to these positions, there will be an alteration of the situation on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Therefore Israel is confronted with the decision of whether to accept the Syrian move as being purely defensive, or as being aimed at making things difficult for us on the northern border and changing the strategic situation. If the latter is the case, Israel will have to take action against this move, now or at a later stage.

Jerusalem Arabic Papers View U.S., Tension With Syria

U.S. Accuses Syria of Terrorism

TA091900 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "These Threats"]

[Text] Following the Tokyo summit Ronald Reagan seems more aggressive and threatening in his war against liberation movements and the people of the Third World, after he guaranteed the silence and declared impotence of the Arab regimes as well as the alliance of Western countries to some extent and in various degrees.

When the White House group, starting with Reagan and ending with Murphy, and including Bush, Shultz, and spokesmen of the White House and the U.S. State Department, launches an extensive propaganda campaign against Syria, the alarm signals should ring loudly.

This campaign, which accuses Syria of terrorism, is similar to the campaign that was waged and continues to be waged against the PLO and Libya, and is identical to the campaigns that preceded the raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the barbaric aggression against the Libyan people. This campaign aims at creating a barren climate suitable for launching an aggression against Syria.

From its experiences in the region the United States has discovered that the policy of isolating one country after another is better and more suitable to its aggressive strategy and to regional and international balances. As long as it finds in practical experience that Libya stands alone despite all the fierce scope of conflict, it will be encouraged to isolate one Arab country after another in the same way.

Should we continue to voice the hope that these threats will be enough reason to awaken the pan-Arab feelings in the Arab homeland? Do we possess anything other than this hope in the face of this fragmented Arab situation?

Halting Terror Pretext for Aggression

TA131625 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 12 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Acrobatics Diplomacy"]

[Text] Israeli Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev declared the day before yesterday that Syria will be severely punished if its involvement in the attempt to blow up the El Al passenger plane is proved. It is no secret to anyone that with its decision to expell three Syrian diplomats from London, Britain is pointing the accusing finger at Syria. This acrobatics diplomacy that is trying to link Syria to international terrorism reminds us of the measures taken by President Reagan to link Libya to terrorism — those same measures that ultimately led to direct U.S. aggression against Libyan civilians in the towns of Tripoli and Banghazi.

Political decision-makers in Israel realize the extent of the grave consequences that would result from a military adventure against Syria, and they are trying to convince the world that Israel will do all in its power to prevent the outbreak of a war with Syria. This is what Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated yesterday, but he added Israel's intention to wage a relentless war against what he called "terrorism."

We observe that all Israeli authorities are announcing that they will exert their utmost effort to prevent a war with Syria, yet at the same time they declare a war against what they term "terrorism." As is being witnessed the diplomatic campaign against Syria has nothing to do with the nature of Syria's relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict or with its positions regarding the political agenda. The systematic international campaign against Syria has adopted the nature of a fight against terrorism. So if war breaks out with Syria it will be a war against "terrorism," and we can expect aggression against Syria under this pretext.

We are of the opinion that this war will not be limited to Israel alone, rather all evidence indicates that aggression against Syria will take place with the participation of numerous countries, headed by the United States, which has found in the term combating "terrorism" a pretext for aggression against various people in the world, precisely as it did with Libya and is doing now with Nicaragua and Angola. It is incumbent upon the entire Arab nation to realize the dimensions of the campaign of international acrobatic diplomacy aimed against Syria and its people.

Support for U.S. 'Grave Mistake'

TA121545 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
9 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Second Strike?"]

[Text] Instead of discussing plans to help the poor nations of the world cope with their economic crises, the Western nations devoted most of the four days of their Tokyo summit to drawing up a common strategy on how to bring those poor nations, particularly the Arab nation, to their knees.

Under heavy pressure from the U.S. and England, the Western industrialized countries reversed their earlier stands and agreed, among other things, to take severe measures against states supporting what they called "terrorism," particularly Libya which they mentioned by name.

With this resolution, the U.S. can now renew its bombardment of Libya without fear of being criticized by its Western allies. The U.S. made sure to play up the significance of the Tokyo summit resolutions in order to use them whenever they see fit.

"The Tokyo summit declaration on terrorism, which approves the use of national measures to fight terrorism, is an implicit endorsement of the use of military force in some cases," said U.S. Deputy Press Secretary, Larry Speakes after the summit resolutions were announced.

According to the U.S. definition of terrorism, which is unbelievably broad except when regarding their own actions and their partner's, Israel, any national liberation movement or country which does not flock in the U.S. orbit is a "terrorist nation, or terrorist-supporting nation." This is clear from the rhetoric of U.S. President Reagan who has frequently called Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, and the national liberation movement in El Salvador "terrorists."

The U.S. has applied its terminology to many countries and national liberation movements in the Middle East, particularly the PLO, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Iran and many more. In fact, the U.S. has directed veiled threats at several of these nations, particularly Syria, Lebanon and Iran. Speakes specifically mentioned Syria in his briefings on May 6 as being responsible for "terrorist activities." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said the same thing.

What is clear from all this rhetoric and name-calling of sovereign nations is that in the Middle East it is not only these nations and their governments which are so much a target of the U.S. and its trigger-happy administration, but it is also the central national liberation movement of the region — the PLO and the Palestinian people — which these nations support. Having gone through its own revolution more than 200 years ago Washington apparently now considers revolutions 'old hat' and cannot stomach the need of the Palestinian people for freedom in their own independent state.

What is also alarming is that the Western nations have given carte blanche to the U.S. to take "whatever necessary measures against terrorism." If we take Speakes' statements about resorting to military power to "fight terrorism" literally in conjunction with the CBS report that the U.S. is considering new military measures, particularly the use of long-range intercontinental missiles against Libya, we come to the conclusion that there is a real danger of another military strike against Libya.

No doubt that the Arab silence in the face of the previous military strike against Libya and the failure to convene an Arab summit meeting to discuss the American attack on Libya and the support that Western Europe has given to the U.S. makes conditions even more suitable for a second attack on Libya.

The threat is real, and if it is Libya that is at the top of the list now, we know that we are the real target and that there is no reason why the U.S. should not target Syria, and possibly Algeria, South Yemen, Tunisia, Sudan and any other "terrorist" nation where Palestinians are found.

The Western nations are making a grave mistake by endorsing the war tendencies of the U.S., but they will discover their mistake too late. The Arab people are not going to sit idle while the U.S. flexes its muscles, and the present regimes which protect their interests are not going to be around forever.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for End To Use of Foreign Goods

LD131238 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 May 86

["Text" of speech delivered by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 12 May at 7 April Square in Al Bayda', Al Jabal al Akhdar — first three grafs are agency introduction]

[Text] Banghazi, 13 May (JANA) — Brother the leader of the Great September Revolution this evening [as received] arrived in the town of Al Bayda' in the Al Jabal al Akhdar municipality. the leader of the battle of triumph was accorded a huge mass welcome at the western entrance to the town, in which the masses of basic people's congresses in the municipality and masses of people's congress participated.

On the brother leader's arrival the popular masses' chanting resounded, stressing their challenge to the imperialist crusader of terrorism, their determination to sacrifice themselves for the revolution and its leader, their commitment to the glorious principle of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea, and their support for liberation issues. A number of sheep were slaughtered at the 7 April Square in honor of the leader of the battle of triumph.

The masses surrounded their leader amid cries of joy in a march to the 7 April Square, where the brother leader delivered an important speech. The following is its text:

Brothers, we are proud of Al Jabal al Akhdar [the green mountain]. This mountain stood fast in the face of Rome, which was a superpower like the United States. But in this mountain was the forest lion 'Umar al-Mukhtar; the inhabitants of this mountain were all (?hunters) in this forest and loyal guards of 'Umar al-Mukhtar, and stayed with him till the end. Our history prides itself on the glory recorded by Al Jabal al Akhdar and the brave people of Al Jabal al Akhdar. While 'Umar al-Mukhtar was causing trouble for the Italian invasion forces on this mountain. Rome believed that by eliminating 'Umar al-Mukhtar they would destroy freedom and revolution in this country. When 'Umar al-Mukhtar was arrested, when he was captured, celebrations were held in Rome and all over Italy, and there was joy everywhere in Italy at the time. Italy believed that they have captured Italy's fourth coast, as they claimed and fabricated. Messages were sent informing Rome that the leader of the rebels and outlaws had been captured; this is how Italy described Libyan mujahidin who were fighting for their country, soil, homeland and homes. They were considered rebels and outlaws. As for the invaders who crossed the sea and came to Libya to annex it to Italy, the tyrant colonialists did not think of themselves as outlaws. Look at this colonialist logic — it has always been upside down and false in every era.

Did Libya become the fourth coast of Italy, and was Libyan land annexed to Italy after the elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar? Never, Libya did not become the fourth coast of Italy, and Libyan Arab land was not annexed to the Italian territories; here is Libya today, a great Jamahiriyah able to deal painful blows to Italy itself. The elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar did not eliminate the freedom and independence of the Libyan people. The elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar was not enough for the realization of their dreams to annex Libya to Italy. The Arab land of Libya will always remain the land of Arabism and Islam despite the United States and Britain, and despite Zionism and imperialism. This is not the first time that a confrontation between us and traditional spiteful enemies has taken place. This is not the first time. The war between us and the U.S. Navy started in the year 1800, at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The United States was covetous of the Gulf of Sidra. However, the United States was obliged after the year 1800 to pay a tribute when it sailed in the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean Sea is a sea which is divided between the Arabs and the Europeans, and the intruders must leave; no matter how long or what the cost of the struggle might be. The Zionists are intruders, and they must leave this region; the United States is an intruder and it must leave the Mediterranean Sea.

As to the USSR, it voluntarily declared that it would withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the United States would withdraw its fleet.

Thus, as we have already said, this is not the first confrontation in which the aggressor was defeated and we triumphed in defense of our homeland.

When they tried to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, they believed. [incomplete sentence as received] Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, was preparing a statement to declare to the world that the world's archterrorist had been destroyed and that the world should be happy. By the world, he means the free world, and the free world is, of course, the imperialist world which is opposed to freedom and popular democracy, and which is the enemy of the peoples living peacefully in their homelands. This is exactly what the accursed Graziani did when he issued a statement declaring the destruction of the archrebel and outlaws, 'Umar al-Mukhtar, and told the imperialist world to be happy because the war in Libya had ended. But Graziani lied; Italy lied; Rome lied; the imperialist world lied: For even with the destruction of 'Umar al-Mukhtar the war in Libya did not end, and the colonialists did not feel reassured in Libya. We expelled them abjectly, forced them to return home in disgrace, while we held celebrations over their defeat. We celebrated as free men under the banners of freedom, glory, and pride over Libyan Arab soil, soil which was never a coast for Italy, nor a part of Europe.

Likewise Reagan, the dog of Israel, was preparing a statement to declare that on 15 April the leader of world terrorism had been destroyed, and the free world could be reassured. Thus, he told them I will destroy terrorism once and for all. By this he meant the killing of Al-Qadhdhafi. But Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, had lied, and so did the United States and the imperialist world — a world which is not free.

It is, in fact, a world living under the yoke of exploitation, dictatorship, barbarism, and beastiality. It is not a free world. Ours is a free world. We are the ones who established freedom over our land and extended our hands to the peoples struggling for freedom. We are the ones who want peace in the Mediterranean and peace for Europe, too. We want cooperation with

Europe. But this cannot be achieved except through struggle against imperialism and Zionism. There is no alternative for us but to fight the battle against Zionism and imperialism until they are expelled from the Mediterranean. Only then can peace prevail in the Mediterranean.

We, brothers, reply to the seven industrial powers which convened in a failed conference under the missiles of the Japanese, and in the face of the march of millions of sons of the Japanese people — we reply to the rulers of the seven industrial powers who believe that they were punishing Libya and tell them that they are only punishing themselves. If Japan yielded to the threats of U.S. terrorism and from the other Western countries, then it will be the one which will lose. But the Libyan people will not be the losers.

Libya is in reality a consumer market for the Japanese industries, and the Japanese Government understands that Libya is to a great extent a consumer market for Japanese products. When this market is closed to its face, Japan is the one that will lose, and the Japanese companies are the ones which will lose. We have to do without Japanese radios, Japanese recorders, Japanese video recorders, Japanese cars, and all the false Japanese industries. We have to do without them so that the Japanese Government will know that it has lost by submitting to U.S. terrorism and the Western Christian countries.

We are not the ones who are going to lose. These sanctions will rebound on them. We will make their intrigues rebound on them. We will demonstrate to them that we hope for the time when we will get rid of imports from Europe. We will put an end to our consumption of European products. We will eliminate economic dependence on the exploiting West European capitalist market. We are waiting for this opportunity; they have offered us this opportunity; and we have made their intrigues rebound on them. They wanted to plot against Libya; however, they have to know that we can dispense with Western and Japanese cars, and that we can do without the European canned products, butter, their faces [as received], and the cheese of the EEC. They said that we ban butter to the Libyans and, by God, they will be doing a good thing, they will be the first to lose out. They were receiving millions from Libya for their false products which will not feed us or stop hunger. Thus, they have punished themselves, and they must understand that they will lose billions in the projects which they were implementing...which they were carrying out in Libya will lose billions, and the Western companies will lose billions, and Western interests will lose billions which were deposited there. [sentence as received] A growing consumer market has been shut in the face of Western industry, Japanese and Western produce.

As for us, if we want; those among us who want butter must raise a goat, a sheep or a cow and produce it himself here locally from our homeland and in our land. Those who want milk must raise cows, and to hell with European milk, butter and cheese, European products. If we need cheese, we shall make it ourselves. Indeed, as of now we must move toward serious work so that we can dispense with them, and show them that they have been fighting themselves, and that their confrontation with us is their loss. We want to make them lose economically, we must do without Western and industrial countries' goods.

What do we need if our agricultural and food production in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar satisfies all of Libya? We must cultivate every inch of the great and proud Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Italy wanted to colonize Libya for Al-Jabal al-Akhdar, because it wanted to add Al-Jabal al-Akhdar to its agricultural land and wanted to bring millions of Italian farmers to colonize Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Their remains are still there. Then World War II came and they could not complete their projects. They were establishing farms and houses. Al-Jabal al-Akhdar was divided from the sea to [word indistinct] into farms and houses, and they wanted to give every Italian farmer a house and a farm in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. When the war broke out they could not complete their projects, but their remains still exist. So they showed us that they wanted to colonize Libya for Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Italy thus needed Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. How is it then that we Libyans are living in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar? How is it that we are not able to exploit it and benefit from it? I assure you that Al-Jabal al-Akhdar will satisfy all of Libya in agriculture. This mountain must become farm beside farm. We must move in the right direction until we achieve final victory with all the weapons with which they are confronting us. If they confront us with the economic weapon, we must triumph and dispense with them economically. Every Libyan family must plant wheat and barley and keep animals so that we can do without Europe, because the next battle is coming, and they want to make us kneel in any way possible. They failed in conspiracies, failed in the psychological war and failed after amassing all the stationary and moving aircraft carriers, including the British Isles, which has become a U.S. aircraft carrier, the fourth aircraft carrier.

They used it too, and it became a fourth aircraft-carrier as there were three aircraft-carriers in the Mediterranean on the move, to which they added the British isles; the latter were transformed into a U.S. aircraft-carrier. Britain was no longer great and no longer independent. It became a mere U.S. aircraft-carrier for the F-111's. They used all their military weapons and all their conspiracies. They adopted diplomatic measures and reduced the number of diplomats. They applied strict measures with regard to the movement of Libyans in Europe and finally said that an end should be put to this people, this revolution, this nation, this new world, this upsurge, this challenge, this steadfastness, and this nobility; these should kneel and should be subjugated by every means. They used the F-111's, and they used the stationary and mobile aircraft-carriers, as we have said. They used the base intrigues, including character assassination and poison. They used psychological warfare, and recently they wanted to use economic warfare. They said that the stomachs of the Libyans will make them kneel. We should show them that our honor is in our noses and in our heads [that we are proud] and not in our stomachs. We say that heroism means that we should die of thirst and not die while (?storing) water, and that we were given the choice and preferred to go to bed hungry without making efforts to become rich. This is what the poet 'Umar al-Mukhtar said. We too should go to bed hungry and not kneel and submit. We should not be subjugated at all. We should not compromise our principles, right, and dignity even if we have to go hungry. But we will not go hungry, because by exploiting our land we can live a dignified life without needing European products or Japanese industries. To hell with the seven states that met in Tokyo. To hell with West Europe, and to hell with the U.S. To hell with the stationary U.S.-British aircraft-carrier.

We say to you that it is time that we score the final victory. We have achieved victories in the military and psychological spheres. They tried to subjugate us psychologically and militarily, and they failed because we are the owners of a right, and because God is fighting them. May God fight them! The hand of God is above their hand. But in order to score the final victory in this confrontation you should not allow them to laugh at you and say: We have made them submit through their stomachs; the aircraft, the aircraft-carriers, and the psychological warfare failed to make them submit but their stomachs did. We do not want them to say that the Libyans were made to submit through their stomachs — we do not want this to go on record. We do not want them to say that the Libyans were made to submit through their stomachs and made them compromise their dignity, honor, principles, and revolution. In order to triumph in the final economic confrontation we should look toward our land — the land of our fathers and forefathers.

We must develop it inch by inch and cultivate it inch by inch. We must dispense with Dutch butter and Dutch cheese and also dispense with Europe's agricultural produce and even the industrial produce. We are prepared to plow with donkeys, horses and camels and thus dispense with their tractors if this is the price we have to pay for our dignity, if the price is our subjugation or the scoring of a historic defeat against this great nation.

We have paid a high price for scores of years when we fought Italy. We have offered hordes of martyrs. Our nation is dying now, and it is offering martyrs in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. Hordes of martyrs were offered in the land of Egypt, which was desecrated by the cowards and traitors, the rulers of Egypt who are agents of the Zionists and who lay prostrate. We have offered 1.5 million martyrs in Algeria and thousands of martyrs in South Yemen fighting the British occupation. Martyrs were offered in Iraq and in Sudan.

In the recent past, 1,000 Tunisians were martyred at Bizerta in one moment. This nation has offered martyrs, incalculable numbers of martyrs. How then, after all that, can we surrender for the sake of butter or cheese, a video, or any trifling thing?

We must remember the martyrs offered by the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. Millions of martyrs. How can the blood of these martyrs be shed in vain? How can the blood of these martyrs be shed in vain? How can we forget their pure blood? How can we forget the sacrifices our fathers and forefathers made for the sake of freedom?

Not for the sake of butter, not for the sake of cheese, not for the sake of videos, not for the sake of Mercedes cars, not for the sake of Japanese cars — to hell with the Japanese cars. If that is the price we have to pay for our dignity; to hell with European food and drink if they are the price we have to pay for our dignity, and for bringing insult to the sacrifices of our fathers and forefathers.

Brothers, you must remember the brothers. You must remember 'Umar al-Mukhtar, that aged man who became a lion at Al-Jabel al-Akhdar. He was about 70 years old but he stunned the hoards out of Rome with mere guns and horses. But today we have planes, we have tanks, we have submarines, we have an armed people.

We are the niche of hope for this nation, a nation that had offered martyrs, but whose agent prostrate rulers have betrayed the martyrs everywhere in the Arab homeland. In Egypt, great Egypt, which had offered martyrs, thousands of martyrs for the sake of Palestine — the Egyptian regime has recognized the Zionist enemy, and recognized the people of Israel and the land of Israel. Where have the Egyptian people's sacrifices for Palestine gone? Those traitors have betrayed these sacrifices. The traitors in the Arab homeland have betrayed the sacrifices of the Arab nation.

But you are the niche of hope for the Arab nation. You must not betray the martyrs of the Arab nation and the sacrifices offered by the Arab nation for the sake of pride and the sake of freedom.

How long will you live, even if you have filled your stomachs and bowed your heads? How long will you live? One might bow his head one day and then a car might come by and hit him, and he dies. How immortal can you be in this world? Immortality is for the martyrs; glory is for the Arab nation; immortality is in heaven. Rush to go to heaven. Seek martyrdom so that you may become immortal. Immortality is not to be found in these streets nor in the Japanese cars; immortality does not lie in being prostrate.

Libyans, you Arab Libyans are the niche of the Arab nation's hope. The entire Arab nation looks to you, for you are the ideal, you are the example, you are the leadership, you are the hope.

This is the same way in which we used to look to Egypt during the days of Jama 'Abd al-Nasir. When Egypt is defeated, we all feel that we have been defeated; when Egypt triumphs, we all feel that we have triumphed. When 'Abd al-Nasir resigned [following the 1967 war] our determination collapsed and our morale was destroyed. When 'Abd al-Nasir returned, we felt like the dead who have been resurrected — we rose anew. The hope of the entire masses of the Arab nation was pinned on Egypt not because it was Egypt and not because his name was Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — the person leading the battle while the aggression was taking place against Egypt; it is not because you are Libyans and this country is called Libya or because this or that person [is leading Libya] — it is because this country is leading a battle of dignity and loftiness, a battle of unity, a battle of pan-Arabism. It is because this country is being subjected to aggression at the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation, the enemies of Palestine, the enemies of the Islamic nation, the enemies of freedom. Because this country, which is called Libya, is waging a glorious historical battle, you are now being respected, worshipped, and held in high esteem by the peoples struggling for freedom. A people small in number stands against the United States, the superpowers! Do not cause this glory, which you have achieved, to be belittled in value! The morale of the Arab nation depends on your morale. The resistance of the Arab nation depends on your steadfastness and defiance. Your voice should always be strong, challenging the United States and its like. Aircraft carriers cannot enter the desert. Therefore, we say to hell with the aircraft carriers. No aircraft carrier can enter the desert. Even if they destroy the entire coast we will continue our resistance. By God we are capable of resisting for 100 years. We will fight the United States despite all the might it has. It cannot defeat us. We are a continent that can even absorb [tastawib] atomic bombs. As I have told you, the United States has 600 cruise missiles. We can withstand a strike of 600 cruise missiles against any of our high mountains, against any of our valleys — we will not be affected. They think that we are a Luxembourg or a Finland; when they are hit by one missile or a single aircraft they are finished. We are a continent. How can it be finished? And then we are a nation. The Italians tried to annihilate us. They could not. Japan, which is very small in area, was hit by atomic bombs. And now Japan is stronger than the United States. How about Libya! They think that the atomic bombs frighten us. They do not frighten us. Let the aircraft carriers come. If there is a landing on Libyan shores it will be annihilated, because we and the fish are waiting for them.

33 Plane Maintenance Students Ordered Home From UK

LD131634 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English
1545 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Libyan Government has ordered home 33 of its students who have been learning to repair and service commercial aircraft at Stansted Airport in Essex. The move follows the clampdown on their activities after the U.S. bombing raid on Libya. The students are expected to board a flight from Heathrow to Tripoli within the next 48 hours.

Twelve other students who have been involved in courses ranging from 12 months to three years, run by Aviation Traders LTD, are being allowed to stay behind to take examinations.

After the U.S. raids last month, the company's personnel manager, Mr Mike Boyce, said Department of Transport officials had warned the firm to keep the Libyans away from operational aircraft of components. He said then: "They used to work on repairs beside our skilled men, but now we have restricted them to the classroom and an aircraft we use for training purposes only."

Reportage on Denials Made to Spanish Media Claims

Consul General in Madrid Comments

LD091744 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1646 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 May (KUNA) — Spanish security forces today detained colonel Carlos Meer de Rivera, the military governor of the Province of Avila, north of Madrid.

Sayyid Isma'il, the Libyan consul general in Madrid told KUNA that he knows nothing about the case of this Spanish military man and that he has no connection whatsoever with him.

Sayyid Isma'il stressed to KUNA that the whole case is "absolutely fabricated" and that "it comes within the framework of the current campaign by the United States and its allies against Libya."

He added that it is clear that there is U.S. pressure on European governments which is leading them to adopt such measures against Libya.

He expressed his belief that Libyan-Spanish relations will be restored to their normal state of friendship and amicability after the end of this storm which is blowing from the United States and which has disturbed relations between the two countries.

He said to KUNA that the Libyan expulsion of Spanish technicians last week "in reply to the Spanish decision to expel a number of Libyan students and teachers" harmed the Spanish companies working in Libya, which caused embarassment and problems for the Spanish Government and that this led to the fabrication of this new case against Libya.

Spanish Ambassador Summoned

LD131400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon today summoned the Spanish ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, and informed him of its absolute denial of any link between the Jamahiriyah and reports in the Spanish media. The committee stressed to the Spanish ambassador that the measures taken by the Spanish Government were not based on true facts which it can coroborate or justify, and that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah can understand if Spain has an independent stand stemming from its appreciation of its national interest. However, to choose this time specifically to fabricate an unfounded justification for hostile decisions represents in fact a complete bias toward the failed aggression imposed by the United States on the Libyan Arab people, supported by Spain and other countries by their measures.

JANA Commentary Reported on Ties With EEC, Spain

LD132020 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Commentary by JANA Political editor]

[Text] In a commentary on the hostile stands adopted by the EEC vis-a-vis the Great Jamahiriyah and its involvement in the trap to which it was driven by the United States, the JANA political editor said: It has become clear that the EEC is no longer behaving in accordance with the interests of its peoples, nor in accordance with the requirements of its geographic position and the historical ties dictated by this position. This stage of the EEC's relations with the Jamahiriyah and the Arab homeland is a good indication of this; the EEC is behaving in accordance to the will of the party which is following the most dangerous hostile adventurist policy in the world today, namely the Reagan administration, with all the dangers it is bringing to peace and security and stability in the Mediterranean and other regions in the world.

The United States launched its savage, barbarous attack on the Jamahiriyah people, and at all the stages that accompanied preparation, execution and media coverage of this unjust attack, Europe's independent will was absent; instead it was justifying the attack, supporting it, working to cover it up, or taking part in it. The most dangerous element of this stand was its bias toward the aggressor against the aggressed.

Among the European countries, some followed the U.S. aggressive decision without being aware of its danger, while others unreservedly provided facilities for this aggression and practically took part in it. It is noted that Spain chose a specific circumstance to fabricate incidents and stories not related to the realities of its relations with Libya, including Libya's responsibility for disturbing Spanish security and its contacts with an army officer. The Spanish stand goes to the extent of indicating that Libya has been making contacts with rightwing forces in Spain.

We in the Jamahiriyah consider these measures and this stand of the Spanish Government to be contrary to what must dominate its relations with Libya, and we consider it to be a decision by a government of full partiality to the U.S. hostile stand in its political, military, media and economic dimensions. It may be acceptable to the Spanish Government to adopt a decision which expresses its interests and epitomizes its independent will in dealing with events which are related to its relations with the outside world; however, to choose these circumstances and this time specifically is not the outcome of coincidence or mistake in calculations on its part.

Another point must be stressed; there is a popular revolution and a mass theory in the Jamahiriyah that has ideologically and historically gone beyond the right or similar in Europe. This factor alone is enough to nullify what the Spanish media report regarding Libya's link with rightist forces in Spain.

Oil Official on U.S. Firms, Production Policy

LD091545 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 090838 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by correspondent Shamil Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) — The most senior Libyan oil official has declared that his country will not be harmed if U.S. oil companies operating in Libya decide to pull out of the country. He added that Libya is not concerned about this matter. He affirmed at the same time that his coutnry is holding consultations with the oil-producing Arab countries to urge them to stop the exportation of oil to the United States.

The official, 'Abdallah al-Badri, secretary of the administrative committee and director general of the national oil establishment in Libya, which is considered the top oil post there, spoke to KUNA last night prior to his departure from Kuwait. He said that "Libya will have no problem if U.S. oil companies operating in Libya decide to pull out." He pointed out that "the Libyan reply has not crystalized yet because so far we have received nothing from U.S. companies indicating their determination to leave Libya."

Al-Badri also pointed out that U.S. oil companies operating in Libya have been run for some time by the Libyan national oil establishment which owns the major shares in these companies ranging between 51 and 60 percent. He said that "the Jamahiriyah has taken major steps since 1974 to take control of the country's oil industry — so Libyan hands manage these companies. In view of this, Libya will have no problem in managing the U.S. companies if the Americans working in them decide to pull out."

He affirmed that "Libya stopped exporting its crude oil and oil byproducts to the United States a long time ago and continues this policy even now."

Asked if Libya still asks the Arab oil-producing countries to not export their oil to the United States, Al-Badri said that "consultations continue between Libya and the Arab countries in this regard but I know nothing about them."

Al-Badri led his country's delegation to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the OAPEC ministerial council which convened here last Tuesday.

Al-Badri stated that his country now produces between 990,000 barrels and 1.05 million barrels of oil daily. He said "Libya was trying to adhere to its production quota of 990,000 barrels per day despite the anarchy reigning over prices and production in the world market."

He affirmed at the same time, however, that his country "sells its oil at the prevalent prices in the world market despite the current conditions, the U.S. and European blockade, and that it does not offer any price discounts."

Al-Badri affirmed that Libya will adhere to its position concerning the need for the OPEC member countries to greatly reduce their production ceiling so oil prices regain their strength, during the half-yearly ordinary meeting which the OPEC will hold at Brioni, Yugoslavia on 25 May.

Libya, Iran and Algeria opposed an agreement reached by the remaining 10 OPEC member countries at the last meeting held in Geneva in the middle of last month fixing the ceiling for oil production at 16.7, 16.3, and 17.3 million barrels per day during the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters of the current year respectively. However, the three countries want the ceiling to remain at 15, 14.5 and 16.8 million barrels per day for the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters of this year.

Al-Badri described the efforts being exerted to raise oil prices to their old level of $28 per barrel as an extremely difficult task in view of the sharp fall that has already taken place in the oil prices.

He pointed out that his country believes that the price of oil should be raised from $20 to $22 per barrel as this would be reasonable under the shadow of the current confusion in the oil market which has witnessed a sharp fall in the price of oil reaching $10 per barrel. However, Al-Badri said that "we will not be able to achieve this price unless the OPEC member countries cut their production from their present level now of about 18 million barrels to 15 million barrels per day."

Al-Badri warned against the gravity of the persistance by the OPEC member countries to produce oil in the present quantity saying that "if production continues at its present level, prices will not begin to rise for many years to come." He added that "Libya has been trying its best to control its production and to encourage other countries to reach agreement on cutting their oil production by one means or another."

Reportage on Visit of Special Envoy to Cuba

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by ‘Ali Hudayri, deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, see the 14 May issue of the Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi To Announce New Cabinet; Ministers Listed

JN131121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, May 13, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is due to announce his new Cabinet today after more than two weeks of bargaining with the political parties in the elected Constituent Assembly.

The announcement of the new Cabinet is due to be made public in a press conference that Mr al-Mahdi will hold today after a concluding meeting with the patron of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) Muhammad ‘Uthman al-Sayyid ‘Ali Mirghani. The DUP in itself meanwhile said it had finalized its list for the portfolios that are assigned to them.

Source close to the DUP said the Secretary General Zayn al-‘Abidin al-Hindi will be deputy premier and foreign minister while his deputy Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn will assume the office of the interior minister.

Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, the health minister during the transitional Cabinet of former Premier al-Jazuli Daf‘allah, will retain his portfolio.

A university lecturer Muhammad Yusuf Abu Hurayrah will take the portfolio of Housing Ministry while Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, a columnist in one of the two Khartoum dailies, will assume the office of information minister. Another party figure Mr Tahir Gaylani will be the minister of commerce.

As for the largest partner, the Ummah Party, its sources fail to give the full list of its ministers but the former defence minister Adam Musa Madibou is said to be nominated for the post again.

The prominent member in Ummah Party also former minister ‘Umar Nur al-Dayim will take the portfolio of agriculture minister.

A university lecturer, economist Bashir ‘Umar assume the office of finance minister. The former regional governor Bakri Ahmad ‘Adil will be minister of irrigation.

Mubarak al-Fadil cousin of Prime Minister al-Mahdi will be the minister of energy while Salah ‘Abd al-Salam will take the portfolio of transport and communication minister.

However, the Ummah Party has not yet (?ascertained) the names of those who will assume the office of the sensitive Justice Ministry and the Education Ministry. On the other hand the names for the four other ministers in the new Cabinet have not yet been revealed.

The third partner in the government is a 38 deputies of the southern political parties including the National Sudanese Party, which is dominated by the Nuba sect and led by Father Philip ‘Abbas Ghabbush.

The two largest partners the Ummah and DUP had agreed to give four portfolios to the southern bloc in a manner proportional to the southern population.

The southern deputies last week walked out of the session of the Constituent Assembly devoted to the election of the constitutional posts including the election of the five member Supreme State Council, the assembly speaker and the prime minister.

The southern deputies' walkout was mainly to press for their demands pertinent to their representation in the Cabinet and their rejection to the member of Supreme Council Pacifico Lado Lolik who represents the south.

Al-Mirghani Receives Gorbachev Message on Election

JN131454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as received], has asserted that the existing relations of cooperation between the USSR and Sudan will be strengthened and bolstered in the interest of both peoples and to consoldiate peace in the world.

This came in a message from the Soviet leader to Ahmad al-Mirghani on his election as State Council chairman. The message was delivered by the USSR ambassador in Khartoum.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency the USSR ambassador said that during the meeting with Al-Mirghani they discussed issues related to developing bilateral relations in all spheres. He affirmed that the viewpoints of both countries on combating terrorism, neocolonialism, and Zionism as well as on terminating nuclear arms for the sake of world peace were close.

It was announced during the transitional period that a Sudanese delegation would visit the USSR in July.

Comments on Numayri Extradiction

JN131745 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, denied that he had touched on Numayri's extradition in his statements to the Egyptian newspaper *AL-AHRAM* on 7 May. In his statement, Al-Mirghani said that the comments on this subject in some newspapers were baseless. He announced that Numayri's extradition is a popular demand. His excellency said that Sudan has frequently requested his extradition and hopes that the necessary measures will be taken in the future to extradite Numayri so that he can face justice in Sudan.

SPLA's Garang Addresses Pachala Citizens

EA131420 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1316 GMT 12 May 86

[Speech made by SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior "a few days ago" in "the liberated town of Pachala," southeast Sudan — Garang in Arabic; recorded]

[Text] I wish to salute the command on behalf of you all. I want to salute the (Okuon) Battalion. Joseph (Okuon) was a good patriotic son of this country. He did as a member of Anyanya-1 for the homeland. We have made the battalion bear his name. No militant shall die. We have trained you; you came here and you captured Pachala. I salute your commander, Francis (Jago), his officers, all his NCO's and all the soldiers of (Okuon) who have done this great deed together with the detachment from Aqrab [Scorpion] Battalion [applause].

Likewise, I would like to salute Chief (Agada) and his militia, because without the citizens' support for us Pachala would not have been captured. You did a splendid job with the plan you had. The capture of Pachala is a historic event. It was a good job. We came here on 28 April. I came to see for myself whether or not Pachala had been captured. But I knew it had been captured [words indistinct].

They have destroyed all of it. They destroyed it, destroyed it completely, destroyed it, destroyed it. These are nice words. We said we shall destroy everything and then build again. We shall destroy Pachala, we shall destroy Malakal, we shall destroy Khartoum itself. And then we shall build again. If we do not destroy, then we shall not be free. [Words indistinct]

We are free. We can do anything here. We can build Pachala and make it a great city, much more than it was. We can build; we can set up schools here. We can set up a hospital here. We can bring tractors and start agriculture here. We shall build hospitals. We can do everything. The country is ours. We have liberated it.

[Word indistinct] said you are not building schools. You are not building a dispensary. You are not setting up farms. You have not brought tractors. The minority in Khartoum who form the government say you are not Anuak, you are not Dinka, you are not Nuer, you are not Shilluk, you are not Latuka — all people must be Arabs. Why? We are not Arabs, but God created us all. Suppose someone gets up and says all Sudan must be Anuak, people will say this fellow is mad. But our Arab brothers there in Khartoum say all people must be Arabs. What is this? What language is this?

The subject is one of right and might. We have right on our side. Even God Himself knows we have right on our side. He created us. Was He (?wrong)? They no right on their side. We are demanding that all people should be Sudanese. The Anuak are Sudanese, the Nuer are Sudanese, the Arabs themselves are Sudanese, the Dinka are Sudanese. All these are Sudanese and there should be justice. What we are saying is simple language, but what are they doing? [Words indistinct] because they are strong. We have come now to destroy the might and implement what is right. What we say is right. Right is on our side.

There in Khartoum they have no weapons factory. They do not make G-3's in Khartoum. They do not make Kalashnikovs in Khartoum, nor are they made by the SPLA in forests. We all go begging [for weapons]. We also go begging so what [words indistinct]. The Khartoum minority are also beggars. They have G-3's in their hands. We and they do not manufacture weapons. [Words indistinct]

We shall also proceed. Our hearts must not weaken. [Words indistinct] the country is years. Do not have the heart of a slave. [Words indistinct]. I have been to (Kashibo). [Words indistinct] We shall build schools, we shall start farming so that the country moves forward. If we are strong, the people will respect us. We should unite ourselves. We need unity based on equality, not unity of one group (?over) another, and another group sitting on the mountains saying what can I do for the southerners, what can I do for the Nuba people, what can I do for the people of the eastern areas?

No, this is not the case. We should all sit together, the enemy is talking nonsense. They say the SPLA is against the Arabs. We are not against the Arabs. They say the SPLA has no religion, that they are communists. This is also wrong. You have now captured your land here in Pachala. Here we shall restore the rule of the ancestors. Chief (Agada) is in his right place. He has captured his land. He will build schools. He will build hospitals. He will bring the tractors and we are with him.

The country is yours. You hold on to the town firmly. Any assistance we have, we shall bring to you. [Words indistinct] If there is medicine, we shall continue to supply it.

We have come late. You have seen Comrade William, Lieutenant Colonel William [Nyuan Bany], he has not time to address you. He is our chief of staff. But we shall return to [word indistinct] the land with you. Major (Salva) also has no time to address you, because he is the deputy head of operations. [Words indistinct] you continue with your work. [Words indistinct) he also has no time to address you. But today, on 28 April we are here in Pachala. We address our (?salute) to you. We say congratulations, brothers, congratulations to Chief (Agada), to the militia and to all our people, together with Commander Francis and Major (Atali) for the great work you have done in capturing Pachala. Thank you very much. Tomorrow you will celebrate this event. Do not let them come down on you again. Than you very much once again. We have little time and we have to go.

Addresses Recruits From Equatoria

EA132251 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Address by SPLM-SPLA leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior to recruits from Equatoria at SPLA headquarters; date not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The weapons you have heard about are big ones; they can shoot down an aircraft. We are here sitting in Boma, but they will not dare come here. If he [not further identified] comes here with 20 aircraft, we have more than 20 weapons of that type. They are in all those mountains. We shall down those 20 aircraft.

This is force. Force is important, because a long time ago our rights were usurped by force. There is no way out except to retake those rights by force. I will not go to those people in Khartoum, saying: Fellow, give me a small government in Juba, give me a small government in Malakal, give me a small government in Waw. Why? Who are they? Who are those people in Khartoum? Are they up on a mountain bestowing rights on the people?

We have the weapons, we have the strength — and all we need is the men. We need the men. The Khartoum government ought not to be asked: What will you give us? Before his fall, Numayri said, you, Dr John, come and be my first deputy. What for? First deputy for whom? This was a joke.

I told him: You want to make me the first deputy but what about the other people? What will you do for them? He said: I shall give you six ministries in Khartoum. I said: What else? He said: I'll give you the whole south. I said: What else? He said [words indistinct]. I said no, no, no. I said: Even if you offer me the post of president — forget about vice president — I shall not accept if the old Sudan is to remain as it is. What we want is a new Sudan. We shall build a new Sudan. We shall not beg for anything from those people. We shall do it in actuality. We know what our people want, because we are of them.

The SPLA belongs to all the people of Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, Upper Nile, in northern Sudan, the Nubah mountains, the Beja, Darfur, and Khartoum itself. We shall be going to Khartoum. What the colonialists did in the past was to throw a bone to the southerners. The southerners began quarreling over the bone. This is old politics. We have given it up. We want the meat. We want the real meat, not the bone.

This is all I want to say to you. Thank you very much and go in good health. Go and do good training. Be militant and do not listen to those who want to divide us, because there is no discrimination in the SPLA. Do your training, be self-disciplined and proceed to liberate your country. This is what I want to say.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Chadian Foreign Secretary

LD131529 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Korom Ahmed, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skhiri, and Beji Caid Essebsi attending the meeting.

Korom Ahmed stated that he conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba a message from President Hissein Habre, which comes within the framework of the good relations existing between Chad and Tunisia, and which he said are undergoing continuous consolidation.

The Chadian envoy added that the supreme combatant instructed him to transmit to President Hissein Habre his feelings of friendship and his support to him.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Comments on Recent Morocco-Polisario Contacts

LD140919 Algiers APS in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 14 May (APS) — The two stages of preliminary contacts under the auspices of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the personal representative of the current chairman of the OAU, Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, between Morocco and the Polisario within the framework of the joint good offices of the UN and the OAU for the implementation of the peace plan approved by the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of the Western Sahara, took place during the periods 9-14 April and 5-9 May 1986.

These two series of talks were marked by the publication of a press statement which placed these efforts within the framework of Resolution 40/50, by which the UN General Assembly requested the current chairman of the OAU and the UN secretary general to work to induce the two parties concerned with the Western Sahara dispute — that is to say Morocco and the Polisario — to negotiate in accordance with Resolution 104 issued by the 19th OAU summit regarding the conditions for a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum on the self-determination of the Sahroui people on the condition that the referendum should be peaceful and just and should take place free of any administrative or military pressures.

These contacts, held under the auspices of Mr de Cuellar, were shrouded with a great deal of secrecy and have aroused much comment in the international press, which often surrounds this issue with some sort of ambiguity and misrepresentatiion instead of using the available information to present true and detailed clarifications about the nature of this process, or of portraying its real dimension within the efforts being made by Africa and the international community to put an end to this armed conflict resulting from the rejection of the established right of a people to self-determination and independence. In actual fact, any time the parties to this dispute allow an opportunity for discussions signifies a positive development even when these preliminary contacts are not the final negotiations. The history of decolonization has proved that negotiations always triumph over weapons when there is a political will to build a future unburdened by the difficulties of the present which lead the parties to move from military confrontation to searching for a peace settlement to the dispute. With regard to the Western Sahara where the dispute of decolonization has been going on for the past 11 years, we cannot but feel pleased if the efforts which started in New York on 9 April constitute, in actual fact, a move toward such a development.

But regrettably, there is nothing to suggest that matters are proceeding in this direction, as there is no tangible information confirming that Morocco has abandoned its military option in the Western Sahara. The official statements of the Moroccan leaders — beginning with the messages addressed by the Moroccan Government to the UN secretary general expressing its acceptance of the good offices — make one think that Morocco has not jumped on the bandwagon and declared its adherence to these efforts, except in order to break the regional and international isolation in which it found itself throughout the years. In fact, if the goal is really to break the isolation, then it is quite easy to discern so in the program adopted by the Moroccan delegation during the recent ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement held in Delhi, as the delegation tried in vain to stem the tide that renewed adherence to the peace plan established by the OAU and the United Nations. The delegation used the pretext that Morocco has embarked on an action in order to implement this precise plan.

In accordance with the mission entrusted to them by the United Nations, the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general have exerted joint efforts for the implementation of the peace plan that provides for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario with a view to reaching a political agreement on the conditions for a cease-fire and the arrangements for the referendum to be held to determine the fate of the Western Sahara people.

The clarity of objective and the specification of the course to be followed should help President Abdou Diouf, who was one of the drafters of Resolution 104 issued by the 19th OAU summit conference, and Perez de Cuellar to increase their persuasive ability, and to continue with the task entrusted to them to insure the success expected by the peoples of Morocco, Africa and the international community.

The practical cooperation brought about by UN Resolution 40/50 between the United Nations and the OAU in the implementation of the joint peace plan raises hopes about placing the good offices in a position that can tackle all the dimensions for the liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara and prevent Morocco from resorting to the regional and international organizations it exploited in the past. Since there is no longer any ambiguity over the nature of the conflict or the identity of the parties to it, there is no longer any room for dodging the requisites for the genuine liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara through that people's free expression of their true will. Hence the issue now depends on the inevitable withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and administration from the Western Sahara, bearing a full sense of responsibility to enable the Saharan people to determine their own fate without any pressure

The Polisario has affirmed on more than one occasion its support for the peace plan. This responsible position toward the challenge of peace has won the SDAR a growing international sympathy; this accords it, in its capacity as a full OAU member, the recognition of 64 countries on all continents.

Algeria and Mauritania, which have encouraged the current OAU chairman and UN secretary general in their efforts, have been invited to pursue these good offices as observers. By accepting this invitation, Algeria and Mauritania, prompted by the hope of putting an end to the conflict among the brothers at their borders, reflect the profound aspiration of all the Arab Maghreb peoples for the restoration of peace in their region as a result of reconciliation between the Moroccan and Saharan peoples.

The realization of the unified destiny of the peoples of the Greater Arab Maghreb requires the removal of the main obstacle barring the way to building the greater Arab Maghreb — the Western Sahara dispute. It is also an urgent matter that understandings concerning the establishment of peace should finally overcome myopic views. Although it is quite true that the failure suffered in the past by the hopes that resulted from the direct contacts between Morocco and the Polisario and the good offices made by the countries of the Arab Maghreb to bridge the gap between the two parties of the dispute have taught us to be cautious, the belief in the necessity of putting an end to this disunity among brothers makes any effort having such aims a worthwhile effort that carries some weight. Today more than ever before the matter rests with Morocco.

KENYA

USSR's Lukyanov Attends Nairobi Nuclear War Session

EA132024 Nairobi KNA in English 1220 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 13 May (KNA) — About 100 billion people could be killed in the exchange of nuclear weapons if the superpowers would use them, Prof Sir Frederick Warner, chairman of "Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War" (ENUWAR) said here today. Prof Warner was addressing a press conference on a report by ENUWAR on the consequences of nuclear war at a Nairobi hotel. The conference was organised by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). He was accompanied by Mr Nikolay Lukyanov of the Computer Center, Moscow.

UGANDA

Border Cooperation Talks Held With Zaire

EA131456 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The special district administrator, Aruna, [northwest Uganda] Mr (Agondu Watii), has called for understanding, cooperation and help from the Zaire Government in consolidating the NRM [National Resistance Movement] revolution and victory in Uganda. The call was made when he led a 10-man Arua District delegation to the talks on bilateral matters with the district commissioner of Aru in Zaire, Mr (Uring Pador). The talks covered security, repatriation of Ugandan refugees, trade, customs, immigration and regional cooperation in general.

It was resolved that both A.D.'s [Administrative Districts] should cooperate on security matters at the common border. It was agreed that security commanders on both sides should meet at least once every 2 weeks to review security. Administrators should also meet once a month to review the situation. It was further agreed that information on border operations be given in advance and that looted government property be returned through diplomatic channels. In addition, anti-smuggling measures were agreed upon to promote and legalize official trade.

The district commissioner, Aru, Mr (Uring Pador), pledged the Zaire Governemnt's cooperation and assistance in all fields of mutual benefit to the two countries.

The talks, which lasted over 6 hours, were also attended by security officers.

Government Signs African Human Rights Charter

EA132236 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Uganda has signed the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in the Cultural Charter for Africa. The Charter was signed in Kampala by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi. The Charter states that every individual shall be equal before the law and shall be entitled to equal protection of the law. It also states that human beings are inviolable. It prohibits all forms of exploitation and degradation of man. The NRM [National Revolutionary Movement] Government has ratified this Charter soon after coming to power because of its belief in and commitment to protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people. The Obote and Okello governments declined to be a party to the Charter despite appeals from the OAU and various legal circles.

CHAD

AFP Journalist Declared Persona Non Gratta

AB131635 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 May (AFP) — An AFP Journalist, Jean-Claude Chapon, who has been on post to Central Africa since 1983, has been declared persona non gratta in Chad by the country's authorities. This decision was made known verbally to AFP by Michel Froud, permanent secretary at the Chadian Foreign Ministry. He indicated that Chad's embassies have received the order not to issue any visa to Mr Chapon.

Mr Froud reproached the AFP journalist for "participating in a misinformation and mind-poisoning campaign" through his articles, affirming that Mr Chapon wrote "false information aimed at deiscrediting us (Chad)," without citing any specific cases.

In a telegram addressed to the Chadian authorities on Tuesday, the management of AFP "strongly protested against this decision made against a journalist while carrying out his duties and which constitutes a flagrant threat to the freedom to inform."

Jean-Claude Chapon was posted to Central Africa in June 1983. He went frequently to Chad where he covered the major events in the country, notably the French military operations "Manta" and "Epervier."

GABON

Sao Tome Foreign Minister Leaves, President Due

AB131200 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Sao Tome president, Manuel Pinto da Costa, will arrive today in Libreville in Gabon. The aim of this visit is the strengthening of the cooperation which exists between the two countries. Yesterday already the Sao Tome foreign minister, Fradique Menezes, who completed a visit of some days in our capital, commented on the intention of his country to adhere to UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] and on its integration in the franc zone. He talked with our counterpart Jean Nassana.

[Begin Menezes recording] Sao Tome and Principe is a Central African country and we assume our membership of Central Africa. We are all conscious of the fact that we belong to this subregion. Therefore our insularity — which means that we are far from the continent with all the difficulties that it implies, particularly in the field of communications — means that we are not known; nobody knows what is happening in Sao Tome. People may therefore think that because of this isolation, we do not seek to be close to Central Africa. But we do want our place within this subregion. We assume our belonging to this subregion, as I have told you before, and we accept all that this implies in the political and economic field.

Now, you are asking me about our possible integration within the UDEAC and the franc zone. Yes, it is true that we are preparing the files with a clear and precise analysis of the UDEAC in view of our possible adhesion to that body. It is an institution of the subregion and, I repeat again, we assume our membership in it. Therefore, we have to envisage our membership in the UDEAC in the very near future. We are currently studying the issue and the arguments for and against. We have a regime that we inherited from the Portuguese colonialism which differs from both French and British colonialisms. This was normal. And we want to see the impact our adhesion to that organ can have on our economy. We are already a member of the CEAC [Central African Economic Community] and it is absolutely normal that we seek membership in the UDEAC because it is an institution. And knowing that Central Africa is one of the African subregions belonging to the franc zone, we can once again possibly plan in a very positive way, to adhere to that zone. We cannot state positively that this will take place today or tomorrow; we do not know. But we are studying the arguments for and against and when the time comes, we will take the right decision because Sao Tome is prepared to assume the fact it belongs to this particular subregion within which we want to be integrated. [end recording]

Sao Tome President Arrives

AB131658 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] While the Sao Tome minister of foreign affairs, Fradique de Menezes, has ended his visit to Libreville, President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe has arrived in the Gabonese capital. President Pinto da Costa, who was welcomed by his Gabonese counterpart at the Leon Mba Airport late this morning, thus begins a working visit which will end next Friday. Prepared since last Friday by his minister of foreign affairs, the visit of the Sao Tomean president, who will hold discussions with President Omar Bongo today, will be devoted particularly to bilateral cooperation and Sao Tome's diplomatic offensive aimed at putting an end to its isolation. One of the objectives of this diplomatic offensive is to adhere to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC].

ZAIRE

First State Commissioner Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB131745 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] It seems that the situation is returning to normal at Chernobyl and the nuclear station, it seems, should be able to resume its activities in the very near future. This statement was made this morning by Valentine Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Zaire, following the audience granted him by the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo. The two personalities also discussed relations between Zaire and the Soviet Union in the political, economic as well as cultural fields. This was the point stressed by Valentine Soldatov when he spoke to our correspondent (Bitinin Ndaye Kimtako):

[Begin recording] [Soldatov in French] First, we discussed at length problems concerning our bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular. I cannot tell you concretely the details of these discussions, but I can tell you frankly that we discussed projects that we want to implement in the shortest possible time.

[(Kimtako)] Mr Ambassador, I want to recall one of the projects. In the area of sports, you once announced the intensification of relations between the Soviet and Zairian Olympic committees. I do not know whether negotiations have begun or are at an advanced stage. At what stage are these negotiations?

[Soldatov] We are at an advanced stage concerning this protocol agreement between the two Olympic committees. However, we have already drafted the project for cultural relations. I think it will be signed in the forthcoming days.

[(Kimtako)] One is really not clear about what is currently happening at the Chernobyl nuclear station. Can you give us precise details on this issue?

[Soldatov] What happened at our nuclear station in Chernobyl was (?an accident) like any other accident. This accident happened on 26 April. But, in the meatime, the situation is firmly under control. During a trip to the Soviet Union, the general directors of the International Atomic Energy authority saw that the repair works being made by the Soviet Government correspond to the norms. Now, in the region where this station is located, the situation has returned to normal. The reactors are almost (?dormant) and the temperature has already fallen to 300 degrees. The radioactivity situation is almost [passage indistinct].

BURKINA FASO

Joint Border Commission With Benin Ends Meeting

AB092201 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Within the framework of regular meetings and taking into account the consolidation in the good relations of cooperation, fraternity and militant solidarity between the People's Republic of Benin and Burkina Faso, the joint commission on the demarcation of the borders, held its third meeting in Cotonou on 5, 6 and 7 May 1986. The Burkinabe delegation, led by Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, included nine members, among whom were the high commissioners of the Tapoa and Gourma Provinces. The 10-member Beninese delegation was led by Comrade Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, PRPB, and minister of equipment and transport. With him was Comrade Edouard Zodehougan, minister delegate to the president of the Republic in charge of interior, public security and territorial administration.

At the opening of the deliberations, the two delegation leaders recalled in their respective addresses the historic ties of friendship and brotherliness existing happily between the two revolutionary peoples — Beninese and Burkinabe — whom no border dispute has ever divided and who, in spite of the subversive maneuvers of international imperialism, have continued to develop withinthe same revolutionary framework. The two delegation leaders stressed the need for the experts of the two sides to pool their efforts in order to achieve concrete results, thus demonstrating the firm political desire of the two heads of state to consolidate the relations of mutual understanding that have always existed between the two brotherly countries.

To this end, the deliberations which were held in an atmosphere of brotherliness and mutual understanding, enabled the participants to make a deep examination and a judicious analysis of the various items on the meeting's agenda. After the deliberations, the following major areas of work were identified: The need for further search for the documents necessary for the commission's work; the need for the selection of a number of basic documents that will enable a precise and the correct demarcation of the border lines; the need for dispatching a joint mission to friendly countries in order to deepen the search for more documents necessary for the pursuit of the commission's work.

The two delegations expressed happiness about the quality of the work done. During his visit, the Burkinabe minister for territorial administration and security was received in audience by our great comrade in struggle, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council. Also, the Burkinabe minister held talks with his Beninese counterpart.

The next meeting of the joint commission on the demarcation of the borders will be held in Ouagadougou in the first half of November 1986. After the visit, the Burkinabe delegation expressed its warm and sincere thanks to the Beninese people, to their vanguard party, the PRPB and to their president, his excellency Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, for the fraternal, warm and militant welcome given to it during its stay on the free African soil of Benin. The leader of the Burkinabe delegation, Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, asked comrade Girigissou Gado, minister of equipment and transport, to renew to his excellency, President Mathieu Kerekou, and to the Government of the People's Republic of Benin, the fraternal and militant greetings of his excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Receives Argentine Special Envoy

AB131650 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A special envoy of the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, Henrique de la Guardia, this morning called on the secretary for foreign affairs Dr Obed Asamoah, in Accra. Their talks were held behind closed doors, but Dr Asamoah later told newsmen that the envoy came to explain the Argentinian [as heard] side of the incident in which a shipload of arms and mercenaries planning to attack some targets in Accra was intercepted in Brazil early this year. One of the leading characters in the plot was Godfrey Osei.

Dr Asamoah said when he visited Brazil to hear their side of the story, he was unable to go to Argentina. The arrangement therefore was that an envoy would come to Ghana. He said the envoy had delivered a number of documents and information relating to the affair, but the contents have not been disclosed. Dr Asamoah said the documents will be studied so that investigations from the Ghanaian end can also be completed. He said all the pieces, Brazilian and Argentinian, have to be connected to get a full picture of what was intended. The secretary said the trial of the mercenaies has begun in Brazil and Argentina is investigating the role of some of its nationals. Those found guilty will be dealt with according to the laws of those countries.

Dr Asamoah expressed gratitude for the full cooperation of both the Brazilian and Argentinian Governments.

IVORY COAST

Council of Ministers Approves Israeli Envoy

AB131222 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
13 May 86 p 32

[Text] During its meeting on Wednesday, 7 May 1986, the Council of Ministers approved the nomination of Mr Shim'on Agur as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Israel in Abidjan.

LIBERIA

Doe, Chadian Foreign Minister Meet, Release Issued

AB132140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has reiterated the Liberian Government's full support for the government of President Hissein Habre of Chad and called upon all foreign forces to withdraw from northern Chad as the first step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that region.

According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, President Doe gave the assurance on Monday when he met with the Chadian foreign minister, Gouara Lassou. The Chadian envoy, who was accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Foreign Minister Dr J. Bernard Blamo, arrived in Liberia at the weekend with a special message from President Hissein Habre to Dr Samuel K. Doe.

President Doe regretted the failure of recent mediation efforts by the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, into the Chadian conflict and promised that he will undertake a new initiative at the next OAU summit aimed at ending Libyan occupation of Chad which he described as a complete violation of the OAU Charter. Dr Doe also said he will mandate Foreign Minister Blamo, who will be attending the special session of the UN General Assembly this month, to raise the issue of Chad. The Liberian leader, however, urged President Habre to continue to support dialogue among the various factions as the only guarantee of a lasting solution to the problem confronting Chad.

President Doe further stated that in spite of the severe social economic problems facing many African countries, Liberia, as Africa's (?first) republic, will continue to play a leading role in African affairs, particularly in advocating a peaceful settlement of disputes among African states.

MALI

Sources: Visit by PLO Leader 'Arafat Postponed

AB121620 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bamako, 12 May (AFP) — The visit which the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Council, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, was to pay to Bamako on Monday has been postponed, it was learned in the afternoon from sources close to official circles. No explanation has been given by official sources on the postponement of the visit of the PLO president who was expected in Bamako at the end of the 24-hour visit which he paid to Niger.

Mr 'Arafat, who since 2 May has been on an African tour to several countries south of the Sahara (Nigeria, Gabon, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger) had made a stopover at Bamako airport during which he held a discussion with the Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, before setting out on the journey.

NIGERIA

Soviet Instructor Possible Victim in MiG-21 Crash

AB131922 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 13 (AFP) — Two crew members, possibly including a Soviet instructor, died when a Soviet-made Nigerian Air Force MiG-21 fighter crashed in central Nigeria, officials disclosed Tuesday.

The accident occurred last Tuesday during a training flight over Plateau State, Air Vice-Marshal George Osho was quoted as saying.

A Soviet source said one crew member was a Soviet instructor.

Two Air Force officers died Air Marshal Osho said, but he declined to name them or to confirm one was a Soviet. There were no reported casualties on the ground.

Nation To Participate in Soviet Film Festival

AB131205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Nigeria is to participate in an international films festival taking place in the Soviet Union later this month. The Nigerian delegation of film-makers and officials will join their counterparts from other African countries, Asia and Latin America at the 11-day festival which begins in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, on the 20th of this month.

The permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, Mr Ason Bur, said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria's participation in the festival was one of the concrete efforts to implement the cultural and educational exchange program between the two countries. Ason Bur, who was speaking at the opening of the Soviet film week at the National Theater, stressed the important role such exchanges could play in sustaining cordial relations and as catalyst for world peace and understanding.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP Provides Background on May General Elections

AB091543 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 9 May 86

[By Rod Mac-Johnson]

[Text] Freetown, May 9 (AFP) — A total of 346 candidates will contest 102 seats in the May 30 general elections in Sierra Leone, according to an approved list of candidates released here Thursday by the country's only party, the All Peoeple's Congress (APC).

But there has been widespread criticism of the candidates selected for the first parliamentary poll since President Joseph Momoh succeeded Siaka Stevens last November, and fears that he will not get the public and parliamentary support he is seeking.

According to the list, five candidates, including First Vice-President Francis Minah and Second Vice-President Abu Kamara, have been returned unopposed since their opponents failed to fulfil what the party newspaper *WE YONE* called "the requirements of the party code of conduct". But 50 of the 164 unsuccessful applicants told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they still did not know what party officials have been calling "a code of conduct."

Nomination day is on May 12 and there is widespread speculation that many more candidates will be returned unopposed as backstage wooing of opponents to step down is underway.

The election will be contested by 12 women, the most yet in a general election in Sierra Leone. In the elections of 1977 women were all but barred from selection, while that of 1982 saw only one deputy elected.

The minister of state for party affairs, E.T. Kamara, said the code of conduct stipulated that a candidate be "a fully paid up active member for at least 12 months preceding the date appointed for nomination."

Campaigning so far has been relatively violence-free, particularly after a former minister of finance, Sahr Gbomor, was barred from contesting after his supporters allegedly disrupted a political rally of his rival, Eya M'Bayo, a former ambassador to France and the Soviet Union. The attack left at least three dead, according to police sources.

The campaign itself has been lacklustre, a far cry from the massive demonstration of support which ushered in President Momoh's administration, and a passive response is feared on May 30. Observers here are blaming the widespread scarcity of basic consumer items such as sugar, rice and milk as the main reason for voters' apathy. The country is again going through a critical fuel crunch despite an agreement reached in March with Algeria for the supply of 60,000 tonnes of crude oil.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation which was due early this month to resume talks on Sierra Leone's application for a rescue package will now come in July, Usually reliable Finance Ministry sources said.

President Momoh said at his inauguration in January that he needed a new parliament from which he would select competent ministers to tackle the country's many problems. But with many of what some electors are calling "corrupt and implicated politicians" assured of victory against weak candidates, the president's aspirations seem far from assured.

Observers also point to the virtual absence of concrete issues in the campaign although the country's economy is in its worst plight since independence 25 years ago. Candidates are only pledging individually at their election rallies that they would help "President Momoh in his task of national reconstruction."

Though *WE YONE* praised what it called "the liberalism of the party in the allocation of party symbols to aspiring candidates" and the government said it was committed to "making parliament less attractive to those who want to make it a channel of getting rich" there is widespread surprise at the similar backgrounds of most candidates. Twenty percent of the candidates are medical doctors, 15 percent lawyers, five percent journalists, 25 percent academics and 10 percent engineers, while the rest are drawn from trade unionists, businessmen and top civil service administrators. The candidates include three sons of former President Stevens.

The campaign too has had its lighter side. One contestant, a recently-returned political science graduate from the United States, on his campaign poster listed his entire qualifications including an examination he passed at primary school level. He also listed the qualifications of his wife who is not a candidate.

TOGO

President Eyadema Meets With World Bank Officials

AB131840 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], President Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received a 3-member delegation of the World Bank led by Mr (Robert Billings,) division head in the Program II Department, West African region of the World Bank. Other members of the delegation were Mr (Swen Chelstrom,) resident representative of the World Bank in Togo, and Mr (Emmanuel Mbi,) future resident representative of the World Bank in Togo Mr (Mbi) will assume office in July this year.

At the end of the audience, which was also attended by member of the Central Committee and Minister of Planning and Industry Mr Yaovi Adodo, Mr (Robert Billings) made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Billings recording] The president of the Republic has honored us by receiving us here today. He welcomed us in a completely perfect way; it was a great honor for us to have been received by the head of state. We talked briefly about the efforts of the Togolese Government towards economic development, and towards economic expansion. The president stated the fears which are being entertained about the rains this year. And we promised him that all our prayers will be directed to Merciful God to help you in this regard, given that man has not as yet mastered the rains.

Another aim of my mission here is to present the new resident representative in Togo, Mr (Emmanuel Mbi), who by July will replace Mr (Chelstrom) as our envoy here in Lome. I am sure that Mr (Mbi) will do much to ensure a continuous and productive dialogue between Togo and the World Bank, as has been done by Mr (Chelstrom) during the past 3 years.

ANGOLA

'Luanda Declaration' Issued by Five-Nation Summit

MB131352 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 86 p 3

["Luanda Declaration," issued in Luanda at the conclusion of the sixth summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African nations on 19 April 1986]

[Text] 1. We, the presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have assessed the progress of the situation in southern Africa since our fifth summit in Sao Tome.

2. We have noted that aggression against our sister republics Angola and Mozambique has been intensified. The Lusaka accord and the Nkomati Accord, which could have brought adecisive turnabout for peace in the region, have been grossly violated by the government of South Africa.

3. The Gorongosa documents clearly demonstrate the decision of Pretoria's warmongering circles to disregard the Nkomati Accord and continue their aggression against Mozambique. The South African army's attempt to destroy the Molongo oil installations in Cabinda Province immediately after the official announcement on the completion of the withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola clearly shows the double standards of Pretoria's policy. These double standards as seen in the violation of the Lusaka accord and the Nkomati Accord have even embarrassed Pretoria'sclosest allies, who found it necessary to publicly condemn such an attitude.

4. During the assessed period, the U.S. Government has profoundly changed its position despite:

— having always stated that it supports the peaceful and negotiated solution of the conflicts in southern Africa as put forward by the governments of the republics;
— having continuously reiterated the need to ease the intensity of confrontations;
— having sought to play the role of an honest broker between the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa.

During the same period, the U.S. Administration implemented an active policy condemning international terrorism at the international level.

5. To the great surprise of the international community, particularly the southern African countries, the U.S. Government, acting against the fundamentals of its stated policy:

— officially decided to receive at the highest level the ringleader of a gang that kidnaps, rapes, maims, and murders Angolan children, women, and old people; destroys, pillages, and plunders villages, schools, maternity clinics, and hospitals, and takes hostages and assassinates peaceful guest workers, experts, nuns, priests, and religious workers;

— openly and officially decided to supply sophisticated war material and financial assistance to that terrorist gang.

6. These actions, far from promoting peace and stability in southern Africa, serve to encourage organized terrorism and intensify violence in the region. They put the role of the United States as a broker in the region at stake by showing it considers this a form of legitimate terrorism.

7. In order to guarantee independence, territorial integrity, and national unity, in 1974 the MPLA agreed to sign the Alvor Accord with the Portuguese Government in conjunction with the FNLA and UNITA and formed a transition government together with Portugal, despite the sad record of treason against the Angolan people by these two puppet organizations.

With the support of international reaction, the FNLA and UNITA joined forces and attempted to destroy the MPLA. They failed because the people cannot be liquidated, and the MPLA embodies the authentic and legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people.

8. Our peoples and governments have noted with great concern that during this period in certain countries, attemptx were made togive respect and dignity to self-confessed traitors of the national liberation struggle. They are trying to force our peoples to accept these professional criminals as part of the governments of Angola and Mozambique.

9. We reaffirm the condemnation, made at the fifth summit, regarding the complicity and connivance of certain political, economic, financial, and military circles of some countries, particulary Portugal, in aggression, propaganda, and terrorist actions against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. This complicity is even more odious when nationals and enterprises from those same countries are the victims of such crimes.

10. The South African maneuvers have continued to keep Namibia a colony and to block the application of UN Resolution 435/78. With the support of the U.S. Government, South Africa seeks to blame the People's Republic of Angola for the perpetuation of the colonial regime in Namibia.

11. Namibia, a former German colony, would have normally attained its independence at the same time as other former German colonies under the custody of Great Britain and France. That was how Tanganyika, Cameroon, and Togo attained independence in the early 1960's when Angola was still a Portuguese colony. By 1965 the United Nations established the Council for Namibia to take responsibility for leading this country under its trusteeship to independence. The colonial South African regime then prevented the independence of the territory.

12. In 1978, with the approval of the South African Government and by unanimous vote of the UN Security Council, Resolution 435/78 was adopted.

New maneuvers began. With the support of the United States, the South African Government began a process of making the Namibian people's inalienable right to independence conditional on questions which are absolutely alien to the territory and over which the Namibian people have no decision-making power. These maneuvers forced the Western contact group to break its solidarity with South Africa and the United States. Today, as in the past, the sole objective of the maneuvers is to maintain the colonial occupation of Namibia and prevent Africa and the international community from centering their attention and efforts on the liquidation of apartheid, a crime against humanity.

13. Our five countries await with anticipation the authentic implementation, on 1 August 1986, of the South African declaration on the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN Resolution 435/78.

14. We reaffirm that the People's Republic of Angola, a peaceful nation, wants peace, development, and cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of internationally acknowledged principles of international law, regardless of their political, economic, and social system.

15. We appeal to the U.S. Government to resume its positive role in the struggle for peace, stability, and progress in southern Africa. It is therefore necessary that, as a precondition, the U.S. Government reviews its attitude towardsupporting organized terrorism and decides to unconditionally supportthe right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

16. We solemnly reaffirm the indestructible unity of our peoples, parties, and governments, strengthened in the common ideals guiding us, strengthened through history, blood, and the example of so many heroes and martyrs of our fatherlands, and embodied in the immortal personalites of Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, and Agostinho Neto.

17. We reiterate our loyalty to the principles of the OAU and the UN charters and the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

18. We praise and identify with the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique to guarantee peace, security, stability and development in the region.

19. WE, THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE FIVE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, solemnly declare that we want southern Africa to be a zone of peace and prosperity where true cooperation among the peoples of the region and between the region and the rest of the world prevails without discrimination.

20. We would like to point out this region's growth in the way of life in Angola and Mozambique, where men and women of all races, colors, and religious creeds are brothers and are covered and defended by the banner of their united fatherland, following their destiny, and are engaged in building their future through democratic institutions.

21. We reiterate our conviction that there is no conflict among the peoples of southern Africa. The sole existing conflicts are those between all peoples and Pretoria's belligerent regime. In brief, the apartheid regime is the sole cause of violence and war in southern Africa.

22. We want peace, progress, and well-being for our peoples. We want to see the children of Angola and Mozambique, who for over 2 decades have only experienced war, enjoy the marvel of peace. We thus have established maternity clinics for their birth, schools for their study, and hospitals for their treatment.

Luanda, 29 April 1986

Dos Santos Message to Gabon's Bongo Asks Support

MB121358 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Omar Bongo, the head of state of Gabon, delivered in Libreville today by Angolan Ambassador to Libreville Dombele Bernardo. During the audience, the Gabonese president was briefed on the development of the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Angola. He was also informed of the direct consequences that might result from U.S. Administration support rendered to UNITA armed bandits. Accordingly, he was asked to condemn the Reagan administration's position and express his country's solidarity with and support for the struggle waged by the Angolan people as well as with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits; Accord Signed

MB122007 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] (Yi Gu Cai), vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With African Countries, said today that the Chinese people greatly admired the Mozambican people for their fighting spirit and achievements in the process of national reconstruction. (Yi Gu Cai) said this at a press conference in Maputo this afternoon. He is leading a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries at the invitation of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples [AMASP]. (Yi Gu Cai) pointed out that in Mozambique he felt in the company of comrades-in-arms. He added that the Chinese people closely followed the Mozambican people's struggle against racism, neocolonialism, and imperialism.

This morning, AMASP and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries signed a renewable 3-year cooperation protocol. The Chinese delegation offered AMASP 300 pairs of shoes, 8180 notebooks, 7400 pencils, and a large quantity of ballpoint pens. The delegation ends its friendly visit to our country tomorrow.

NAMIBIA

4 Policemen, 28 SWAPO Members Die in Operations

MB131737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 13, SAPA — Four members of a SWA police counter-insurgency unit died in action against SWAPO insurgents, a police spokesman said in Windhoek today. They were: Special Const P. Simon, Spec Const S. Shindele, and Spec Const S. Gottlieb, who died in a landmine explosion. The fourth man was Const Sakkie van Zyl, 22, of Pietermaritzburg. The men died in following up operations against SWAPO insurgents since Tuesday last week after an attack on a police base in northern SWA/Namibia about 10km from the Angolan border. The police spokesman said 28 SWAPO insurgents were killed in the follow up operations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on End of Apartheid

MB121735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 12, SAPA — South Africa would not suddenly become a paradise after apartheid had gone, Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, said today. Replying to points raised in the house in his budget vote debate, he said parliamentarians should take careful note of this. He said there were elements in the country and abroad who would not rest until power was handed to certain ideological groups.

They were enemies who would use every conceivable method to destroy the country in the pursuit of that aim — and just as blacks had the power to destroy South Africa, whites too also had such power. The question was whether the blacks as well as the whites should be allowed to do this.

The government, he said, held that all South Africans believing in democracy should come together on the basis of removal of apartheid and on the basis of sharing of power. The future of South Africa would be decided by South Africans and no one — not even the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) — would be allowed to coerce the republic into making changes or dictating the pace of reform. The outside world did not realise the resolve of South Africans wishing to effect changes. There is now a movement for change and only our own short-sightedness and our own unwillingness can hold up reform, he said.

Considers KwaNdebele Independence

MB121753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 12, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today denied independence for KwaNdebele could be regarded as continuation of apartheid. Replying to the committee stage debate on his budget vote, he said the South African Government did not push KwaNdebele to take independence. It was the self-governing national state that had asked for it, he said.

EPG Arrives for Cape Town Talks 13 May

MB121137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 12, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] arrives in Cape Town tomorrow for talks with the South African Government described here as having reached "a very delicate stage." A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs this morning said that there would be "no comment whatsoever" on the EPG visit, referring inquiries to a statement made in parliament by the minister, Mr Pik Botha, last Wednesday. "We want the situation to get back on the road as it was — out of the press," one ministry source said. Last Wednesday Mr Botha said during the debate on his budget vote that the EPG would return for talks in Cape Town this week but that "we will not talk and they will not talk because discussions have reached a very delicate stage."

This week will be the second time that the full EPG holds talks in Cape Town. In diplomatic circles many expect that talks will be directed mainly at reducing violence, obtaining the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela on mutually acceptable terms and getting some form of dialogue going between the South African Government and the ANC, most likely with identifiable black nationalists within its ranks.

Pik Botha, EPG Meet

MB131557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 13, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] held three hours of discussions with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today. A spokesman for Mr Botha confirmed the meeting and its duration. No further comment was available from either of the negotiating parties. No indication as to the resumption of talks between them or a possible meeting between the EPG and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was given.

ANC Denies Considering EPG-Sponsored Truce

MB121517 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May (ZANA/PANA) - The African National Congress (ANC) today in Lusaka refuted reports from South Africa that it is seriously considering a Commonwealth sponsored truce deal with Pretoria. An ANC spokesman said they have not received copies of the proposals made by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] to the apartheid regime and therefore cannot consider the proposals. He said the local paper which reported the matter over the weekend and which is edited by Zwelakhe Sisulu, son of senior ANC leader Walter Sisulu, misinterpreted the message sent to it by ANC. The local newspaper, *THE NEW NATION*, funded by the South African Catholic Church, reported that the ANC was studying a bid by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to bring it and the

South African Government to the negotiating table.

The Eminent Persons Groups was set up last October at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas, to promote dialogue in South Africa as an alternative to economic sanctions and is headed by former Australian Premier Malcom Fraser. Memebrs of the group have already made several visits to South Africa and the group is expected there again tomorrow for talks with President Pieter Botha and anti-apartheid leaders.

The ANC spokesman in Lusaka declined to comment whether ANC would have considered the truce deal with racist South Africa if the Eminent Persons Group so recommended. He however, reiterated that ANC did not know what proposals the group has made to South Africa.

ANC Says Government Must Renounce Apartheid

MB121149 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has said the Pieter Botha regime should make an undertaking to renounce apartheid, the root cause of state terrorism, before any meaningful dialogue could ensue. The condition by the South African Government that the ANC should renounce violence is unacceptable without the Botha regime first creating a climate for a dialogue by not only denouncing but making an undertaking to dismantle the repressive policy of apartheid.

Spokesman for the ANC Tom Sebina, reacting in Lusaka today to intimation by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the South African Government should release the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and lift a political ban on the ANC, said:

It is not a question of a change of heart by the chief, but because of various internal pressures. They are trying to get away from these pressures because the power of liberation struggle inside South Africa has intensified and heightened. The like of the Buthelezi clique have no alternative but to accept the reality of the liberation struggle as people mobilise themselves to dismantle the apartheid, Sebina said. The ANC, he said, would like a democratic process to prevail in which all the citizens would participate in running the affairs of their country without colour prejudice. Sebina said the ANC would not succumb to conditions set by the Botha regime. For us to renounce violence is totally unacceptable. The Botha regime should take the lead by first renouncing state terrorism — apartheid — the main root cause of the current violent tension in South Africa.

Cheif Buthelezi, the major political foe of the ANC inside South Africa, last weekend appeared to sidetrack from his political stance of denouncing the ANC by demanding the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and lifting up the political ban on the ANC.

Heunis Notes Black Domination 'Unacceptable'

MB131757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 13, SAPA — Black domination in South Africa was just as unacceptable as any other form of domination, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation, he said the protection and (political) participation of minority groups therefore had to be catered for in a consensus model not based on conflict, nor proportional representation.

"We have to move from a conflict model to a consensus model ... and this is why I appeal for solutions that take into account our society's group basis, but do not make numbers the norm for participation." There were different alternatives and models that were being considered and propagated but the eventual model would not be an imitation of any existing one. "Our society is complicated and that is why we need a state-concept that will consist of a variety of structures," Mr Heunis said. There was no doubt there were fundamental adaptations taking place in South Africa nd this should not be judged by the visibility of negotiations taking place, but rather by progress being made. "The full meaning of the many steps undertaken are largely not perceived in the face of unrest and violence which is more newsworthy than orderly development," he said. There came a time in the history of countries and nations when circumstances demanded people rise above petty differences. The House of Assembly was playing a leading and decisive role in South Africa's constitutional development and this was why it had to send a message out to the country and its people of greater unity among the communities it represented. "Not a unity with the intention of mobilising against other communities or groups, but one aimed at combining strengths in the interests of a greater unity among all moderate people in our country and to find answers to the problems in South Africa." This did not mean party political unity or the elimination of differences in the country, but that all communities should fight revolution together.

The primary question South Africans should answer first was not what type of democracy should be achieved, but if a democracy was possible. "I believe it is, and if we bind ourselves to this we can start the debate on what type of democracy it should be." Such a commitment would necesarily have to include a rejection of dictatorships, violence and revolution, he said.

Mandela Responsible for Imprisonment

MB131833 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the time has come for people to stop arguing about the release of Nelson Mandela until such time as Mandela decides to comply with the conditions for his release. Speaking in his department's budget debate in parliament, Mr Heunis said that there is only one person that can affect Mandela's release and who could be held responsible for the fact that he is still in prison,and that is himself.

Minister Fears Polarization if Reform Rejected

MB131525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the future of blacks in South Africa will to a great extent be determined by their reaction to the opportunities that the government has created for political participation. Mr de Klerk was addressing a student debating society at the Rand Afrikaans University. He said he foresaw increasing polarization and catastrophic consequences for all if the government's reform policy was rejected and all or nothing attitude became general among blacks.

SUNDAY TIMES Reports on Lebowa Situation

MB120650 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 May 86 p 7

["Special Report" by Allan Soule and Samkelo Kumalo]

[Text] Lebowa — poor and violent — is on the road to becoming the first homeland administration to collapse through a combination of poverty and revolutionary violence. This week members of the Legislative Assembly threatened to put up the shutters unless Pretoria meets their demands for more money to help with the struggling economy. The move comes at the same time as an announcement by Pretoria that the equally impoverished KwaNdebele homeland will get "independence" on December 11.

The Lebowa Government has been caught in the vice of rural poverty, insufficient money from Pretoria and a growing rural insurrection which has taken revolutionary activity from the main cities directly into the homelands. In a resolution adopted during a sitting on Wednesday, the Assembly drafted an appeal to the South African Government to increase its financial commitment to the development of the impoverished state. The resolution states that Pretoria's budget allocation to the Lebowa Government is vastly inadequate "and will not carry the government through the fiscal year as its needs, priorities and projects exceed the meagre budget".

But Lebowa's problems have spread far beyond its capital of Lebowakgomo, in the foothills of the Soutpansberg about 54 km south-east of Pietersburg. Apart from its financial dilemma, the government now faces a far more sinister crisis. For the past six months the tiny state has been wracked by radical-inspired unrest. School boycotts, political killings and the rise of black protest actions have begun to corrode the foundations of Lebowa's feudal-rooted system of government. The past six months have seen an unprecedented United Democratic Front (UDF) recruitment drive that has reached deep into the near-inaccessible rural areas of Sekhukuneland. Sources in Lebowa report that tribesmen are being introduced, sometimes violently, to the ideologies of the left, and that the level of politicisation among the rural population has dramatically increased.

The UDF drive — being planned and managed from the UDF headquartes, which has taken over the offices of the Students' Representative Council on the campus of the Univeristy of the North — has, according to its organisers, been uniquely successful. Local UDF officials now boast that it is the first time the organisation has gained and consolidated a significant foothold in a rural constituency. "At the last count, we had an estimated 50 civic and youth organisations which are now fully affiliated to our organisation," said Mr Peter Mokaba, general secretary of the UDF's northern Transvaal branch.

For a man who claims to be antiviolence, his rhetoric is paradoxically militant. The former ANC member talks of the spread of the "war of liberation," the undermining of the authority of the state and the destruction of Lebowa's system of government, which he claims to be repressive. "We have already had unparalleled success in organising 'village block' and 'street committees'. We intend removing the tribal chiefs as soon as possible. We have called on them to resign." He could not say how may, if any, had heeded the call. "Our ultimate intention is to allow the people to govern themselves. We have already established people's courts in some areas and are in the process of forming our own militia which will carry out the orders of the courts."

Members of Lebowa's 750-strong police force have now become the prime targets of UDF members. The organisation openly admits it has launched a campaign which it believes will eventually bring about the disintegration of the state's police force. Shopkeepers have been warned not to serve policemen. Taxi drivers are no longer allowed to carry any known policeman, and the word has been put out that no one should greet or talk to them.

Said Mr Mokaba: "Our aim is to ostracise every member of the police force. We have called on the families of these men to shun them. We are doing this for their own safety. When the war escalates we do not want to be responsible for the safety of these men and their families. When the time comes, there must be no grey areas, only black and white."

He refused to say how the safety of policemen and their families would be threatened.

In interviews this week several taxi drivers admitted that they feared intimidation if they ignored the UDF directive. Said one taxi operator: "We prefer to lose money by having fewer people to serve than to have our taxis burnt."

Lebowa's commissioner of police, Colonel P. Moloto, says he knows nothing of the campaign to ostracise his men. "I have heard nothing yet of this UDF strategy. The morale of my men is extremely high and, even if such a plot did exist, I am certain it would have no effect on the Lebowa police force." However, he does admit that the level of unrest in Lebowa has increased dramatically since the beginning of the year.

Lebowa government officials also deny that UDF attempts to remove chiefs and community councillors have been successful. Public relations officer Mr Serobi Maja said his government was unaware of attempts to remove tribal chiefs and elected community councillors. "This must be a new thing, and we are not aware of it. The government is prepared to meet all political organisations and have discussions on how to bring peace to the country."

Despite denials of knowledge of the UDF protest actions in the state, sources within Lebowa have confirmed a large-scale mobilisation of UDF forces. A tour through the tribal areas this week revealed clear evidence of unrest. In the eastern sector of Sekhukhuneland the burnt-out shells of cars and trucks bear evidence of the level of unrest in the area. Locals are loath to talk to strangers, and there are clear signs of confusion and fear.

The Lebowa government's financial dilemma is aggravating its internal political problems and signals a bleak future for the region. In a strongly worded resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly, the South African Government is called upon to increase aid to Lebowa. "The Legislative Assembly of Lebowa, after having been presented with what it regards as a most inadequate budget of the Minister of Finance, and after a comparative study of white, coloured, and Indian budgets for the same period ... and after observing budget grants to some of the black municipal councils, the Assembly fails to reconcile itself to the rationale that gave rise to the disparity in grants."

Report Termed 'Misleading'

MB121511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 11, SAPA — A report which appeared in the *SUNDAY TIMES* today has been rejected by the UDF [United Democratic Front] Northern Transvaal region as "misleading, alarmist and irresponsible journalism." In statement to SAPA this afternoon the UDF Northern Transvaal region condemned the *SUNDAY TIMES* "News Focus" report on Lebowa and the role of the UDF. "We particularly condemn the attempt to put words into the mouths of the UDF spokesman" the statement said. "The report said: the former ANC member talks of the spread of the liberation war, the undermining of the authority of the state and the destruction of Lebowa's system of government...." "This is a statement we do not identify with," the UDF said.

The UDF statement also rejected as "misleading" the reports claim of the UDF Northern Transvaal region having taken over the offices of the Students Representative Council at the University of the North. "We have our own offices in an Indian complex in Pietersburg and have never used any other premises as our headquarters. These claims are absurd," it said.

The UDF rejected a reference in the *SUNDAY TIMES* report to a UDF programme to eliminate "Grey Areas." "We see the deliberate distortion of fact and irresponsible causing of alarm among the white population as an attempt by the *SUNDAY TIMES* to justify, legitimise and encourage the violence that the farmers have conducted against our own defenceless people. The programme spelled out by this report is not the programme of the UDF and the UDF does not want sensationalist reporters to draw a programme for it," the statement said.

"As a result of this report the UDF takes the following measures: we call on our affiliates to be weary of journalists and not allow themselves to be interviewed unless the interviews are approved by the regional offices of the national offices of UDF. We also intend taking the matter up with the Media Council and we ask the *SUNDAY TIMES* to make corrections if our relationship with it is to return to normal. We would also like to point out this report is in direct contrast to another report which appears in the same newspaper and is written by Mr Thomas Lekgothoane, who was present at the interview," the statement concluded.

Mixed Reaction to New Provincial System Detailed

MB130606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Diverse reaction has been received to the announcement by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that a new streamlined provincial system is to become effective on 1 July. The president of the council of chairmen and chief directors of development boards in South Africa, Dr (Tom Boshof), says the boards are being abolished because they no longer fit in with the current constitutional system. Dr (Boshof) confirmed that functions which in the past had been meant for black people would in future be exercised in respect of all population groups.

The senior member of the Executive Committee [MEC] in the Transvaal provincial council responsible for local government, Mr (John Griffiths), has welcomed Mr Heunis' announcement on the new second tier system of government. He said that in the new system provision would be made for the participation of all communities contributing towards politics on the second tier.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the council, Mr (Douglas Gibson), said that Mr Heunis had neglected to spell out exactly how the second tier would work when the system of provincial councils disappeared. The MEC responsible for local government and the leader of the Cape provincial council, Mr (Willem Bouwer), has expressed the hope that the council will be able to consolidate during its last session so that the provincial administration will be able to continue its activities after the disbanding of the council with the least possible disruption.

The leader of the opposition in the Cape provincial council, Mr (Herbert Hirsh), has undertaken that members of the PFP will be constructive during this session, despite his opinion that the government is not keeping pace with reality in the country.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in his reaction to Mr Heunis' announcement that it would appear that the disappearance of provincial councils would not result in devolution of power, but rather the centralization of power. He said that Mr Heunis had not made it clear how a majority government was to be prevented.

The New Republic Party spokesman on constitutional development and planning, Mr Derrick Watterson, said the new system of provincial government had not yet been explained clearly. Mr Watterson said that the new administrators would not have the same power as they had had previously, and the public would not be able to see to it that the power which they had was not abused.

The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says he is sorry that the government did not grant his request for a moratorium on the dismantling of the Natal provincial council. Chief Buthelezi said it would be a pity if there was unilateral imposition by the government in setting up something to replace all the bodies being abolished.

Bill on Black 'Freehold' Rights Introduced

MB131057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Parliament, May 13, SAPA — A bill providing for full "freehold" ownership of land by blacks in townships outside the national states, was tabled in parliament today. According to a memorandum on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, it would "remove the restrictions on the acquisition of ownership of immovable property by black persons in urban areas, generally under the jurisdiction of black local authorities and development boards," and specifically in "development areas." The freehold rights are an alternaitve to the 99-year leasehold system introduced a few years ago.

At a press briefing, the director general of constitutional development and planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, said: "Any black person who is a South African citizen or who is legally resident in the republic will be able to buy property." The same applied to township developers, employers buying property for their employees "or anybody else approved by the minister." For example, he said, a Transkei citizen who was legally in Cape Town could buy property there in terms of the bill's provisions.

According to the memorandum, provision was also made for a "more streamlined procedure for black township establishment," which Dr van Wyk said had been hampered by procedural regulations in the past. The bill was not introducing a new system. It was "just extending rights of ownership, which non-blacks could get, to blacks." The memorandum said the bill did not describe the nature of the property rights in question "conveying as it does full right of ownership in accordance with the Roman-Dutch Common Law." "For this reason the term freehold is not used, as it is a term of English law of property which is foreign to our common law." To give effect to the principle of equivalent ownership for all South African citizens, various amendments had been made to the principal act which brought terminology and procedures in line with the requirements of the Land Survey Act and the Deeds Registries Act.

Although provision was made for the conversion of 99-year leasehold to ownership, the choice of type of tenure was left to the aspirant owner. "Thus 99-year leasehold is retained as an alternative form of tenure, more particularly since there are certain differences in the cost of acquiring leasehold or ownership." An example was that transfer duty was not payable on a leasehold transaction. The streamlined township establishment procedures "will provide the necessary certainty, which will encourage developers to risk capital." "These procedures will facilitate the supply of land by both the public and private sectors, and as such implement one of the important objects of the white paper on urbanisation, namely the timeous supply of land for the housing of urban people."

Since a market in property — particularly the undeveloped land component — in black urban areas had not yet developed, provision was made in the bill for the regulation of first generation disposal prices for 99-year leasehold and ownership, the memorandum said. These provisions were to be implemented for State, Local Authority and Development Board Land (which was also the major source of land) as this was a public resource. "This creates the opportunity to keep the price of undeveloped land low and so to stimulate the provision of housing by developers and individual home-builders." Giving examples of transfer costs for aspirant buyers, Dr van Wyk said conversion of a 99-year leasehold property valued at R10,000 would cost R375, consisting of conveyancing and transfer fees of R275 and R100, respectively. For a property valued at R20,000, the costs would increase to R596, of which R200 would be transfer fees. For a "new" transaction, costs involved in a property sold R10,000 would total R580, consisting of R185 for the mortgage bond, R20 for stamp duty, R275 for conveyancing and R100 for transfer fees. For a property sold at R40,000, the costs would be R1,582.

Commentary Stresses Demands To Restore Order

MB120730 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are growing demands in South Africa that peace, law, and order should be restored, that radicalism should be eliminated, and that full attention should be given to the processes of negotiation and reform. Though radicals try to convince the world that revolution is imminent in South Africa and that there is no alternative to violence, various opinion polls conducted among black people have shown that they are opposing the unrest in growing numbers. The latest poll, conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, shows that more than 75 percent of black people in the country believe that nothing is to be gained out of the current unrest situation. Confronted with this majority view, opposing the unrest in the country, the onus is now lying heavily on the country's security forces to restore stability and peaceful processes. On the issue of revolution in South Africa, the cards are stacked against the revolutionaries, to an extent which is not fully appreciated abroad. In this connection, a few facts have to be taken into account. First, the bulk of the population certainly does not favor revolution, realising as Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi does that revolution would destroy the country's infrastructure -- something which would take generations to rebuild, if at all. On the other hand, it has been argued that even small groups can bring about successful revolution, but South African topography and its advanced state of development militates against such groups.

Commentary Notes Status of Unions May Be Reviewed

MB130602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 13 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Few features of the modern economy raise as much emotion and controversy as do trade unions. South Africans have, for many decades, escaped the effects of highly active unions, until introduction of labor reforms some 7 years ago. An important question, as relevant today as it was when labor reforms were introduced, still needs to be answered. And that is, when does trade unionism exceed the bounds of responsibility? There are those, albeit a very small group, who would even question the right of existence of a union.

After all, it is nothing more than a labor cartel, which would be totaly frowned upon were it to be formed, for example, among a group of retailers. But that trade unionism has a recognised role in South African society is implicit in the fact that, give or take a few thousand, about one-third of the total South African work force is unionised in one form or another. This already higher than the United States, and compares favourably with some of the leading industrial countries in Europe. In Africa it is the highest. It recognises the legitimate claim of labor, in a united form, to at least part of the wealth-creating process of an undertaking. This does not mean, as the Marxist would have it, all of the wealth created by an enterprise. It also recognises the legitimate role of unions to redress some of the imbalances which may have been created over the years under different social and political structure. At the time of labor reform, there was even tentative recognition of the role the emergent unions could play in acting as a kind of political escape valve while other processes were being determined.

Now that there are clear moves in political reform, the role the unions are playing in the political arena has become totally questionable. In the end, no one can deny that trade unions act responsibly when they act in the interests of their members. The questions which should be asked are: Is trade union leadership acting responsibly when it involves its union membership in purely general political matters, and forces a confrontation with management on these issues? Is it responsible trade unionism to allow a dispute to reach the point where sit-ins are held in stores, customers accosted,and other workers intimidated? Is it responsible trade unionism that causes severe dmage to a company's operations and profits, which, in the longer run could effect that company's job creating ability.

These are difficult times, for management and the workforce. A glance at company announcements in the newspapers will show that no extraordinary profits are being made in most sectors. A highly competitive environment and shrinking markets give companies little room to maneuver before facing financial disaster. Trade union leadership which does not recognise this and pushes on regardless in its confrontational stance to management — while at the same time bringing extraneous, political issues onto the workfloor — is obviously more interested in its pseudo political role than in the genuine itnerests of its members. In the process it is the employer who suffers and often becomes the victim of trade union action. If necessary — as has proved to be the case in Britain — the legal position and powers of employers will have to be reviewed.

Soweto Mayor Suspended by City Council

MB131657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — The mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was today suspended for 45 days by his own Council. This decision was taken at a special Soweto City Council meeting which was held at the Jabulani chambers Soweto today, SAPA's correspondent reports. The deputy mayor of Soweto, Mr Glen Jwara, who chaired the meeting, said the council had taken this decision in the absence of Mr Tshabalala — who was not present due to business commitments. Mr Jwara said during the suspension, the mayoral car would be taken away from Mr Tshabalala, as well as all other items belonging to the Council and which the suspended mayor used.

He added that the suspension was in terms of Regulation 81. He said the mayor had violated a Council decision by encouraging people to squat over and above the required number of 400 squatters per site. Mr Jwara said there were now more than 1030 squatters at the Ofolo gold course, which was an "unhealthy" situation. He further said that the Council's lawyers had been instructed to prepare charge sheets in terms of which Mr Thsabalala would be formally charged for contravening the Black Local Authorities Act.

The Council also called for Mr Tshabalala's resignation as both mayor and councillor because he had violated the Councils Act when he publicly disclosed matters regarding the squatter camps. Mr Jwara said the Council had decided that only 400 shacks were to remain at the gold course for a period of four months and after that, a site-and-service scheme would be developed near the Mofolo village.

Six Atteridgeville Schools To Be Closed

MB131428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 13 May 86

[Text]Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training has decided, with effect from to-morrow, to close six schools in Atteridgeville, a black residential area outside Pretoria, following the uncontrollable behaviour of pupils of these schools. Announcing the decision to suspend classes at the schools, Mr P.G. Felstead, regional director for the northern Transvaal, said parents meetings were to be held to acquaint parents with prevailing conditions at the schools which made their continued re-opening unnecessary. He did not say what will happen to teachers who will be without pupils to teach. Giving reasons for the closure of the schools Mr Felstead said:

— Pupils arrived late for school and that most of them did not return after the lunch break.
— Many of the pupils did not attend classes but preferred to mill around their school premises.
— Most of the pupils went to school without books and others with only a few.
— There was no discipline at the schools because pupils refused to be disciplined.
— Gambling and dagga [marijuana] smoking had taken place

within the school premises and in some classrooms.

— Many pupils refused to do written work — even to write tests.

— Students representatives councils wanted to take over control of the schools. They arranged stayaways whenever they wished. They have chased away some pupils and teachers at some schools.

— Student organisations paid no heed to appeals made by national organisations to resume their studies but acted in blatant defiance of school regulations.

Mr Felstead said the affected schools — all secondary schools with teenage pupils — were: Saulridge Secondary School, Dr W.F. Nkomo, D.H. Peta, Flavious Mareka, Phelindaba and Hofmeyer High Schools.

Commenting on the drastic steps taken by the northern Transvaal region against the Atteridgeville schools, a Soweto high school master, who preferred to be anonymous, said lawlessness among Soweto pupils was also common. "It is a contagious thing which has affected various parts of the urban areas. Some teachers are afraid to punish their pupils for fear of being dealt with by their pupils. Pupils have taken control of the schools and teachers have to do what they want," he said. He suggested government approval of the National Education Crisis Committee. "That is a people's organisation formed by the people themselves to attend to black education problems. The organisation is acceptable to us. The government should stop forming organisations for us but should accept our own," he concluded.

Application for Alexandra Mass Funeral Refused

MB131831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — An application to hold a mass funeral at the Alexandra stadium on Thursday was turned down today by the acting magistrate of Randburg, Mr R. Mandelstam, the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] said today. The AAC, at a press conference this in Johannesburg afternoon, said they would be meeting their lawyers later to apply for a court interdict to allow the mass funeral of eight people who died in Alexandra last month to go ahead this week. A spokesman for AAC also said the committee had been approached by "businessmen" who offered to try to "persuade the magistrate to allow the funeral." "They (the businessmen) asked us to stop people waving ANC, and South African Communist Party flags at the funeral. We don't order the people to wave the flags, how can we tell them not to wave them?" he said. "The only guarantee we can give is that it will be peaceful," he added. The spokesman did not further identify the "businessmen." "The last two mass funerals were peaceful and we can't understand why this was disallowed. We believe they (the authorities) are trying to further antagonise the Alexandra community," he said.

The AAC said that in a meeting with an Alexandra clergyman, the Randburg magistrate said funerals should not be used to solve "political problems." "But people are dying because of political problems and that is why the funerals are being held," the committee spokesman said. "The most infuriating thing is that in his one-sentence refusal the magistrate didn't even have the courtesy to give reasons for disallowing the funeral," the spokesman said.

According to the committee, relatives of the deceased from all over the country had already started arriving in Alexandra for the mass funeral. Th committee said they feared any security force presence at the funeral could "provoke people and cause more deaths." "The least the police and army can do is to get out of the township during the funeral," the spokesman said. The committee claimed it controlled the township and that crime had was actually decreasing until the police action last month. "The state is threatened because the people are running the township successfully through democratic structures," he added.

In an appeal to white parents, the AAC said: "You should tell your sons in the army to refuse to go into the townships because they are not there to protect the people but to kill us and our children. We believe South Africa belongs to all South Africans and needs all the people to build the country for the good of all."

Pervasive Police Presence After KwaNdebele Funeral

MB131416 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] There is a heavy police presence reported in the KwaNdebele homeland, northeast of Pretoria. Police are said to have moved into the village of (Schlogte) after trouble flared during a funeral. The burial was apparently of a man allegedly beaten to death by the Mbukudo vigilante group. He is reported to have been killed after he went to the offices of the vigilante group to complain about harassment of youth in the area. Attendance at the funeral has been restricted to [word indistinct] people. The workers say violence has broken out after police allegedly fired teargas at students wishing to attend the ceremony. The youths are reported to have gone on a rampage, attacking PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses and setting fire to shops owned by members of the Mbukudo. There has been no comment from police.

Thousands Attend Galeshewe Youth's Funeral

MB131451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Mafikeng, May 13, SAPA — Thousands of people arrived in Galeshewe, near Kimberley, today to attend the funeral of the 19-year-old St Boniface Boys High School student, Anthony "Hutshe" Segolodi, allegedly shot by security guards on April 30. The funeral service started at 10am today and sources in the township said that by midday people had already gathered at the Vergenoeg cemetry, heeding restrictions imposed by the Kimberley chief magistrate that the funeral service stop at 14h00. Other restrictions imposed include: the body of the deceased only be released from the funeral parlour an hour before the funeral service; the body must be transported from the church directly to the parlour; the service must take place between 10h00 and 14h00; no placards, posters or banners are to be displayed; the service may not be in the form of a political gathering.

Anthony Segolodi was allegedly shot by security guards on the eve of May Day, in violence which erupted in Galeshewe when a group of people attempted to petrol-bomb a local councillor's house. Two people were injured in the incident.

Police and the army were said to be patrolling the area today. Businesses in the area were closed this morning and attendance at schools was reported to be poor.

Four Robben Island Prisoners Gain Early Release

MB131623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 13, SAPA — Four young men were released from Robben Island today before completing their sentences. The four: Mr Luyanda Mpahlwa, 27, Mr Mzuyikile Hadi, 21, Mr Mabhuti Mpontsana, 23, Mr Sibulelo Mthaza, 22, had not expected remission of their sentences. They left the island at 7am. Mr Mpontsana said: "We didn't expect to be released so soon. We were surprised when told yesterday that we would be set free today. It was sad to leave our comrades behind." They plan to spend a few days in Cape Town before going home.

Mr Mpahlwa, of Umtata, was jailed for four years for refusing to testify against Ntobeko Maqubela, who was charged with high treason and terrorism in 1982. He was due to be releasd in August. Mr Hadi, Mr Mpontsana, and Mr Mthaza, all from Queenstown, were sentenced to five years in 1981 for sabotage. They were due to be released in September. Each man celebrated his 21st birthday on Robben Island. Mr Mpontsana said: "We held a little party. Prisoners held in the A Section bought some sweets and biscuits for the party." He said they had been held in the open section of the prison with Mr James April, who was released on Friday. Mr Mpontsana added: "We socialised with the prisoners in the B Section and met people like Govan Mbeki and Trevor Wentzel, who was released a month ago."

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 13 May

MB131812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 7pm. Item is late due to its length, police said.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Kutloanong near Odendaalsrus a mob stoned the Marobe Primary School, causing slight damage.

"At Emjindini near Barberton, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Huhudi near Vryburg, a policeman used revolver fire to defend his home when it was stoned. No injuries were reported.

"At Balfour black residential area, the SAP used tear smoke and shotgun fire when a mob ran away with a pauper's body in a coffin. The body and coffin were recovered and buried.

"At Bonteheuwel and Bellville South in the WP [Western Province], a post office vehicle and a private vehicle were respectively stoned.

"At Katlehong near Germiston, two municipal vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Thumahole near Parys, a policeman's home was petrol-bombed and another policeman's home was stoned. In other incidents a private vehicle were damaged when it was set alight and a vehicle of the SAP was stoned.

"At the old residential area near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"Incidents of intimidation occurred at Tonga (Kangwane) and Lomati (Malelaan) in the eastern Transvaal. The SAP dispersed scholars with quirts at the Tonga Technical College when they intimidated teachers. In the same area tear smoke and shotgun fire were used to disperse a mob that gathered illegally. At Lomati 10 men were arrested by the SAP when they intimidated shopgoers.

"At Everton near Vanderbijlpark a vehicle of the development board was stoned.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria a charred body of an unknown man was found.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], 37 people were arrested when they gathered illegally and petrol-bombed police vehicles. The SAP dispersed the mob with shotgun fire.

"In other incidents, two delivery vehicles were stoned, a private vehicle as well as a delivery vehicle were destroyed by arsonists. A vehicle of the Development Board was also stoned.

"The charred body of an unknown man was found at the back of the Naledi industrial area.

"At Qwezi near Hannover the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Galeshewe near Kimberley, two women were arrested when a policeman's home was stoned. He used shotgun fire to disperse his attackers. In another incident a private vehicle was stoned.

"At Mkekweni near Paarl, a man was arrested when a SAP vehicle was stoned.

"At Thabong near Welkom, municipal police used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when the Basiso school was stoned. Two women were slightly injured in the unrest.

"At Duncan village near East London, a delivery vehicle was slightly damaged by arsonists.

"At Welkom in the white residential area, five men were arrested when blacks were intimidated to stay away from work."

End report.

14 May

MB140828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"Isolated incidents occurred in the eastern Cape, Soweto, Durban, on the Transvaal's east Rand, in the eastern Transvaal, western and northern Cape and in Pretoria yesterday afternoon and evening.

"In the eastern Cape, arsonists using petrol bombs set fire to and destroyed a delivery vehicle in Motherwell, while in New Brighton, a private home was similarly set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Soweto, Transvaal, a private vehicle was stolen from its owner by a group of blacks. A youth, who was a passenger in the vehicle, sustained slight injuries in the incident.

"In two incidents of stone-throwing at buses in KwaMashu, near Durban, a passenger and the driver of one of the buses were injured.

"Police in Balfour, on the east Rand, fired tearsmoke and then birdshot to disperse stone-throwers, while at Tembisa, policemen fired birdshot and wounded a black female in the leg when a group of blacks tried to overturn their vehicle. The woman was arrested after receiving medical treatment.

"At Kabokweni, near White River, in the eastern Transvaal, a group of about 300 blacks stoned a police patrol. The policemen fired tearsmoke and arrested five men in the incident.

"A coloured youth was arrested at Bonteheuwel, near Cape Town, yesterday afternoon during an incident in which a bus was stoned.

"At Galashewe, near Kimberley, police fired birdshot when their vehicle was attacked and stoned by a group of blacks. No injuries were reported.

"At Soshanguwe, near Pretoria, three black stone-throwing youths caused extensive damage to a bus. All three were arrested by police."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Importance of Group Characteristics

"Acknowledgement of the importance of 'group characteristics' was of vital importance in South Africa's constitutional reform process, Mr Val Volker (NP [National Party] Klip River) said," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 May reports on page 4. Volker said that it was important for education to remain an "own affair," falling under each group's control.

Conservative MPs Question Heunis

Another report on the same page notes that Conservative Party MP Jan Hoon called on Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and the rest of the government to "state clearly whether it intended to establish a 'fourth Parliament' for blacks on the same basis as the existing three Houses for Whites, Coloureds and Indians." Hoon said that Heunis should also tell the House of Assembly whether he intend to make a " 'drastic' " changes in the Group Areas Act. Another page 4 report notes that Conservative Party MP Koos van der Merwe told Parliament that "South Africa was trapped in the 'mind-boggling rhetoric' of 'emperor' Chris Heunis." Van der Merwe called on Heunis to tell the house what methods he would use "to protect South Africa's minorities."

CITIZEN on UK Elections

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says that this week's setback for the Conservative Party in Great Britain is "perturbing for South Africa. We have grown accustomed to having Mrs Thatcher's steadfastness in resisting serious punitive measures against South Africa." "If we hope that she gets out of her troubles and is able to win back the support of the electorate in Britain, it is because she is a friend of this country, wishes us well and wants to see a peaceful solution to our problems. Labour leader Neil Knnock, on the other hand, is a man whose hatred for this country and its Government has never been concealed." If Thatcher and the Conservatives lose the next general election, "South Africa will be in real trouble."

Growing Debts

"South Africa's companies — and individuals — are incurring substantially greater debts and the rate of increase over the last few years is escalating, according to a Dunn and Bradstreet analysis of figures released by Central Statistical Services," the paper reports on page 12. "In 1985 judgments passed for debt in the civil courts amounted to R667 million. This was a staggering 90 percent higher than in 1984." The annual increase rate in 1984 over 1983 was 60 percent and "the same trend is evident in the number of summonses issued, which in 1985 totalled 1,026,636 — a 17 percent increase over 1984."

Pick'n'Pay Strike

"Talks between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and Pick'n'Pay were set to continue today after failing to reach an agreement in negotiations lasting six hours atthe weekend." Helen Simpson, Tim Clarke, and John Miller report on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 May. The union has issued a statement "saying it would not be intimidated by threats of dismissal or 'fancy legal footwork' " and a union spokesman said of Pick'n'Pay group chief Raymond Ackerman's charges of union intimidation that " 'the union is used to the Le Granges and Bothas saying the problems of the country are caused by agitators. Mr Ackerman is talking the same language.' " The spokesman said that while the union did not condone violence, it believed Pick'n'Pay was overreacting and noted that " 'there is bound to be retaliation' " for an attack by " 'vigilante customers' " on union members at Steeldale.

Conservatives Say Poll 'Fallacious'

"A Conservative Party [CP] spokesman said last night the published findings of a recent opinion poll were fallacious and in fact most whites in South Africa want ANC leader Nelson Mandela kept in jail," the paper reports on page 8. "Mr Clive Derby-Lewis director of the CP mouthpiece, *THE STALLARD FOUNDATION*, disputed the findings of the poll which said urban Whites were almost equally divided one the issue of Mandela's release."

Ban on KWV Wine in Canada

"Cape wine farmers have been paid R12.5 million from KWV's record profits for last year, a drop of about R1 million or 8 percent from the total payments of R13.6 million made for the previous year," the paper reports on page 23. "But their earnings for 1986 could be hit by the loss of export markets, incling a ban on KWV products by Canada, its biggest single export market." In its annual report, KWV said "the export market environment last year was characterised by unfavourable political climates which coupled with government changes in certain countries, directly led to boycotts, particularly where state monopolies were in control."

Christ To Liberate RSA

"Christ is going to liberate South Africa — through the ANC, the Russians or whichever power there may be, Dr Noco Smith of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika [Dutch Reformed Church in Africa] said yesterday at a memorial service for the 11 Winterveld shooting victims," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 9 May reports on page 2. Smith told the mourners "whites would be liberated from domination and fear of blacks and blacks from anger."

IBM Director on Disinvestment

"An urgent call to open negotiations with all groups, including the ANC and Mr Nelson Mandela, has been made in Durban by the managing director of IBM South Africa, Mr Jack Clarke," another report on the same page says. Clarke said he was alarmed at the number of moderate black leaders who are supporting calls for disinvestment, not because they wanted companies to leave but because they felt they "had to exert pressure on the government." Clarke added that " 'if disinvestment were to become a reality, any leverage which foreign companies may have will disappear. There are forces to the left and right ... who want that to happen in the misguided belief that we can be left to sort out our own problems. That thinking is too naive to be taken seriously but too dangerous to ignore.' "

Police Whipping Condemned

Another page 2 report notes that the Black Sash Education Group, Education for an Aware South Africa, and Cape Town City Councillor Eulalie Stott have condemned the police whipping of students at Arcadia High School. The Black Sash group expressed concern over the "minimal" reporting of events at black schools, while Education for an Aware South Africa said the incident was another example " 'of a corrupt and illegitimate police force attempting to implement indefensible state education policies.' "

Former Student Whipped

"A 19-year-old former University of the Western Cape student, Mr Alton Barnes, said on Wednesday that he had been whipped by a plainclothes policeman in Mitchells Plain," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 3. "Mr Barnes had about eight welts on his face, arms, chest and back. He said a bleeding would on his right shoulder was caused by a policeman who had tripped him before whipping him."

CAPE TIMES on Namibia

"While there has been rapid movement in some fields in South Africa, there seems little hope of progress across the border in SWA/Namibia," the *CAPE TIMES* says in an editorial on the same page. There is no sign that agreement will be released on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and "the signs point more to an Angolan stalemate, with the Cubans remaining firmly in place to guard against UNITA depredations, than to an imminent settlement in Angola. And that in turn means that a settlement in SWA/Namibia is more remote now than when hopes were last high eight years ago."

Column on EPG Talks

In the "London Dateline" column on the same page, John Battersby writes that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) peace plan "has already progressed much further along the road to establishing a dialogue with African nationalists then most observers predicted — but major obstacles lie ahead." The ANC is "publicly insisting that it had not changed its stance and would be calling for full implementation of the Commonwealth demands before agreeing to negotiate with Pretoria. But I am told that the ANC does not accept a direct link between Mr Mandela's release and a 'truce' and emphasizes that all political prisoners would have to be freed." However, Battersby says there are "three good reasons why South Africa should be cooperating with the Commonwealth. Firstly, it is the last opportunity to constructively exploit British goodwill towards South Africa. Secondly, it is the last available structure for delaying mandatory economic sanctions. Thirdly, it is the only prospect on the political horizon to — at worst — reduce the levels for violence and — at best — achieve an ANC moratorium on violence."

Government 'Backing Down' on Rent

"Government is believed to be backing down from its proposal empowering black local authorities to force employers to act as rent collection agents," Chris Cairncross and Lesley Lambert report on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 12 May. The proposal is contained in the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill which is now before a standing committee and "it is understood the Bill has come in for flack in the committee stage and there is every indication government will scrap the clause entirely."

Former PFP Leader on Reform, Sanctions

Richard Walker reports from New York on page 2 that former Progressive Federal Party leader Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, speaking in Boston, said the government's greatest failure has been its failure to negotiate with the ANC and " 'they just don't understand that the ANC represents the middle ground.' " Slabbert also said that reform in South Africa was " 'too little, too late,' " but warned that sanctions could do more harm than good unless they were applied carefully. He also said that "constructive engagement was 'a good concept that died in the execution.' "

'Exodus' Continues

"The exodus of South Africans continued in January as the country lost 518 people compared with a gain of 1,547 in January last year," another report on the same page says. "Of the 1,247 people who left in January, 211 were professional, technical and related workers. SA gained 107 immigrants in these fields in that month."

Reserve Bank Will Not Meet Deadline

"The Reserve Bank will not meet the September deadline for a total withdrawal of its control in the forward market, as envisaged by the De Kock Commission," Alan Sendzul reports on the same page. "The Bank essentially has to stay because the forward market has been thrown into disarray by a lack of spot dollars which it now needs to meet maturing forward contracts. Pretoria's attempts to dilute its pricing control over forward dollars, in line with the commission's recommendations, have been hampered by the recent chronic shortage of spot dollars."

SACBC Dismisses Sanctions Report

"The Catholic Bishops Conference has dismissed as pure speculation a report that it had given qualified support to disinvestment and sanctions," another page 2 report says. "Friday's *BUSINESS DAY* reported that Catholic bishops in Britain had decided to boycott SA goods and that the decision had come 'after a controversial decision by the SA Catholics Bishops Conference [SACBC] last week giving the first qualified support to disinvestment and sanctions.' " An SACBC spokesman said the bishops had called for economic pressure but not sanctions or disivestment specifically.

Relly Rejects Mediation

John Battersby reports from London on page 3 on an interview with Anglo-American chairman Gavin Relly by the *SAMPSON NEWSLETTER*, published by Anthony Sampson. Relly told Sampson that "Anglo American has abandoned its efforts to bring SA Government and the African National Congress (ANC) together." " 'I don't think that we have a role to get the government and the ANC together. That is for strictly political forces.' " "He also expressed support for KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, described SA as one of the most socialist countries in the world, praised Botha for his 'dogged determination' and ruled out the breaking up of the Anglo American conglomerate." He said that his meeting with the ANC had forced the issue on Pretoria and that he had been blamed for " 'opening the floodgates.' " " 'P.W. Botha cross — but not very cross.' " " 'In fact, it was one of the nicest days I've ever spent — a picnic among South Africans talking in a friendly way about their future together. There are now so many initiatives, maturations on both sides. It would be counter-productive to continue with ours.' " On Buthelezi, Relly said that " 'you can't expect us to run away from the single black leader who says exactly what we think. I like Buthelezi and what he says. Business has talked to him for a long time.' " He said that South Africa was one of the most socialist countries in the world because the Afrikaners had built up a strong system to distribute benefits to their "tribe" and that this was a hindrance to growth. However, he was impressed with the president's " 'dogged determination to get on with reform. I know from trying to move our own people how difficult it can be.' "

Port Elizabeth Funeral

On page 5, the paper's correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that at a funeral this weekend, boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack said that "the only way to 'stop the flames of black anger' was to release Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC and allow the exiles to come back home." He also said the boycott would be spread after the mayor of Port Elizabeth Ben Olivier "stated he was not prepared to talk to the consumer boycott leaders."

Government's Land Search

An article on page 5 of *BUSINESS DAY* says that the government's search for land to accommodate black migration to the urban areas has been spread countrywide but "there is no doubt that it is being concentrated on those areas most in need of economic stimulation and support." "Although it is now official policy to accept urbanisation as a natural phenomenon, it is also patently clear that government has not relinquished its determination to encourage greater decentralisation." This means the government will not "concentrate on purchases of land in the favoured urbanisation areas" such as Johannesburg. The idea is to redirect private sector efforts and migrant sectors of the community to areas which need resettlement and new enterprise.

BUSINESS DAY on Strike

BUSINESS DAY's editorial on page 6 says that as politics is the division of the spoils, no one should be surprised when the Pick'n'Pay dispute becomes political. "Clearly, we are dealing here with a convergence of industrial action, politics and criminality, a dangerous mixture that is calculated to arouse high emotion and to cloud judgment." The issue becomes political because "people who are denied satisfactory political expression will politicise their schools, their churches, their funerals and their labour unions. The remedy is not to berate them for doing so, but to negotiate political alternatives." However, both the company and union should try to separate politics from industrial action and "not to inflame political feelings while they try to deal with a wage dispute. Then they can join together to change the political structure."

Pandora's Box

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says it respects Rev Leon Sullivan and his code for U.S. companies, which has played a "significant role in bringing about change." However, it has problems with his recent call for "corporate civil disobedience." "The problem is to decide which laws to obey." Are stayaways and consumer boycotts to be supported? What about "people's justice?" Or should corporations refuse to pay taxes? These examples show that "those who choose to flout some laws must expect others to flout other laws. It is a Pandora's box."

'Comrades' Rule Alexandra

On the same page, Sipho Ngcobo reports that Alexandra is in the grip of "the local political activists — the 'comrades.' They claim to have run all the affairs of the townships since the eruption of a terrific wave of unrest on February 15." "Under the banner and leadership of the political activists and the resultant high level of political consciousness, the local masses have reached a stage where there is little or no co-operation between them and government authorities." According to the "comrades," " 'a decision has been taken to form an alternative administrative structure to govern the township because the residents rejected any government-appoint administration.' " " 'Residents have successfully been mobilised so they can defend themselves against the police.' " Actions have been taken against town councillors, which have caused them to resign, and the police are now the major target. Police informers are killed. "People's courts" deal with all types of cases, and some say there are tires hanging on the wall to be used as "necklaces" for those found guilty. He describes a court session which he was able to attend after many shadowy contacts. All members of the court, which handles all kinds of offenses, are members of the Alexandra Action Committee. "In Alex hardly anybody goes to the police these days. They report their cases to the 'comrades.' " "The group monitors and co-ordinates day-to-day activities of the yard and street committees it has formed to create a barrier between the police and residents."

Leftist ANC

An article by Peter Wallington on page 8 cites Witwatersrand University Professor Tom Lodge as saying that roughly half of the ANC leadership is communist. He told the paper that the South African Communist Party was "secretive about their membership, and this made pinpointing members difficult." He cautioned about making too much of the distinction between nationalists and communists as "the gulf between the two factions was not that wide."

Unemployment Crisis

Thelma Tuch reports on the same page on the unemployment situation and the Black Sash's role in dealing with the trauma. "The level of unemployment has reached critical proportions." Employers break the law by not applying for Unemployment

Insurance cards for their employees, the level of ignorance among workers is high, and they face considerable red tape. Worst off are school dropouts with no job at all. The worst area is the eastern Cape where 60 percent of the black labor force in Grahamstown and 56 percent of labor force in Port Elizabeth-Uitanhage have no jobs. Rural poverty has increased as remittances from the urban areas have stopped, and entire families may depend on grandmother's old age pension.

New Car Sales Down

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 May reports on page 1 that "the impact of the perks tax on the pattern of car buying has been 'alarming' since its introduction a little over a year ago, according to studies carried out by motor firms." And they believe the worst is to come. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers says there was an unprecedented increase in the demand for used cars at the expense of new models. In 1984 the ratio of used to new cars in total sales was 1.5 to one. Within months of the launch of the perks tax, the gap had widened to 2.5 cars for every new car. Worst of all, fleet owners — on whom the industry normally relies for at least 80 percent of all new cars — also started buying second hand cars. Since the beginning of 1984, sales of smaller cars have risen from 48 percent of all sales to about 64 percent, while medium models have fallen from 34 to 26 percent.

Home Crime Watch System

A report on page 4 says "residents of Linbro Park in Sandton are flocking to join a 'home crime watch' system launched to combat the 400 percent increase in crime in their suburb over the last two months." The suburb is just across the eastern bypass from the troubled Alexandra township.

Tutu Will Not Request Residence Permit

"Bishop Desmond Tutu will move into the official residence in Bishopscourt [Cape Town] after his instatement as Archbishop, but he will not ask for permission to live in a white areas," a report on page 10 says. In terms of the Group Areas Act, he may not occupy official residences in areas proclaimed for whites, but he could apply for a permit. "Bishop Tutu reacted with indignation when asked if he would seek permission to live at Bishopscourt. 'Why should I? This is my country. If I can live there because I can afford it or because of my position, why shouldn't I?' "

Nationalists on Group Areas

"The Government has been driven back to almost the final line of defences over its 38-year-old apartheid policy," political staff writer Bruce Cameron reports on page 13. While most in the National Party government are holding on to segregated group areas and to education, "cracks in what was previously a solid wall are appearing." "There are Nationalists who privately concede that the Group Areas Act will eventually have to go and that schools will have to be opened to all living in a particular community." Conservatives such as Education Minister De Klerk attempt to spread the wings of "own affairs" as far as possible and the more conservative elements in the governemnt harp about the dangers of mixing at lower income levels. "Current Nationalist thinking seems to indicate that the Government is unlikely to opt for a general nationwide implementation of grey areas, but will leave the decision to local authorities. This would enable them to avoid, to some extent, taking the rap — particularly in areas where the Nationalists are hard-pressed by the Right. Most Nationalists appear to accept that group areas cannot survive. How they will go is only a matter of time and method."

Soweto City Council

Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala, "was mandated to dissolve the council and remain with the town clerk to run the affairs of the township at a Sofasonke Party meeting held at the Eyethu Cinema yesterday," Ali Mphaki reports on the first page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 May. The meeting was told most of the councillors were corrupt, and the mayor should be allowed to run the town for a "test" period of 2 or 3 years. The mayor would like to have powers similar to those given to homeland leaders and have the right to change the cabinet ministers as he saw fit. He said he wanted the Sofasonke Party to be the main party in Soweto such as Inkatha was in Natal.

AZAPO Member Transferred

"A Seshego branch official of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] who is employed by the Lebowa Government has been transferred to Bushbuckridge — over 200 kilometers away — in what the organisation says is a campaign of harassment of its members," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. The official, who worked for the Seshego superintendent's office, is vice chairman of the local AZAPO branch. The AZAPO publicity secretary called the move an attempt to " 'disorganise the Seshego branch.' "

Committee To Help Children

On the same page, the paper reports that "the Azanian Youth Council has formed a committee to help children who are exploited by businessmen. It will also help children who are allegedly fetched from orphanages to be hired as domestic servants."

SOWETAN on Township Authority

In its editorial on page 4, the paper says it is reasonable to ask "what the Government can do, or rather must do, about the collapse of the local authorities in black townships." Some townships have decided to create street and block committees, which might seem questionable, but this has been decided by the people themselves. What should be put in place to run the townships? The paper believes that those who have formed street and block committees should be consulted, although it is questionable if they are willing to be consulted by the government. "An even more sensible suggestion would then be to reinforce such a system by bringing back the old metropolitan way of running the black township in tandem with their nearest cities. When the Johannesburg City Council managed the business of Soweto many years ago, the townships were administered not perfectly, but reasonably well."

Fears of Mandela

Aggrey Dlaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 6 writes that much speculation is made over the release of Nelson Mandela but he says release him tomorrow and "see what happens." All political organizations should be unbanned too, or "all the perfume from P.W. Botha's Arabia will not sweeten the wave of death and unrest in the black townships." He believes the dilly-dallying is fooling no one and that blacks will not be satisfied until they "see Mr Mandela and other black leaders sitting right there in Cape Town thrashing out the destiny of this country, with the Government." He says he is afraid, however, that the white man "is afraid if they get those gentlemen to run the country with them, they will make such a damned success of this whole miserable business, the white man would never be able to hold his arrogant head up again."

BEELD on CP-AWB

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 May says there is much truth in the report in "the Nationalist, the National Party [NP] mouthpiece, that the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement — AWB] can be viewed as creations of the NP." But, it adds, one could also put it differently: that the NP shed its skin, cast off parts that had become irrelevant due to the reform process, and what remained of what had been cast off was the CP, the AWB, and the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party — Reformed National Party]. "There are two forces which can oppose each other in politics: popularity and responsible government. A party could allow itself to be led by the sometimes fickle, opportunistic views of its voters, or it can use its greater wisdom to lead them in less popular but possibly safer directions. The later is at the heart of the government's reforms — long-term security for all. In the process, the NP lost some popularity because it threw overboard policies which soothed white voters." It is only through such painful honesty, the paper concludes, that the country's interests can be served.

RAPPORT on EPG

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans of 11 May, in an editorial on page 10, says of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG]: "When the delegation of wise men arrives in the country on Tuesday, there will most likely be much greater public interest in their visit than was the case the last time they were here. Last time, they deliberately chose to keep out of the limelight. Instead of issuing judgments, they quietly proceeded to ask, listen, and talk." Referring to speculation on progress made by the group and possible mediation by them between government and the ANC, the paper cautions: "Experience has shown that too high expectations at too early a stage lead to disappointment. What could well be said, though, is that in future foreign groups which concern themselves with this country — even with the best of intentions — can learn a lesson in tactics and strategy from the wise men from the Commonwealth."

RAPPORT on NP Dilemma

In a second editorial on page 10, *RAPPORT* says: "The dilemma of the choice the NP has had to make in the past few years could not have put more clearly than in the party's official mouthpiece, *THE NATIONALIST*. On the one side, says an article in the publication, the NP is losing support because of its constitutional, political, and socioeconomic reforms. But one cannot expect that 10 million blacks be left without political rights indefinitely simply because they are black. Indeed, for a long time to come, this will remain the dilemma of the NP, the majority party in government, the choice between overwhelming white support and the broader interests of all South Africa's inhabitants." This, it adds, is a gamble. The party paper itself admits that there is no guarantee that reform is going to succeed, being bedeviled by too much rebel white resistance and the unwillingness of blacks to come to the negotiating table.

War in Steelpoort

On page 15, the paper reports there is a real threat of war between the farmers of the fertile Steelpoort valley in eastern Transvaal and their black neighbors in Sekhukhuneland, a section of Lebowa. "For the past 4 months, the farmers have been terrorized by elements of the United Democratic Front and the ANC. The angry farmers, facing the threat to their safety and survival, have given the government 2 weeks to solve the matter. Thereafter, they warn, they are going to enter Lebowa to wipe out the nest of 'comrades' and terrorists." The report says that the farmers' employees have been threatened and several of their vehicles have been damaged, equipment is stolen, fences are torn down, livestock maimed, and one farmer had his house and outbuildings burned down. The farmers of the area held talks with their member of parliament, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, and demanded that the government provide immediate relief to their problem. "The farmers allege that the ANC has warned them their homes will be burned, and their families attacked. Most of the farmsteads are within 500 meters of the Lebowa border. 'And we believe them. Every threat so far made by the ANC has been carried out,' the farmers say."

Indian Onslaught

On page 14 the *RAPPORT* reports that Bloemfontein businessmen have prepared themselves for the onslaught and price wars which are expected once Indians begin trading in the Orange Free State in the near future, but some problems still remain to be solved. "The main problem is where the Indians will stay. They are not allowed to own property in white areas, but they may lease property. A few families from Natal who have opened a clothing factory at Thaba Nchu have already been to view some houses in the city." The report says Mr Norman Doubell, chairman of the Bloemfontein management committee, has indicated that a separate residential area may be developed for the Indians, as it does not seem there will be many of them settling in the province. "Most of the businessmen agree that the arrival of Indian businessmen will stimulate the city's economy. But it is also likely that clothing shops will have to drop their prices or face closure."

Open Movie Theaters

On page 9, the paper reports that in just 2 short months the country's movie theater world has changed radically as theaters all over have been opened to all races. Almost all the theaters in Cape Province, Natal, and the Orange Free State have no restrictions, even in the smaller towns. Nobody even sees the issue as worth discussing any longer. "But what certainly still is news are those places where these facilities have not been opened to all: Nigel, Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and, ironically, Pretoria." The report says that although the Krugersdorp city council decided 2 months ago not to open the theaters in its area, the matter is to be discussed again soon. "The Roodepoort town clerk, Mr Werner Zybrands, told *RAPPORT* that the five theaters in the shopping centers of the city have been opened, but the drive-in theater is still reserved for whites. 'It is right in the middle of a white residential area, and we will not be reconsidering our decision. We have made the reasons clear to the film distributors.'" The paper adds that Pretoria sources have said that the whole matter of opening the theaters is receiving attention, and that the city's management committee will make its decision before the end of June.

CAPE TIMES on Unrest Funerals

In an editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 12 May discussed the "appalling dilemma" of restrictions on unrest funerals. If an attempt is made to enforce the restrictions, "bloodshed is almost certain to follow," but if "the police stand by and do nothing, the law is brought into disrepute." What is happening at unrest funerals now "is a kind of brinksmanship on both sides, with the people observing some of restrictions and ignoring others and the police choosing, part of the time, to look the other way. Sooner or later there will be a miscalculation on either side and the consequences will be tragic." As long as the ANC remains banned and there is no negotiation, blacks will seek "to transform funerals into nationalist political rallies. This trend should be allowed to take its natural course. Vigorous political activity in the black commnity should be accepted as eminently desirable in helping to create a climate of negotiation."

Attitude on Equal Education

"The government's attitude towards black education has undoubtedly changed over the years," the *CAPE TIMES* says in another editorial on the same page. However, education will never be equal until it is no longer divided along racial lines. "So long as a dominant white political party retains the power to compartmentalize education departments according to race and to allocate funds on this basis, it has no right to claim on behalf of other population that they are getting a fair deal." There will not be a fair deal until the different education departments are replaced by a unitary education system and until blacks "have at least as much parliamentary say in the running of such a unitary system, and in the distribution of school funds, as whites. That, after all, constitutes part of what power-sharing is all about. Paternal white largesse is no longer an acceptable substitute for educational equality."

U.S. Antiapartheid Protests

In an article on the same page on antiapartheid protests at universities in the United States, Robin Hallett writes: "So is the whole disinvestment campaign something about which Pretoria has no need to have sleepless nights? In the short run it may seem negligible — but that is not the end of the matter. For a new generation of Americans anti-apartheid demonstrations serve to focus attention — even if through pretty clouded lenses — on the whole South African issue. One way and another South Africa is going to be a significant issue in American politics for a long time to come."

New Parent-Teacher-Student Group

"An appeal for the cessation of violence 'among organizations of the oppressed' has been made by the newly-formed Federation of Parent-Teacher-Student Associations (PTSAS) Western Cape, which was launched at the Samaj Centre in Rylands Estate on Wednesday," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 9. The group said it has noted " 'the State is continually playing off one organization of the people against the other. This has resulted in suspicion developing amongst liberatory organisations' " and said it would work for " 'a unified system of education in a single, non-racial democratic SA/Azania.' " It called for the removal of troops from the townships and schools, the unbanning of " 'progressive people's organizations,' " the return of political exiles, the unconditional release of political prisoners, and the unconditional withdrawal of charges of public violence against students, among other things.

Government Aggravates Instability

"The Government's mismanagement of the reform process had aggravated the instability of this country and led to further violence, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 13 May reports on page 4. Speaking in parliament, Eglin, said that while it was true reform often was accompanied by instability, "it was also true that a lack of real reform created instability." Although ministers "tend to console themselves with the belief" that the unrest was the result of reform, "the perception of Black people was that it was caused by a slowness, or lack, of reform." Eglin said the government had created expectations which it failed to meet and its reform process was often seen as replacing one form of apartheid with another.

Concessions to Eastern Cape

"The government has said it is willing to grant concessions, including the institution of a uniform steel price between East London and Port Elizabeth, to help improve economic conditions in the motor industry in the area," another report on the same page says. Speaking in parliament, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said "the Government had great understanding of the economic conditions in the Eastern Cape" and was putting together a package of concessions for the region.

CITIZEN on Tutu Remarks

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* comments on Bishop Tutu's remarks to the International Press Institute criticizing the press in South Africa. While Tutu said that he believed South African papers pandered to white interests, "we think Bishop Tutu panders to radical interests by failing to tell the foreign countries and media about the true situation in South Africa, including the Black on Black violence, the necklacings, and other forms of savagery." "We think Bishop Tutu has abandoned the true tenets of his religion by being a political priest" and has helped to create "the world hostility with his outrageous attacks on this country and Government." While there are "severe restrictions" on the press in South Africa, "in the final analysis the South African Government has shown a recognition of the value of a free press that is not to be found in other parts of Africa," and there is no newspaper "that does not want a more just, more equitable, a more democratic and non-racial set-up" in the country, although they may disagree with Tutu's idea of one-man-one-vote majority rule.

Opposition to Catholic Church Call

"The Catholic Church's call for increased economic pressure has again met with strong opposition from Pretoria parishioners — this time in the central parish," the paper reports on page 11. "A majority" of people attending a weekend meeting of "grass-roots Catholics" to discuss the South African Catholic Bishops Conference's call "expressed opposition to disinvestment measures." The director of the Catholic Defense League said " 'there seems to be widespread suspicion among the laity that there are Marxist forces at work in the Church.' "

HNP Opposes Regional Services Councils

"The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] opposition in the Pretoria City Council has accused the council — to the Regional Services Council's Delimination Commission — of misrepresenting feelings in the capital system about the new system," a report on page 14 says. The HNP said the council had given a picture of favorable reaction to the Regional Services Council but this was not the case. The HNP also said it was "irrevocably opposed to the institution of a Regional Services Council for Pretoria because it inevitably meant a further step toward integration."

School To Vote on Opening

"Parents of pupils at the Government-run Rondbosch Boys High and Preparatory Schools are to meet later this month to vote whether they favour open schools," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 15. The vote follows discussions "between the staff, the school committee and Old Boys."

Danger of Shortlived Upswing

"Any moderate upswing in the economy may be shortlived if the question of the foreign debt repayments and the availability of foreign capital is not resolved satisfactorily, says Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] chairman Ted Pavitt in his 1985 Review for Employees," Madden Cole reports on page 21. Noting that no change is expected in the rand/dollar exchange rate or the price of cold, Pavitt said this will inhibit growth in the mining sector and have negative effects in the engineering, transport, and construction fields.

Squatters' Shacks Demolished

"Heavily armed police yesterday fired tearsmoke and set dogs on Mofolo, Soweto squatters whose tin shacks were demolished for the second time in a week," Langa Skosana reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 May. "Several people were injured and at least two women were taken to hospital with dog bites and birdshot injuries."

UDF Leader in Court

"The United Democratic Front [UDF] chairman on the West Rand, Mr Phillip Tlhapane, appeared in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, possession of a firearm and ammunition and theft," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. Tlhapane appeared with four other men — three whites and one black — and the case was postponed until 1 September.

Northern Transvaal Boycott

"The Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce is to meet tonight to discuss the consumer boycott which started in several Northern Transvaal towns yesterday, according to its secretary, Mr L. Searle," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the same page. "Many blacks heeded the call in Pietersburg yesterday. Major chain stores were virtually devoid of black customers. Mr Searle said he did not know the reasons for the boycott and could not estimate the loss, 'if any,' until tonight's meeting."

Venda Detainees Released

"Six detainees, including two who were on a hunger strike, have been released from detention by Venda security police," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 3. One of the six is an organizer of the Black General Workers Union who, along with another man, had been on a hunger strike since 1 May.

SOWETAN on Soweto Violence

"There are serious indications that the eruptions of violence in Soweto might one day lead to something that would make Alexandra Township look like a Sunday school picnic," the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4. Attacks on motorists have become an everyday event and "there is fear that gangster elements have taken over the tactic and cars are robbed indiscriminately by youths who do not have any political motive or link. The day car owners take actions against the youths, there will be serious problems." Another "potential timebomb" is the "shacktown started by Mayor Mr E.T. Tshabalala," which could lead to a "Crossroads-like situation, whith all its socio-politico-economic problems smack in the middle of Soweto." However, "perhaps the most serious problem is that of a gang called Kabassas who are being used as a soft target by certain groups." It appears that "rightwing elements have taken over this soft option and are using the name Kabassas for their own sinister motives. Diepkloof has become something like a miniature Alexandra with people dying, houses being destroyed and general mayhem being the order of the day." Unless the government "makes haste to settle these factors," there is the possibility that they will "one day burst in one powerful explosion" and "this country will really see some thing it had never bargained for. And so will the world."

'Focus' on Soweto

The "Focus" column on the same page also discusses the "timebomb" in Soweto, noting that "residents are being pushed to the end of their tether by recent events in the townships." Residents believed as many as 20 people were killed in a "reign of terror" over the weekend and it has been alleged that off-duty policemen were responsible for the violence. Other factors that can lead to an "explosion" are the hijacking of cars and the lack of housing. Furthermore, "house rents and high electricity bills, which have been a big sore point over the years, could lead to conflict between the residents and the authorities. There are now rumblings for rents boycott." "Considering all these factors, it is anyone's guess if a big blow-up is in the cards in Soweto."

Malan on Violence

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 May reports on page 4 that Defense Minister General Magnus Malan told the House of Representatives that " 'South Africa will not hold talks with people who propound violence and do not reject it unambiguously.' " He said "dealing with violent organizations would lead to 'capitulation, loss of freedom' and 'walking the path that the rest of Africa has walked.' " In another story on the same page Gen Malan told the House that conscription for coloreds would possibly be introduced in the future but only if the colored community wanted it. " 'The security of the country is indivisible. Defending the country is not the task or duty of one population group,' " he said.

Complaints Against SADF

The deputy defence minister, Adriaan Vlok, told the House of Representatives that "only eight of 40 complaints of Defence Force misconduct during unrest had proved well-founded," another page 4 report says. The SADF had taken action against the eight.

Call for 3-Day Stayaway

"The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) has urged the South African business coummnity to heed the black community's call to recognise June 16 as a paid holiday," a page 9 report says. The NECC chairman said the call for national stayaway on 16 June was a "democratic decision taken by the majority of the country's population." The NECC has also called for work stoppages on 17 and 18 June. The NECC chairman said "the black community would use the three-day stayaway to review political progress."

Farmers' Threat

" 'We have had our say — now we will shoot if necessary,' was the last word from farmers in the Steelpoort Valley near Burgersfort, in the North Eastern Transvaal, to *THE STAR* yesterday," a page 9 article says. "They have threatened to take the law into their own hands, alleging that activists are raiding their farms and endangering their families." The farmers say their laborers are being prevented from working on the farms by ANC and United Democratic Front activists.

Views on ANC

"The African National Congress did not believe in anarchy, according to the Director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, Professor H.W. van der Merwe," another report on page 9 says. He said there was "growing concern within the ANC about 'radical elements' in this country. 'Their fears are matched by our growing fears about the Rightwing Afrikaners.' " Professor van der Merwe, who met with senior ANC officials on a recent visit to London and has met the ANC on several occasions, said the "ANC was prepared to talk to the South African Government, but that the group would not say this publicly."

STAR on Tutu's Criticism

Commenting on Bishop Desmond Tutu's criticism of the South African press, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 14 that "each newspaper will have to assess the degree of relevance to itself of Bishop Tutu's comments. *THE STAR* finds itself with no call to apologise to anyone." Difficulties confronting the South African press are evident: "a myriad laws inhibit publication;" some state agencies peddle propaganda and even disinformation; police reports on violence are skimpy and uninformative. But "we believe that there are still concerned newspapers in this country which continue to perform an inestimable service by giving the news and maintaining bridges across colour lines as the country polarises. If the day ever comes that *THE STAR* can no longer perform this service, or is so restricted in its ability to do the job that it begins knowingly to mislead its readers, we will tell them so. That day is not yet. May it never come."

Editorial on Alexandra Crackdown

"This weekend's crackdown on Alexandra Township raises the question whether the combined police and army boots might not have been brought down too heavily, particularly as the very presence of security forces is itself considered provocative in the townships," a second editorial says. "When the soldiers not only do not leave the township but virtually lay siege to it, the authorities ought to provide good and clearly stated reasons for the crackdown. House-to-house searches may indeed uncover lawless elements — but what do they do to the lawful lying abed?"

Growth of Rightwing

Political correspondent David Braun, writing on the editorial page, says "while South Africa's black politics simmer and seethe on the left of the political spectrum there is a steady process of realignment under way in white politics." The forces on the right are consolidating and using every means to reverse President Botha's reforms; the National Party is increasingly showing stresses and strains as it struggles to find solutions to the many pressures; and political movements to the left of the government are going to find their white support diminishing. "The white right has clearly adopted a 'total onslaught' strategy to win power from the Government." Right-wing solidarity is found in the informal but increasingly "cozy" alliance between the Volkswag [National Guard] (cultural and intellectual arm), the Conservative Party (parliamentary and business arm) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (military or home guard arm). "The alliance is dedicated to overthrowing the Government by every means available." Mindful of all this, the "National Party attempts to walk an increasingly treacherous road between rising expectations of meaningful reform and white resistance to power-sharing." National Education Minister F.W. de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha "epitomise the different tendencies in the National Party. One emphasises the own affairs (separate development) aspect of the party's policy, the other the power-sharing principles." "Whether one of these two wings will eventually break away from the party will depend on future developments in the country."

Tutu on Black Rule

A report from Vienna on page 15 of *THE STAR* says "Bishop Desmond Tutu has rejected the new South African Government proposals for black participation in local government, saying they were 'too little and too late.' " Speaking on Austrian television, Bishop Tutu said "black South Africans had proved that when they were not hamstrung they were fully capable of participation in government. 'We do not want black government,' he said. 'We want South African government. We don't want to shed blood.' Black majority rule, he said, would come 'sooner than most people believe.' "

KwaZulu-Natal Difficulties

"The KwaZulu/Natal indaba has not been stopped in its tracks by the Government's new provisional system, but it could make the acceptance of any recommendations more difficult," a page 15 article says. Government spokesmen are "steering around questions on what will happen if the KwaZulu/Natal indaba recommends a single legislature for the region."

Confidence in Rand Drops

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 13 May reports on page 2 that "confidence in the rand appears to be ebbing despite the bearish trend of the dollar. The foreign exchange market is signalling that importers would be wise to take forward cover both on dollar/rand transactions and on their commitments in the other major foreign currencies." Forecasts are that the rand would drop as low as $0.45 although it might fluctuate between this and a possible $0.48. No one is talking about a $.050

rand.

BUSINESS DAY on People's Courts

Commenting on the "people's courts" which are operating in Alexandra, a page 6 editorial says "one does not need to be a lawyer to grasp the appalling dangers that lie in the emergence of kangaroo courts operating outside the safeguard of a mature legal system, but the striking thing about the alternative structure of local government is the degree to which it mimics the system that whites have been trying unilaterally to impose, down to the independent local police force." "Instead of sending in the Casspirs, government should be seeking intermediaries to open negotiation with the new power structure that is emerging. It should offer recognition to the system which township dwellers have devised for themselves, subject to the single condition that they submit to free and open elections. Then it would have a chance of bringing the 'people's courts' under the umbrella of law without which they will certainly, by force of human nature, degenerate into instruments of gang law."

Ambassador to U.S. Praised

Simon Barber reports from Washington on the editorial page on South African Ambassador to the United States Herbert Beukes, calling him "perhaps the most effective envoy SA has ever had here." "That Beukes has thrived in the job despite all the early tribulations can be ascribed less to the positive actions lately undertaken by his employers than to the nature of the man himself. In the simplest terms, he is well-liked, not only by the State Department — where he is widely regarded as a tremendous improvement over the stiff, formal Dr Fourie — but even among his government's most unforgiving opponents." Here for once is the official voice of Pretoria saying "mea culpa instead of go to hell." "In Washington, at least, SA's pariahdom is beginning, albeit slowly, to be replaced by something not far off acceptance. Herbert Beukes deserves much of the credit."

Position of Reserve Bank

A page 7 report says the "Reserve Bank will be unable to withdraw from the forward market — - an important recommendation of the De Kock Commission — in September this year." "The Bank, which alone provides forward cover to commercial banks, has it hands tied by the need to support the rand, foreign debt commitments and maturing forward contracts." Pretoria's growing dependence on the forward market to generate spot dollars has sidelined the suggestions of the De Kock Commission.

BEELD on EPG Visit

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 13 May says in an editorial on page 12 that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Groups' [EPG] first visit to South Africa had evoked skepticism and amusement. Now the group has begun a follow-up visit and the attitude toward them is more positive. Those who regard the EPG's visit as uncalled-for meddling should realize that they are representing the Commonwealth, which could impose economic sanctions on South Africa. It is important for South Africa not to invite further economic sanctions from abroad. Noting that any foreign mediator should realize that it could only create a favorable climate for negotiation, it says that only the government and the ANC, for example, can decide if they want to talk to each other. Concluding, it says "we wish the visitors wisdom. South Africa is not so headstrong that it cannot learn from the wisdom of others."

BEELD Views UNITA

In another editorial *BEELD* says "indications are that a bloody battle will ensue when the MPLA forces attack UNITA this month after the rainy season." However, it says UNITA will be well-prepared because of U.S. military support. On the other side Russia is delivering weapons on an unprecedented scale to keep Dos Santos in power. What is more worrying, it notes, is that Russia has promised "joint action" to keep the MPLA in power. What the action will entail has not been spelled out, but America could be forced to give more than just military support to UNITA. Therefore, South Africa is bound to give support to UNITA as General Magnus Malan bluntly stated last year. It seems as if a stalemate situation has been reached in which there is little hope of a settlement plan for southwest Africa being reached in the foreseeable future. The MPLA cannot do without the Cubans, and America and South Africa will not allow UNITA to be overrun.

DIE VADERLAND on Tutu Remarks

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 May says in an editorial on page 8 that "Bishop Tutu's statement that white newspapers publish little news about black communities is correct." It is a valid objection but it does not happen without good reason. Papers are aimed at their specific readership. In black newspapers news on how whites think and live is nonexistent. The truth is that if white newspapers were to report extensively on blacks and vice versa, this type of reporting would not appeal to their readers. Concluding, it says "in spite of this white newspapers try to inform their readers on black thinking. The same cannot be said of black newspapers."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB120727 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions** (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] report):

Detentions under security legislation continue with 90 known detentions during April bringing this year's total to 377. At this date last year the comparative number was 161. The actual figure is in fact much higher, closer to 1,000. This discrepancy is due to the extensive use of Section 50. Names of those detained under this section can be ascertained only with great difficulty. Those identified as currently held number 183. Unnamed detainees presently number 210.

Detentions by Area (April):

Transvaal 26; Natal 2; Eastern Cape 44; Western Cape 11; Northern Cape 0; OFS [Orange Free State] 0; Ciskei 4; Transkei 3; Bophuthatswana 0, Venda 0. TOTAL 90.

Detentions by Legislation:

Section 28, ISA [Internal Security Act] 0; Section 29, ISA 19;Section 31, ISA 0; Section 50, ISA 58; Transkei Public Safety Act 3; Bophuthatswana ISA 0; Venda Terrorism Act 0; Ciskei

National Security Act 4; Unknown legislation 6.

Fate of Those Detained During April (as at April 30, 1986):
Released without charge within 48 hours, 8; after more than 48 hours, 12; charged, awaiting trial, 6; charged and acquitted, 0; charged and convicted, 0; died in detention, 2; still in detention 62.

Increase in Police Force:
Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange announced in parliament that the government had decided to increase the Police Force from 48,000 to 87,000 in the next 10 years. Replying to another question, he said the police had orders to fire on children only as a last resort. "But there were children and children." According to a recent statement by Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton): of the 1,500 people killed in the last 19 months during unrest, 1,000 died at the hands of the police.

Military Extension of Internal Security Act:
During December 1985, when parliament was in recess, an amendment to the Defence Act was gazetted (Notice R2772 of December 13, 1985) which has far-reaching implications in the use of the SADF for performing police functions, particularly in the context of political unrest. In this amendment the SADF personnel are empowered in terms of provisions of the Police Act, the Criminal Procedures Act, and the Internal Security Act detain, search, confiscate, man roadblocks and prevent and disperse gatherings. Thus the role of the SADF, as an instrument of the state in the suppression of political protest, has been formalised.

Group Areas Act:
Between July 1985 and April 18 this year, 133 people were granted permission to live in a group area designated for a race group other than their own and 104 applications were refused, according to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis.

White Population Statistics:
There were 4,462,930 white SA citizens as at December 31 last year. A total of 476,000 people at that date had not taken out SA citizenship. Of these 225,381 were from the UK, 59,400 from Zimbabwe, 49,159 from Portugal, and 24,579 from West Germany, according to official statistics released by Administration and Economic Minister Eli Louw.

Emigrations and Immigrations (1985):
— Breakdown according to profession:
— Engineers and related technicians: 658 emigrants, 925 immigrants.
— Aircrafts and ships officers: 6 emigrants, 20 immigrants.
— Medical, dental, veterinary, and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists): 172 emigrants 297 immigrants.
— Statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians: 1 emigrant, 102 immigrants.
— Economists: 147 emigrants, 136 immigrants.
— Jurists, (excluding lawyers): no emigrants, 13 immigrants.
— Teachers: 145 emigrants, 188 immigrants.
— Religious workers: 50 emigrants, 59 immigrants.
— Authors, journalists and writers: 46 emigrants, 36 immigrants.
— Sculptors, painters, photographers and creative artists: 81 emigrants, 78 immigrants.
— Composers and performing artists: 31 emigrants, 30 immigrants.
— Athletes, sportsmen and related workers: 8 emigrants, 7 immigrants.
— Doctors: 58 emigrants, 129 immigrants.
— Dentists: 12 emigrants, 14 immigrants.
— Lawyers: 17 emigrants, one immigrant.
— Architects: 30 emigrants, 59 immigrants.
— Scientists: 69 emigrants, 103 immigrants.
— Other specified professionally qualified persons: 1,450 emigrants, 1,921 immigrants.
— Others, unspecified: 25 emigrants, 30 immigrants.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (April 25 - May 15):
The following were declared undesirable:
Latin America Revolutionary Poetry/Poesia Revolucionara Latinoamericana (edited by Robert Marquez).
A committee of the Publications Appeal Board decided that the possession of the book: *Organize or Starve* (Ken Luckhardt and Brenda Wall) is no longer prohibited.

Prisoner of Conscience — Ozwendini Mutheiwana:
Ozwendini Mutheiwana, 26, was a student at Turfloop University when he was detained in Pietersburg on August 16, 1985. He has been allowed no formal visits at Hannesburg Prison where he is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is a member of AZASO [Azanian Students Organization].

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Receives Ministers From Chad, Benin

AB131127 Dakar PANA in English 1002 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 13 May (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda said yesterday he is concerned at the continuing loss of life in the Chad civil war which is being fanned by outsiders. Zambia was disturbed because the people of Chad had not been allowed to live in peace. Receiving Chadian Minister of Economic Affairs Mr Soumaila Mahamat at State House, Dr Kaunda said Zambians were praying for the day when Chadians would be left alone to determine their destiny. People both old and young are losing lives everyday which is not good for Chad. We are praying that time will come and come quickly when people of Chad will be left alone in peace to decide their own future, the president said. Mr Mahamat said he was in Zambia to deliver a special message from President Hissein Habre to Dr Kaunda on the latest situation in Chad. We know that Zambia follows closely the situation in Chad because you personally attach a lot of importance to peace in Africa and it is for this reason that I was sent to come and explain what is happening in our country today, Mr Mahamat said.

At a separate function, Dr Kaunda hailed the warm relations between Zambia and Benin. Speaking when he received that country's Minister of External Affairs Mr Fredirie Affo, the president said he was looking forward to the day when his counterpart, General Mathieu Kerekou, would visit Zambia. Mr Affo said he was here to deliver a special message from Gen Kerekou whom he said admired President Kaunda's leadership qualities and what he was doing for Africa.

India's Gandhi Arrives on 2-Day Official Visit

MB140702 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0632 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has arrived in the country for a 2-day official visit to Zambia. Mr Gandhi, who is accompanied by his wife Sonia, was met at the airport by President Kaunda; the secretary general of the party, Mr Grey Zulu; Prime Minister Keby Musokotwane; and high-ranking government officials.

The Indian prime minister, who is on a 5-day tour of black African states bordering white minority-ruled South Africa, will also visit Zimbabwe, Angola, and Tanzania for talks which will focus on South Africa and Pretoria's occupation of Namibia. This afternoon President Kaunda and Mr Gandhi will hold official talks at State House before proceeding to Longacres for the joint inauguration of new chancellery of the Indian High Commission.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Opens Population Conference in Harare

MB121159 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on delegates the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development to come up with such resolutions as take into account Africa's socio-economic system. Opening the conference in Harare this morning, Comrade Mugabe said no population program should be taken in isolation from policies on health, education and employment, environment and use of available resources. He said under Zimbabwe's 5-year development plan, concern is expressed at the present population growth rate of 2.84 percent relative to the gross domestic product. The prime minister said it is for this reason that his government, since independence, has had family planning programs to reduce that growth and improve the quality of life.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes bombed a Tehran-bound passenger train at a station north of Ahvaz in Khuzestan Province, killing 54 civilians and wounding 246 others, according to IRNA reports. Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi warned that the attack will not go unanswered, while a military statement declared that Iran will "decisively respond" to the Iraqi action, IRNA reported. Tehran radio subsequently revealed that the Iranian Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the UN secretary general in which it "strongly condemns" the Iraqi air strike.

As for Iraq's attack in the northern Hajj 'Umran area, a military report cited by Tehran radio stated that Iraq lost over 2,500 troops killed or wounded in the offensive, which was "fully crushed" by Iranian forces. Over 15 Iraqi tanks were destroyed and an Iraqi helicopter airstrip in Diyanah was bombed by Iranian planes, IRNA reported earlier. On the other hand, communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that Iraq captured several peaks overlooking the Hajj 'Umran basin in an offensive that was "settled completely" in Iraq's "favor." Further south, in the Faqqeh area, Iranian forces defeated another Iraqi attack, killing or wounding over 400 enemy troops and destroying over 22 tanks, according to a military report cited by IRNA. For Iraq's part, a communique reported that an Iranian offensive in the East Maysan area was repulsed with 780 Iranians killed and scores captured, according to Voice of the Masses.

In air activity, Iranian planes raided the Iraqi oil installations and refinery in Kirkuk, causing "substantial damage" to them, according to a communique cited by IRNA.

The Baghdad paper *AL-THAWRAH* asserted that an undisclosed number of fighters from eight Arab countries, including Syria, Egypt, and Jordan, are to depart for southern Iraq to participate in the fighting against Iranian forces in the Al-Faw area, according to WAKH.

Sudan

The composition of the new cabinet was announced by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in a 15 May statement to the Constituent Assembly reported by SUNA, which noted that Al-Mahdi himself is the new defense minister while Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) Secretary General Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi becomes deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The majority of portfolios are distributed among the Al-Ummah National Party and the DUP, but the Cabinet also includes four southerners and a new minister for "peace and unity" whose brief reflects the importance of the south in the government's priorities, according to an earlier KUNA report.

As for the new government's foreign policy, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told a 14 May press conference that Sudan will maintain good-neighborly relations with Libya but that it is still keen to maintain relations with the United States. Sudan will seek relations with the superpowers without military, security, or political affiliations, he added. The new government will review treaties concluded by former President Ja'far al-Numayri, including the defense pact with Egypt, and it will hold talks with Egyptian officials on the integration agreement to find an acceptable alternative. He also said legislation to rectify the 1983 Islamic laws will be one of his government's top priorities.

DRA

PDPA Secretary General Najibullah announced the strengthening and consolidation of the PDPA "collective" leadership in a 14 May speech carried by BAKHTAR. He said authority will henceforth be divided in a "logical manner" with Babrak Karmal concentrating on the work of new state organs and Soltan Ali Keshtmand focusing on the tasks of government and economic policy.

Jordan

Three students were killed and 18 policemen were injured during clashes between student demonstrators and police at Yarmuk University, an Interior Ministry spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Amman radio 15 May. Accusing a student "sabotage group" of exploiting the dismissal of 32 students from the university 13 May, the spokesman said the protests began that day and continued the following day when the demonstrators caused "havoc" on the campus. The police managed to control the situation and to arrest several agitators, he stated.

Syria

Reaction to Peres Statement — Commenting on Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement that there is no chance of a political settlement with Syria as long as President Hafiz al-Asad remains in power, Damascus radio affirmed that Syria seeks a "just and comprehensive" peace but it rejects the Arab "capitulation" envisaged in Israel's understanding of peace. The main obstacle to peace in the Middle East is Israel's occupation and seizure of other people's territory, its denial of Palestinian national rights, and its drive to establish a "Greater Israel," the radio maintained. An *AL-BA'TH* editorial cited by the radio stressed that Al-Asad's leadership is a "firm guarantee" that the Arab struggle will be maintained.

Lebanese Hostages — In Lebanon, a caller claiming affiliation with Islamic Jihad warned that the Jihad's foreign hostages will be "the first who will pay" for "pressure" on Syria and the Jihad group, according to AFP. The caller did not say how many hostages remain but he disclosed that some have already been executed. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the caller also warned Syria against trying to secure the release of the U.S. and French hostages.

Israel

West Bank — A curfew was imposed in Nabulus following violent demonstrations by Palestinian residents protesting a scheduled Independence Day march by Jewish settlers, Jerusalem radio reported. At least five Palestinians were injured in clashes with police.

Arms Smuggling — Responding to the arrest by U.S. authorities of Israeli citizen Ze'ev Reiss on suspicion of arms smuggling, the Defense Ministry announced that it knows nothing about Reiss and that an investigation indicates that he does not hold a permit to deal in exporting arms, according to Jerusalem radio.

Kuwait

Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi recently revealed that Kuwait is studying the possibility of diverting some of its investments from the West to the East and Third World countries including the Soviet Union and China, KUNA reported. The minister was replying to a question raised in the National Assembly on the future of Kuwait's investments in the West in light of the freezing of Libyan assets in the United States.

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PLO's Al-Wazir on Adherence to Cairo Agreement

JN141811 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Paelstinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the PLO adheres to the Cairo agreement governing relations between the PLO and the official Lebanese authorities concluded in Cairo in 1969. In a statement published in Beirut, Abu Jihad said that relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are stronger than any agreement. In this regard, he stressed the PLO's belief that the Cairo agreement should govern the official relations between the PLO and the Lebanese state. He also affirmed the PLO's rejection of any interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs, adding: But we stick to our right to defend ourselves and protect our camps from the Zionist aggression or from any aggression against their existence.

PLO's Qaddumi Meets Polish Ambassador in Tunis

JN141918 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with the Polish ambassador to Tunisia in Tunis yesterday. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. The Polish ambassador handed him an official invitation to the PLO to attend the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party scheduled for next month.

Departs Tunis for Paris

GF141910 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, left Tunis today for Paris on a short visit to France. He will hold talks with a number of French officials. The French-Palestinian talks are likely to center on the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the situation in the Mediterranean region, the Iraq-Iran war, and Zionist threats against Syria, as well as the French role in supporting the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people. Prior to his departure from Tunis Brother Abu al-Lutf met with French Ambassador to Tunisia Eric Rouleau and discussed with him the preparations for his visit to Paris and the issues to be discussed during his official meetings there.

Commentary Views Possible Syrian-Israeli Clash

JN122030 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1658 GMT 12 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab, Israeli, and Western news reports say that war between Syria and Israel is imminent and that its outbreak is all but decided. Some reports say that the Israeli objective is to deal a blow to the ever-increasing Syrian military power before it becomes too difficult for Israel to do so. Before anything else, we must emphasize that the Zionist enemy's endeavor is to destroy any Arab military power which may pose at one moment or another a military threat to the Zionist entity if an all-out Arab-Israeli war were to break out.

Within this context, it becomes clear and understandable why the Israeli enemy seeks to prolong the Iraqi-Iranian war and does its best to keep it raging. In short, the destruction of any Arab military power which is steadily increasing constitutes a strategic objective for the Israeli enemy. However, this objective, although strategic, does not alone constitute a motive for the outbreak of war. There are many circumstances, objectives, political reasons, and various designs which are involved and which make war a necessity.

The eurption of war may be necessary to arrange some kind of a settlement within the attainment of a strategic objective or as a result of the limited war. The expected war between Syria and Israel is within this context. In other words, many fear the results of a war between Syria and Israel will be later employed to attain some kind of political settlement which the Israeli enemy and Washington would try to tailor in accordance with their objectives and hostile designs, particularly in respect to the Palestinian cause and its liquidation.

Why this fear? Because the war, if it takes place, will be limited and not comprehenisve in view of Arab division. This fear is also substantiated by the fact that the Syrian regime has started offering the required concessions. Without any preliminaries, the Syrian president personally resumed his attacks against the PLO and its leader Yasir 'Arafat and announced that he will not permit the state of affairs in Lebanon to return to what it was before 1982. We do not doubt that there is anyone who believes that this announcement is addressed to Israel.

No one also doubts that the attack against the PLO and its leader Yasir 'Arafat reassures Israel before anyone else. Objectively speaking, we say that if there is a slight chance that a political settlement of the Middle East problem could be attained as a result of the expected war, then why does the Syrian side now resume its media campaign against the PLO and its leader Yasir 'Arafat? This campaign seeks to clarify that the differences with the PLO are still pending, that the PLO continues to be persona non grata in Damascus, and that coordination with it as an independent party continues to be rejected by Damascus.

We have the right to ask this question and to ask too whether a real war can take place against Israel without the PLO, wich pursues an effective war against it. Can a real war take place while the Israeli enemy does not want the Palestinians to have any presence in Lebanon and while the Syrian side announces that it will not permit the situation in Lebanon to return to what it was before 1982? This means that the Syrian side will not allow Palestinian fighters to return to the state of affairs that prevailed before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982.

Why then this announcement which was made in light of another announcement about an expected war with the enemy? How then can the equation stand? This is a big question. Will war break out to reply to this question?

BAHRAIN

Release of Workers Not End of Dispute With Qatar

GF150538 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by a staff reporter]

[Text] Release of 30 men held hostage by Qatar has failed to diffuse the Fasht al Dibal crisis.

And fears are high that Qatar may now press its territorial dispute through further military action.

All diplomatic efforts which Bahrain has continually supported — to resolve the crisis have ended in stalemate.

With Qatari troops in place on the tiny island, and being reinforced, other GCC states are, according to informed sources, viewing the deadlock as "explosive".

A senior observer told the GDN [Gulf Daily News]: "There has been no military withdrawal whatsoever following the release of the 30 hostages.

"Qatar is maintaining heavy artillery, rockets and soldiers on the island and a further huge arsenal of weapons and men is stationed south opposite the Hawar Islands."

Recent internal problems in Qatar are also fuelling fears of an escalation of the crisis from Doha.

"There people are unpredictable and have already proved capable of treating innocent people in an uncivilised manner," said the observer.

Qatar's army and air-force is known to be on a state of high alert and normal air corridors for civilian aircraft are closed.

In the face of this tension, however, Bahrain is maintaining hopes of a peaceful solution.

"There is a state of confusion over what the Qataris are up to," said the observer.

"The captives were freed following constant diplomatic pressure which was the government's first priority. Troop withdrawal was the second.

"Since then, however, all mediation efforts to end the stand-off have hit a stone wall."

KUWAIT

Government Seeks To Diversify Foreign Investments

LD141248 Kuwait KUNA in English 1156 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] London, May 14 (KUNA) — Kuwait's announcement that it will seek to diversify its foreign investments has created considerable interest among financial circles in London, where a significant part of the country's investment activities are based. Initially, market-watchers greeted the announcement, by Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi, with concern, fearing that large sums invested in the West could be pulled out and diverted to Third World and Socialist countries.

Al-Kharafi had said that Kuwait was studying the possibility of boosting its investment in countries such as the Soviet Union, China, India, Turkey and South Korea. He was replying to a question in the National Assembly about the future of Kuwaiti investments in the West, especially after the freezing of Libyan assets in the United States.

Although financial observers here have said they expect no significant immediate change in Kuwaiti investment policy, the announcement has raised interest in the long-term effects of Kuwait's desire for more diversification. At present, the bulk of Kuwaiti investments are in Western markets, including some 4.22 billion dinars (14.7 billion dollars) in the U.S. and a major London-based operation under teh direction of the highly-regarded Kuwait investment office.

THE GUARDIAN newspaper, in a commentary on the Kuwaiti announcement, said Al-Kharafi's statement was "very important" on two counts. Firstly, because of the declining U.S. currency, the statement will encourage other countries and firms with big dollar investments to seek other markets for their cash. However the paper pointed out that many Third World economies with a promising investment potential lack the necessary financial mechanisms to attract capital from abroad.

Therefore Kuwait's declared wish to diversify its investments is likely to encourage countries such as India to develop new financial instruments and products, in order to attract foreign equity investments in their industries, which are rapidly becoming profitable and competitive. The paper described Kuwait as "a sophisticated investor" and concluded that while the Kuwaiti announcement may not have much short-term effect, in the long run it could mark a new trend in the financial world. "When (Kuwait) speaks, others should listen", *THE GUARDIAN* commented.

QATAR

Saudi Minister Conveys King's Message to Amir

GF141052 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by Saudi Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwaytir during a meeting with his highness the amir at al-Dawhah Palace before noon today. QNA has learned that the message deals with new developments in the Gulf arena and relations between the two fraternal countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tornado Deal Reflects 'Essence' of Defense Policy

PM141332 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed "News Analysis": "The Tornado Deal: Its Significance and Its Dimensions"]

[Text] The Tornado aircraft which will fly in the kingdom's sky today are the first batch of a 132-aircraft deal worth about 5 million pounds sterling which observers consider to be one of the biggest military deals in contemporary history.

The observers believe that this deal clearly reflects the essence of the kingdom's defense policy, which is based on a number of principles, the most important of which are: First: The kingdom's desire to build and strengthen its defense capabilities in the midst of a turbulent world and an inflammable area within the framework of a strategy primarily aimed at strengthening security and stability, defending our gains, and protecting all sacred things.

Second: The kingdom is always anxious to diversify its sources of armament and to benefit from the latest products of the technology of the age and of the world's arsenals. The Tornado deal in this regard proves that the kingdom is capable of obtaining its arms and military hardware requirements from any quarter that understands the reality of its requirements, meets its requests, and does not subject such deals to extortion of any kind.

Third: The kingdom buys arms directly with its money and unconditionally. It does not resort to borrowing, which always gives it the freedom of decision-making Fourth: The observers assert that the kingdom's success in concluding the Tornado deal was a success for its defense policy which is based on the above principles and on maintaining a strategic balance in the area where military quarters point out to the fact that Israel's growing military power in the Middle East makes it necessary to maintain a balance which, if disturbed, will expose the area to the danger of a conflagration breaking out at any time.

Fifth: The observers believe from a purely political and military standpoint that it is natural for the kingdom, being the cornerstone of any regional or international effort to defuse the situation in the area, particularly at a time when the Iraq-Iran war has reached a stalemate, to acquire all means of strength and military sufficiency in order to prepare the suitable ground that would enable it to play its ideal political role of maintaining stability in the area.Sixth: The military circles and the quarters concerned note with great appreciation the progress the kingdom has made in obtaining the latest equipment for its armed forces as well as in providing the cadres and the manpower capable of using the modern equipment and aircraft. This emanates from a firm and basic concept of the kingdom's defense policy, which provides that real strength lies not only in providing aircraft, guns, and missiles but also in a manpower capable of absorbing this equipment and using it in accordance with preset objectives and strategy.

Agfund Chief Rules Out Early Arab Summit

LD141545 Kuwait KUNA in English 1306 GMT 14 May 86

[By Samir Quaryouti]

[Text] Rome, May 14 (KUNA) — Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia ruled out Wednesday the convening of an early Arab summit due to "the entangled Arab problems" and said the Arab world can not advance even one step in the absence of democratic freedoms.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Prince Talal who is president of the Arabian Gulf Program for Support of U.S. Development Organizations (Agfund), proposed a summit which avoids contentious political subjects and rather concentrates on development issues, food security and integration. Prince Talal said Arab ruptures and political differences were placing big obstacles in the face of holding the proposed Arab summit.

"If we stay clear from the controversial problems which have become known to every Arab, then our leaders can come to minimal agreement," the Saudi prince noted. He said Arab governments cannot ignore either superpowers and should forge friendly ties based on mutual respect and understanding.

Prince Talal said progress and prosperity come through democratic life and it is up to each Arab country to choose the form of democracy it wishes and suits its circumstances. "It will be very difficult for the Arab world and developing nations in general to achieve progress without first accepting democracy and freedoms of expression and thinking," said Prince Talal who yesterday attended a meeting of the food and agriculture organization.

He said the Arab nation has to give more attention to its growing future needs in view of its high population growth rate. According to U.S. figures supported by Arab League studies, the Agfund president said, the Arab import bill of cereals, oils and meats is to range between 90 and 250 billion dollars compared with a population of 260-290 millions in the year 2000. He said without serious efforts to increase Arab food productivity, the Arab nation is destined to face a food catastrophe.

On Arab American relations, the Saudi Prince said "anti-Arab feelings in the U.S. has reached unprecedented levels not only because of the strong Zionist lobby there but also due to Arab behavoir...and the idiocy of some Arabs." Prince Talal said the Arab would has many friends in the West but they have been dismayed by lack of Arab unity.

Speaking of Gulf affairs, the Agfund president said the Gulf Cooperation Council might become just another Arab League if "Gulf citizens are not involed in council meetings, deliberations and resolutions." The council was founded in 1981 by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates to enhance economic and political cooperation.

He said the Arab Gulf states are now facing a "terrifying" economic crisis in the aftermath of the oil boom of the 1970's. The Prince said instead of pinning blame, efforts should be channeled towards curing the economic ills of the Gulf region.

Commenting on the Palestinian cause, Prince Talal said he saw no early settlement of the problem but Arab intellectuals have to draw world public opinion to the necessity of resolving it.

King Approves Proposals To Ban Food Imports

GF150457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Royal approval has been granted to proposals submitted by their excellencies the ministers of health and commerce with regard to precautionary measures to avert the harm resulting from the pollution of foodstuffs in countries that are affected by radiation as a result of the recent explosion of the Soviet nuclear power plant.

Reportage on Visit by Syria's Foreign Minister

Arrives 14 May

GF141206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text]Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in al-Ta'if this afternoon on a brief visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the Hawiyah Airport in al-Ta'if by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and a number of officials.

Delivers Message to King, Departs

GF150500 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 14 May (SPA) — His Excellency Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Al-Ta'if tonight following a visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a verbal message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He was seen off at Al-Hawiyah Airport in Al-Ta'if by a number of senior officials and a representative of royal protocol.

Mubarak Views Palestinian Question, Other Issues

PM131049 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 May 86 p 10

[Alain Chemali dispatch: "Race for Mubarak"]

[text] Cairo — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak celebrated his 58th birthday on 4 May. It was an almost young, fully fit man who hurried into Al-'Urubah palace where he has his office. He had only just finished his daily squash session. Every morning between 0600 and 0700 the Rais starts his day with this exercise, his close aides explained. However, the previous day he had a 'secret' meeting which went on until 0300 with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who was in Cairo on the first leg of a tour of several Arab capitals.

This secret visit was not mentioned at all during the interview with Husni Mubarak. For the time being the Egyptian president's main concern is to restore Egypt to its true role in the Arab world: "We are a pivot in the region, and nobody will rob us of our place."

The cornerstone of his action is still the attempt to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. "The Palestinians' right to self-determination in the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation must be recognized. Nobody can ignore the PLO; we must be realistic, and we will be able to find a solution." The main obstacle to this solution is obviously still "the Arab states' inability to agree. They are fighting among themselves and each is seeking its own interest. Egypt has good relations with most of these states: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan. It has problems primarily with Syria and Libya."

With regard to Syria, Mubarak reaffirmed that President al-Asad ought to withdraw from Lebanon. As for the Palestinian question, "the Syrian president said in Yugoslavia a few days ago that the problem ought to be solved peacefully. He admitted this during the Fes summit, but when he returned home he said that only force could win the day. Frankly, I do not understand what the Syrian president wants; if he were sincere he could cooperate easily." With regard to relations with the United States, the Rais emphasized the fact that many Arab states, including Syria, have good relations with Washington and that he had doubts about the implementation of the recent threats of American reprisals against Syria.

"The Great Fear"

But the problem of peace remains. "The situation was one of complete deadlock from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon until the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of 11 February 1985. Today the great fear is that there will be very serious consequences if the United States does not agree, and we will have even more terrorism. The Palestinians want a land, and they are one of the main causes of terrorism. And by recognizing their rights we deprive some countries of the opportunity of using the Palestinian cause for their own benefit."

President Mubarak believes, however, that he lacks the power to pressure the Americans: "We are dealing with a superpower, and I can do not more than make contact and provide explanations to persuade them to accept the Palestinians' right to self-determination." On the Israeli side, the Rais has no prejudices: "We must negotiate with any Israeli government (Likud or Labor). We signed the Camp David agreements with Begin, but Peres is much more flexible and I would like to reach some agreements with him before his term of office is over. As far as Shamir is concerned, he did not agree with the Camp David negotiations, and he now thinks we are violating the agreements."

The Camp David agreements enabled Egypt to recover all its territory and oil and to open the Suez Canal. The Egyptian president hopes that the second of these agreements relating to the peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem will start to be implemented and that some Arab states will regret not joining in the process. The Egyptian approach is clear.

A few days ago Mubarak met the PLO leader, and he is due to meet King Husayn shortly. "I am going to revive the situation before we reach deadlock," he explained. "'Arafat emphasized the conditions for self-determination and he is prepared to recognize Resolution 242, which is a decisive precondition for Palestinian participation in an international conference."

'Abd al-Majid, Chadian Minister Discuss Relations

NC141309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Ahmed Korom, the Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to Cairo. Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, and Ngarasnan Rebeye, the Chadian ambassador to Cairo, attended the meeting, at which various aspects of and developments in the Chadian problem were discussed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Ahmed Korom also discussed various areas of bilateral relations, within the context of Egypt's support for Chad and its contribution of technical expertise to promote Chad's reconstruction and to assist in several of its projects. The Chadian minister arrived in Cairo yesterday, bearing a message for President Husni Mubarak from Chadian President Hissein Habre.

Ministry Official: Botha's Reforms 'Cover Up' Attempt

NC141602 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Egypt is closely following the consultations which the seven member Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is holding with the racist regime in South Africa. Ahmad Sidqi, head of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, has stated that the racist regime is continuing its endeavors to foil the current efforts to achieve a settlement in South Africa. In addition, the so-called reforms announced by the racist regime's president are merely an attempt to cover up Pretoria's practices and to prevent Namibia from attaining its independence in accordance with UN Resolution 435.

State of Emergency Declared at Cotton Plantations

NC141724 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 14 may 86

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (AFP) — Agriculture Minister Yusuf Wali has declared a state of emergency in cotton plantations throughout Egypt to enable the government to fight crop-threatening parasites, officials said here Wednesday. The officials said workers' weekly time off had been suspended and primary and secondary school pupils had been urged to take part in campaigns to eliminate the parasites. Some 50,000 teams had been outfitted with insecticides to check the spread of disease.

According to official figures, cotton accounts for six per cent of Egyptian exports. During the 1985-1986 period, production totalled 9.2 million quantars, against 7.9 million in 1984-85. A total of 2.79 million quantars (125,000 tonnes) was sold at the cotton exchange in Alexandria, with local mills using the remaining 6.5 million quantars.

The total area under cotton production for 1986-87 is expected to reach two million feddans (1.25 million acres) with production estimated at 10 million quantars, leaving an export margin of 3.5 to 3.6 million quantars. In 1984-1985, some 3.1 million quantars (140,000 tonnes) were exported for a total value of more than 300 million dollars. In 1983-1984, exports totalled 3.3 million quantars.

Relations With Sudan Facing 'Unprecedented Tension'

PM141424 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 22 Apr 86 p 10

[Majdi Sarhan dispatch from Sudan: "Strong Libyan Presence in Sudan Prevents Building Bridges Between Cairo and Khartoum; Egyptian Students in Sudan Pay the Price of U.S. Aggression Against Libya"]

[Excerpts] It has become certain here in Khartoum that Egyptian-Sudanese relations will be the first challenge the new Sudanese Government will face. All signs indicate that these historical and strong relations will in the near future experience unprecedented tension, particularly under a Sudanese Government led by Sadiq al-Mahdi and assuming a new political structure that includes many trends that have their strong reservations about Egyptian-Sudanese relations, especially the agreements concluded between Egypt and Sudan, both old and recent. Foremost among these agreements are the Nile waters agreement and the integration agreement. The Egyptian Government realized, with the approach of the recent Sudanese elections, that these elections will decide the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. The Democratic Unionist Party is the only Sudanese party that has stuck to its principle — that Sudan's relations with Egypt form a unity between the two peoples of the Nile valley dictated by the natural extension of economic, political, social, and strategic interests. Leaders of this party were the only political leaders to visit Egypt before the recent elections, which confirms the Egyptian leadership's support for this party.

One of the most important issues that will directly affect Egyptian-Sudanese relations is the coming to power in Sudan of the Al-Ummah Party and its leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the improvement of Sudanese-Libyan relations and Al-Qadhdhafi's role in supporting certain political powers in Sudan during the recent elections, the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and the exploitation by Al-Qadhdhafi's allies in Sudan of the aggression in an attempt to ruin the relations between Egypt and Sudan, the question of integration, and finally the presence of deposed president Ja'far al-Numayri in Cairo and the demand by the Sudanese political forces for his extradition to Sudan in order to face trial. In our evaluation and appraisal of the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations we must not overlook the visit which Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was supposed to make to Cairo during the last few days of the elections as part of his tour of some Arab countries and the circumstances and implications involving the postponment of the visit twice. Observers and political leaders in Sudan believe that Al-Mahdi's visit to Egypt was probably postponed following contact between the Egyptian leadership and the leadership of the Democratic Unionist Party, Egypt's strong Sudanese ally, which expressed the view that Al-Mahdi's visit would strengthen his standing in the elections. Nevertheless, the reasons for postponing this visit remain conflicting and incomprehensible. The Egyptian leadership announced that the postponment was at the request of Al-Mahdi himself after everything had been prepared for the visit. Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Hasan 'Abbas Mushrifah stresses that the first time the visit was postponed at the request of the teaching faculty at Cairo University, Al-Mahdi was supposed to deliver a lecture, after the visit's itinerary had become entangled. [as published]

Thus the two sides gave conflicting reasons for the postponment or cancelation of the visit. But the question remains regarding the real reasons for postponing Al-Mahdi's visit to Cairo on 8 April. Was the postponment of the visit the second time Al-Mahdi's answer to the Egyptian side's request to postpone the visit the first time?

We will now move to the other issue that will directly influence the future of the Sudanese-Egyptian relations, namely the remarkable improvement in Sudanese-Libyan relations and Al-Qadhdhafi's penetration of the Sudanese political forces' ranks to the extent that he has acquired strong allies in Sudan in whom he was able to fire the spirit of hatred for Egypt and the Egyptian people. The forces concerned here are some of those new trends that emerged under different names following the Rajab [April] uprising, such as the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the small Sudanese Nasirite-oriented parties, and the revolutionary committees that include a considerable number of university students. These allies have revealed their true intentions toward Egyptian-Sudanese relations following the recent U.S. raid on Libya. Some of these did not hesitate to reiterate and to stress that Egypt played a role in these raids for they consider Egypt the biggest U.S. ally in the Arab area. And since the United States is their enemy then Egypt is their enemy too. It was then that groups of those who support this idea marched to the Egyptian consulate in Khartoum following the day the news of the raid on Libya broke. These groups shouted anti-Egyptian slogans. The Egyptian students in Sudan were not spared the manhandling and anger of Al-Qadhdhafi's allies. They were beaten and suffered injuries inside the college premises and even in their homes.

At the level of the major Sudanese parties we find that they have reservations regarding Egyptian-Sudanese relations being influenced by the improvement in Sudanese-Libyan relations.

The Al-Ummah Party believes, as its Secretary General 'Amir Nur al-Dayim puts it, that Egypt must view its relations with Libya objectively and that the new Sudanese leadership must seek to remove the bitterness and problems between Egypt and Libya while maintaining and developing Sudanese-Libyan relations. The Sudanese people will not forget Libya's firm and clear stand with them during their predicament. For its part the Democratic Unionist Party has declared its desire to develop Sudanese-libyan relations. As for Dr Hasan al-Turabi, Secretary General of the Islamic Front — the Muslim Brotherhood — he believes that the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations depends on the Egyptian Government changing its present stand to an Arab stand on which the future of the Egyptian-Sudanese stands on the Middle East problem and African problems depend.

Next comes the question of integration in determining the framework of Sudanese-Egyptian relations. All the political forces in Sudan have reservations regarding these relations to the point that the Sudanese leadership during its transitional role was prompted to announce the freezing and reviewing of the integration agreement. In this regard Sudanese Information Minister Muhammad Hamid al-Bashir said that the Sudanese trend is toward evaluating the integration agreement and rectifying its course and not to cancel it.

Finally comes the problem of former president Ja'far al-Numayri's presence in Cairo and the Egyptian leadership's insistence on keeping him and giving excuses for not responding to the demand to extradite him to Sudan. This issue is at the forefront of the factors that would determine the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. In the past few days several fingers were pointed at the deposed president accusing him of using his residence in Cairo as a center for leading and hatching conspiracies aimed at crushing the uprising and returning to power. Thus the the problem of Al-Numayri's presence in Egypt is casting its shadow on the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. The possiblity that an official request will be made to the Egyptian Government by the new Sudanese Government to extradite Al-Numayri will remain a possibility. The party leaders still insist that Al-Numayri is politically active in Egypt. In a statement to *AL-WAFD*, the Al-Ummah Party secretary general said that the contacts which Al-Numayri is carrying out with the leaders of the May regime are causing concern to the Sudanese people, who feel that Al-Numayri is still being given total protection by the Egyptian Government in carrying out activities which, although they may not pose a threat to the democratic system in Sudan, are an indication of ill intentions. Now what will Egypt's stand be if it is officially asked to extradite Al-Numayri and what if Egypt refuses to extradite him? The coming days will provide the answer to these two questions.

Daily Says Arab Fighters To Join in Al-Faw Battle

GF141626 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 May (WAKH) — Fighters from eight Arab countries will leave for southern Iraq to participate in the fighting against Iranian troops in Al-Faw, it was said here today.

Iraqi daily *AL-THAWRAH* said that fighters from Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, and Eritrea are currently receiving intensified training on various arms.

The paper did not mention the number of the fighters.

Communique No 2,226 Issued on 13-14 May Operations

JN141701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1608 GMT 14 May 86

[Communique No 2,226 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is another day of God-blessed victory recorded in our bright history by the vigor of our men. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The Khomeyniite scoundrels are hopelessly trying to find a way out of the defeat surrounding them. The hopeless enemy last night tried to attack our forward positions in the areas which the heroic IV Army Corps seized with the vigor and bravery of its men. The enemy sent a brigade from its 19th Division composed of five regiments of charlatan Khomeyni's guards backed by tanks and artillery. The men of the heroic IV Army Corps lay in wait for the enemy, and as soon as the enemy forces were within range, they opened their merciless fire on them. The enemy forces were crushed and their bodies littered the valleys. Only those who fled or surrendered were saved. In an attempt to save their situation, the enemy sent two companies. Their fate was no better than that of the brigade. They were completely routed. Confirmed enemy losses are 780 dead and scores of prisoners. Six enemy tanks, an armored personnel carrier, seven vehicles of different types, and seven ammunition dumps were destroyed. Our force also seized large quantities of arms, including a usable Chieftain tank. God bless the soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and men. Praised be God for His victory.

2. The Army's helicopter gunships are Iraq's pride. The courage and bravery of the helicopter pilots reinforces our country's victory over its renegade enemies. The heroes of the helicopter gunships had a great day today supporting our ground forces while they were liberating national soil. They inflicted on the criminal enemy heavy losses in personnel and equipment. They were the epitome of courage and loyalty. Having carried out 135 brave combat missions, the pilots returned to their bases safely in God's care.

3. Our Air Force continued its heroic activities today, giving splendid support to the ground forces of the V Army Corps while they were liberating our proud mountain peaks. They also inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in other operational theaters during 101 combat missions. Having carried out their duty courageously as usual, our brave eagles returned to their bases with their planes safely in God's care.

4. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions on the opposite side. The unit clashed with the scoundrels who were using gunboats and rafts. Using various types of weapons and backed by heavy artillery fire, the unit succeeded in destroying four boats and three rafts, killing all their occupants, and setting two ammunition dumps on fire. The unit returned safely to its base.

5. A brave patrol which was on duty in the no-man's land in front of our positions in the V Army Corps northern sector succeeded in seizing five 120-mm mortars and two radio communication sets. The patrol returned safely to its base, God be praised.

6. The following was achieved in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah: five enemy personnel were killed; and one infantry position, one vehicle, one ammunition dump, and two observation posts were destroyed.

7. The forces of charlatanry and buffoonery shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and Khurmal with long-range artillery. Two civilians were injured in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 May 1986

Royal Decree Approves House Electoral Law

JN150652 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 May 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — A royal decree has been issued approving the House of Representatives' electoral law for 1986 which was recently approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that the royal decree approving the law will be published in the official *GAZETTE* on 17 May.

Interior Ministry Announces Deaths in Student Riots

JN151247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] An official spokesman of the Ministry of Interior has stated the following: During the past 2 years, the Yarmuk University campus has been the scene of several student demonstrations and riots. During this period, the university has done its best through dialogue and discussion to tackle this situation. However, the university has noted that the agitators of those student disturbances was always the same student group which consists of not more than a few scores of students. This group managed to organize a demonstration against the university's decision to charge Engineering College students fees for practical training. Although the university administration later reduced these fees to 15 dinars, the sabotage group continued to instigate student demonstrations, using all kinds of reasons and excuses, and disturbing classes at the university. Thus, the University Council was compelled to make a decision on 3 May 1986, in accordance with the university's law and regulations, to dismiss 32 students from different semesters as of the beginning of the summer holiday and after the exams at the end of the current semester so students would not waste this semester. All this was done to preserve the university's educational process in a positive and stable atmosphere, thereby enabling the students to continue their studies in a calm university atmosphere away from anarchy and chaos.

On the morning of Tuesday, 13 May 1986, the university administration observed that certain student elements were distributing copies of a statement to the students and at the same time instigating them to regroup on the university campus. Later, several hundred students staged a demonstration and a group of these students tried to attack university employees. A member of the university administration was injured and admitted to the hospital. The university administration was thus compelled to request the assistance of the security organs in the city of Irbid. Police took up position outside the university walls to prevent suspect elements from infiltrating student circles and exploiting this incident for other purposes.

The students continued to gather and demonstrate. They staged sit-ins in some of the university buildings in order to continue the demonstrations, chaos, and sabotage acts until the following morning, Wednesday 14 May 1986. On that day, they stormed one of the exam halls, tore up exam papers, attacked several professors and students, and forced students taking exams to leave the exam halls. Throughout yesterday, Wednesday, the student demonstrators continued their riots and acts of sabotage inside the university campus. They broke doors, smashed windows, and tampered with all the university property they could lay hands on.

In the meantime, the university administration sought the help of a number of official and public figures in the city and the governorate in order to persuade the students to stop the rioting, chaos, and sabotage acts and leave the university campus. The dialigue with the students continued until late last night. However, the students refused to respond to all the attempts that were made. When the rioting and sabotage acts increased, the university administration requested, at the behest of a large number of professors and students, the intervention of the police to end the riots and chaos and to restore peace and order to the university campus.

The police entered the university campus at 0015 without carrying any weapons. They requested that the demonstrators leave the university campus. The student demonstrators confronted the police and attacked them with stones and empty bottles. Two police officers and 16 policemen sustained various injuries and were admitted to the hospital for treatment. Due to stampedes and attacks with stones and empty bottles and also as a result of the clash that took place, two female students, Maha Muhammad Qasim and Marwah Tahir al-Shaykh, and one male student, Ibrahim Muhammad Mahmud Hammad, died and several others sustained slight injuries. They were treated and later discharged from hospital. The police succeeded in controlling the situation and restoring peace and order to the university campus. Several student agitators were apprehended and are now under interrogation.

The official spokesman expressed regret over the riots and sabotage acts to which Yarmuk University was exposed at the hand of a sabotage group which has harmed the university and society in general and which has led to these regrettable results, whose responsibility is borne by that misled sabotage group.

The official spokesman of the Ministry of Interior affirmed that no individual or faction will be permitted to tamper with the kingdom's security and stability or to expose its institutions and accomplishments to sabotage and harm. The most severe measures will be taken against anyone who tries to tamper with the security of the homeland and the safety of the citizens.

French, U.S. Hostages 'To Pay' for Pressure on Syria

NC150758 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — A caller claiming affiliation with the Islamic Jihad group warned on Thursday that French and American hostages in Lebanon would be "the first to pay" for pressure on Syria for their release. The caller said some hostages had already been killed, but gave no details.

In a telephone call to a foreign news agency here, the caller said "all countries, whether American, French or Arab" must cease "their pressure on Syria and on our organization," the Islamic Jihad.

The U.S. Government on Wednesday confirmed reports that Syria was trying to secure the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon. "The Syrian Government obviously has influence in this matter," said a White House statement. The U.S. also announced on Wednesday that Syria was involved in a major military buildup in Lebanon.

The Thursday statement in Islamic Jihad's name said "the first who will pay (for pressure on Syria) will be the hostages we are holding, whose number has largely diminished... because we have executed some of them." The caller refused to say how many hostages remained.

The call, which could not be identified, began with the words, "God is all powerful and merciful," followed by a verse from the Koran. Islamic Jihad announced in a typewritten statement last March 10 that only written claims concerning French hostages it was holding — accompenied by photographs of the hostages — should be taken as authentic.

The caller said that Islamic Jihad was aware of "pressures" by the United States, France and "two Arab countries" on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to help get the hostages freed. He warned "all parties involved" that "the earth will tremble below them" if they did not stop "these manoeuvres" against Syria and Islamic Jihad.

"We will again use our destructive methods," the caller said. The group has claimed responsibility for the kidnaps of five Americans and four Frenchmen. It has in the past months announced the killings of two hostages, U.S. diplomat William Buckley and French sociologist Michel Seurat, but their bodies have not been found.

Syria Warned Against Mediation

NC151005 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] AFP reports that a caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad organization has phoned a foreign news agency in Beirut, warning that the U.S. and French hostages will be the first to pay for the pressure that the United States, France, and certain Arab states are bringing to bear on Syria and the Islamic Jihad in an attempt to ensure the hostages' release.

The caller warned Syria against making any efforts to secure the release of the hostages. He added: Despite our respect for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, we warn against any efforts to bring about the release of the U.S. and French hostages. We also warn against any charges of Hizballah involvement in the kidnappings. The caller further added that the number of U.S. and French hostages who are still alive has largely diminished. The caller, however, declined to reveal the number.

Further on Security Threats to Austrian Embassy

Envoy To Leave

NC140904 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources, the Austrian ambassador to Lebanon has decided to leave Beirut today after having received repeated threats from Firas, the official in charge of the Amal Movement's security apparatus. The sources said that the ambassador will submit a report to his government in Vienna requesting that the Austrian Embassy in West Beirut be closed.

Amal gunmen attempted to kidnap the Austrian ambassador a few days ago. This prompted Minister Nabih Birri to declare that he was responsible for protection of both the ambassador and the premises of the Austrian diplomatic mission. He then assigned this task to Firas.

Diplomats Leave Embassy

NC141445 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Austrian Embassy in Lebanon is now empty of diplomats following the departure yesterday [as heard] of the Austrian ambassador and charge d'affaires for 15 days.

Gunmen Occupy Senegalese Embassy in West Beirut

NC141132 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received Antoine 'Aqiqi, the Senegalese Consul in Lebanon, at 1030 this morning. 'Aqiqi informed him that gunmen had occupied the Senegalese Embassy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah in West Beirut, which constituted an attack against the property of the Senegalese state. The consul demanded that the appropriate people work to vacate the embassy.

USSR Says Lebanese Solution Requires 'Unanimity'

NC150719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has emphasized that Lebanon's internal problems can only be solved politically if there is national unanimity among the Lebanese and respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Achieving this objective through either a tripartite or some other agreement is a matter which concerns the Lebanese alone, the Soviet Union declared. Soviet

Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko made these remarks in an interview with the *AL-SAFIR* newspaper. The Soviet official accused the United States of seeking to fan the fire of regional disputes, bringing them to the brink of war.

Birri Returns, Visits Karami in Hospital

NC141619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today visited the American University hospital to inquire about the health of the prime minister. Minister Birri returned from Damascus today following a series of meetings there with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, a number of Lebanese nationalist leaders, and other Syrian officials.

Al-Huss Declares Education Ministry Strike 15 May

NC140922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has issued a decision suspending work at the Education Ministry on Thursday in protest over attacks on the American University and other educational institutions. In a statement on the issue, Dr Al-Huss said: I am compelled to declare this action with regret. The educational sector is heading for an inevitable collapse unless a rapid and final end is put to the daily incidents affecting it in West Beirut. Since the Education Ministry is responsible for the educational sector, and has no function without it, it regards itself as directly affected by what is happening.

Dr Al-Huss added: As education minister, I cannot remain silent and do nothing while the future of an entire generation of our youth and of our society as a whole is collapsing.

Paqraduni Discusses Dialogue With Damascus

NC140836 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has affirmed that the Lebanese Forces are prepared to engage in dialogue with Damascus, but not while under artillery fire. Damascus must declare a truce, he said, and permit an intra-Lebanese dialogue to take place. He added: Our plan for a solution is a Lebanese one and not exclusively Christian. We seek to establish a front that will include both Christians and Muslims. The Lebanese Forces, he explained, do not want a solution achieved without Syrian involvement. Syria can provide part of the solution, but not all of it. Therefore, others must also be involved. He pointed out that the differences with Syria are due basically to the Syrian forces' illegitimate presence in Lebanon.

Referring to the tripartite agreement, Paqraduni declared that there are three basic points within it that detract from Lebanon's exercise of its sovereignty. He disclosed that the Lebanese Forces have rejected Syria's request that the term of office for the president of the republic be shortened as a prerequisite to the resumption of dialogue.

Paqraduni maintained that the farther the displacement of the Christians is allowed to go, the more successful is the partition scheme, for the Christians are the unifying element in Lebanon, being spread all over the country, from north to south and from the sea to the Al-Biqa' valley. Finally, Paqraduni affirmed that an independent Christian force is the best and most basic guarantee of Lebanon's defense.

Resistance Fighters Attack Lahd Militia Targets

NC140931 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] National resistance fighters carried out a number of operations this morning against the occupation forces' agents. First, resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge as a Lahd militia patrol was traveling on the Rshaf road. A troop carrier was destroyed as a result, and those in it were either killed or wounded. Resistance fighters also shelled a militia position on Jabal Basil with over 20 mortar rounds. Fire was seen rising from the position. Finally, resistance fighters attacked a Lahd militia position on Jabal Safi with katyusha rockets, which scored direct hits.

Hizballah Rejects Ba'th Party Official Accusations

JN141847 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] There have been clashes recently in the Al-Biqa' area between between Hizballah and the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon. More details from Nabil Darwish:

[Begin recording] Hizballah rejected the accusations leveled by 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, against the Islamic current which he held responsible for the deteriorating security situation in West Beirut. Hizballah distributed a statement to newspapers today which says that the statements made by 'Asim Qansuh holding the Muslims responsible for the lack of security in Beirut and Lebanon are hasty. Last Sunday, Qansuh announced in a dinner banquet that the forces which claim to be Christian or Muslim are behind the lack of security in Beirut in particular. Qansuh condemned the attacks on the American University of Beirut and the kidnapping of foreigners and Christians in West Beirut. He wondered if this is the Islamic understanding of security.

According to a responsible Hizballah source, the Islamic current is not responsible at all for the lack of security. The source said that those who are really responsible are the parties who fear threats along the red lines drawn by international forces. The Hizballah statement adds that the opportunists, the ineffectual national leaders, and those who ran in the face of the Israeli invaders and made compromises with the Phalangist regime of President Amin al-Jumayyil are really responsible for this situation and not the Muslims who fought the Israelis. The statement concludes: The hour of truth has drawn nearer with the approach of a U.S.-Zionist aggression against Syria and

Lebanon. It is noteworthy that clashes erupted in Ba'labakk, in the Al-Biqa' plain, between the Syrian forces and the Hizballah militias between 2 and 7 May. Quoting an informed Lebanese source, AFP said that the Syrian forces had increased pressure on Hizballah. [end recording]

U.S. Spokesman's Statements on Terrorism Cited

JN141844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Larry Speakes, U.S. White House spokesman, announced today that the U.S. Administration does not have any evidence that Syria is involved in the so-called international terrorism. REUTER quotes Speakes, who was commenting on a U.S. television report on Syria's help to release the hostages in Lebanon, as saying that the United States does not have any independent or decisive proof that Syria participated in recent terrorism in Britain and the FRG. Speakes' admissions come as a refutation of U.S. and Zionist propaganda, which claims that Syria supports terrorism and is aimed at carrying out an aggression against Syria following U.S. aggression against Libya on the same pretext.

Commentaries Evaluate Israel's Peres Remarks

Damascus Radio Reacts

JN141418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made a statement to Israeli media yesterday in which he said that there is no chance of reaching a political settlement with Syria as long as President Hafiz al-Asad rules this Arab country. In order to understand this statement we should remember that there is a big difference between the Israeli rulers' understanding of peace and the understanding of the international community, represented by the United Nations, of peace in the Middle East.

Israeli rulers talk about a peace in which Israel is allowed to occupy and annex Arab territory and to annul the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their national state on their soil. Israeli rulers understand peace as Arab capitulation to Israeli plans aimed at establishing a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates and at opening the entire region up to Israeli military, economic, and cultural hegemony within the framework of a U.S. policy of hegemony over the whole world.

This Israeli understanding of peace is unique [words indistinct]. No genuine peace can be established on the grounds of this Israeli understanding. Anybody who accepts this understanding will agree to abandon the UN Charter, international law, and human rights as well as create wars and armed conflicts for the coming generations. This is because people cannot accept occupation or seizure of rights and cannot remain silent in the face of injustice.

If Israel really wants peace, what prevents it from announcing its agreement with the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by force as well as the realization of the Palestinian people's national rights? If Israel wants to take advantage of peace opportunities, why is it rejecting the international conference called for by the United Nations to establish peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned and the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR?

The Israeli rulers' misuse of peace cannot do away with the fact that the main obstacle to peace in the Middle East is the Israeli rulers' insistence on occupying and seizing other people's territory by force, seizing the Palestinian people's national rights, and working continuously to establish a greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. The Israeli rulers' many statements on peace cannot hide from world public opinion that the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States is responsible for the high tension in the region as well as the dangers of large conflicts that may be produced by this tension.

The Israeli understanding of peace is rejected by Syria — the people, the government, the party, and the leader — as well as by the Arab masses and all those who are concerned about peace, truth, and justice in the world. No force in the world can make Syria relinquish Arab territory and rights or accept Israeli occupation of Arab territory and the Israeli seizure of the Palestinian people's national rights.

Leader Hafiz al-Asad, who abides by the UN principles and resolutions as well as by just peace and who rejects capitulation to imperialist and Zionist aggression and hegemony, will find at his side the Arab masses and the nation's national, pan-Arab, and progressive forces. On the opposite front, Al-Asad will find imperialism, Zionism, and all those who violate the law and disregard UN principles and resolutions.

Syria seeks a just and comprehensive peace that is based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. Syria believes that the way to this peace is the international conference called for by the United Nations. Syria says yes to peace but at the same time says no to capitulation.

AL-BA'TH Comments

JN150800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The campaign of threats to launch aggression against Syria continues unabated, causing concern on Arab and international levels. Western circles affirm the Washington-Tel Aviv coordination in this regard. Imperialist and Zionist threats to Syria were not prompted by alleged Syrian involvement in so-called international terrorism, as Washington and Tel Aviv claim. This is merely a cover to hide the truth that enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres revealed recently. Peres said that these threats are prompted by Syria's rejection, or President al-Asad's rejection, of the U.S. and Israeli settlement plans in the region.

The problem, as Peres himself says, is that Syria does not compromise or accept deals. Israel's endeavors concerning a deal over the Golan heights, security arrangements, or any formula to revive Camp David were completely rejected by Damascus.

In an editorial on this subject today, *AL-BA'TH* says: The Arab masses are convinced that President Hafiz al-Asad's policy is aimed at liberating all the occupied Arab territories and restoring the usurped Arab rights in the short run and at realizing unity, freedom, and socialism and building a united Arab socialist society in the long run. Therefore, the Arab masses are adhering to this policy and are rallying behind its maker, finding it an embodiment of their aspirations and an honest expression of the correct Arab stand and the required practical Arab policy. The Arab masses consider this policy to be the result of genuine, enlightened planning that takes into account the dimensions of the Zionist plots which are aimed at establishing greater Israel in the Arab homeland.

The presence of Al-Asad at the helm of the Arab struggle is the firm guarantee to maintain the struggle of the Arab masses and affirm their adherence to the pan-Arab aims and to the Arab nation's rights and sovereignty. *AL-BA'TH* notes that we seek firm, just peace that would end the occupation, restore Arab rights, and fulfill the U.N. Charter and resolutions. As for capitulation, which means opening the doors for Israel and the United States and repeating the treasonous lull during which Al-Sadat defected to the enemy camp, it is rejected outright; it is unacceptable now and in the future.

If the situation as Peres summed it up is caused by the Arab rejection stand, which is led by struggler Hafiz al-Asad, then Syria is proud of this stand, which aborted all plots and halted the march of capitulation.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: No matter how worried or fed up Peres or his Washington allies might be, they must know that this historic stand, which President Hafiz al-Asad has created with patience and perseverance, has become the fate of the Arab masses which cannot be abandoned. We are proud of this stand. We are proud of our leader and of his policy and wisdom. Our Arab masses regard this leadership as a strong bastion for their aims and a certain guarantee for their future and destiny.

Al-Ahmar Assails U.S. Policy, Aggression

JN111703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] [Text] Damascus — The second scientific-political seminarorganized by the magazine *AL-NAHJ* opened at noon today under the slogan: "The U.S. Aggression Against Libya, Threatening Syria With Aggression, and Their Effect on the Situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin as Well as Their Grave Consequences on Peace and Security in the World."

Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; a number of comrade members of the party's national and regional commands; members of the Progressive National Front Central Command in Syria; a number of ministers; and leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions. Also attending were representatives of the Lebanese national forces, the Arab national parties, the communist and workers parties of the socialist bloc countries, the progressive parties of some capitalist and developing countries, international organizations, and Arab trade unions.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, opened the seminar with a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic, to the brothers participating in the seminar. He welcomed them on behalf of the party's command to steadfast Syria, which is confronting aggression and schemes to dominate peoples. He said: Your meeting in Damascus expresses the unity and cohesion of the Arab and world liberation forces as well as their solidarity with Syria against the aggressive U.S. imperialist-Zionist policy. He added that the aggression against Libya and the threats to Syria constitute a link in the series of aggressions which imperialism is launching against our Arab nation and its central cause.

Comrade al-Ahmar told the participants in the seminar that the U.S. Administration and its allies are now trying to bring the world back to the logic of old colonialism — the logic of invasion, aggression, and hegemony — as well as the policy of systematic intimidation and terrorism against peoples who strive to lead independent lives, choose their way of life themselves, and safeguard their independence. Comrade al-Ahmar pointed out that the peoples who were liberated from injustice and slavery and who made their way defending themselves and their independence do not fear pressures and will not be terrorized and intimidated by threats.

Al-Ahmar added that the U.S. Administration views Syria as an obstacle to its policy and schemes in the region. He said that Syria adheres to its principles and is determined to confront the aggression and all schemes against the Arab nation's struggle with the aim of defending the Syrian people's freedom and the Arab nation's rights.

Al-Ahmar said that Syria will not stand alone in confronting the aggression and threats because the Arab masses and the forces of peace and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, stand alongside Syria. He explained that on the pretext of combating terrorism, the United States pursues a systematic state terrorism against peoples who struggle for their just causes. Moreover, he said, the United States provides support and protection for Israel's terrorism and aggression against the Arab nation despite the fact that the United States has special responsibilities, dictated by its status as a superpower, to protect world peace.

At the end of his speech, Comrade al-Ahmar thanked the magazine *AL-NAHJ* for this initiative and wished the participants in the seminar success in attaining their objectives.

Peres Discusses Issues in Independence Day Interviews

Syrian Terrorist Involvement Viewed

TA141045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 14 May 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by correspondents Shim'on Schiffer and 'Oded Ben-'Ami, date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, on this 38th independence day of Israel, is there any room for satisfaction regarding Israel's political and security situation?

[Peres] I think there is room both for satisfaction and concern. First, my feeling on this day is that, after all, we have 3 and 1/2 million Jews here, and this is a great thing. I wish we had more, but I remember David Ben-Gurion during Israel's first Independence Day; his dream was to have 1 or 2 million Jews here. To have 3 and 1/2 million Jews here is a great thing. Second, I think the fact there is no war in Lebanon, to wake up in the morning and not to see the headlines on the casualties, the great price we paid, I think this is a very great thing. I believe that there has been a great improvement in Israel's international position. It looks different today. Take, for example, the fight against terrorism: Had it taken place 2 years ago the conventional forces [as heard] would have accused Israel. Today, Israel is not being blamed. There is a very serious struggle against international terrorism, and we do not have a place of honor in it, and I do not regret it. There are negotiations with Egypt, difficult negotiations; and despite the fact that there are ups and downs in our relations with Jordan, I have not given up on them. These are the positive things in my opinion: There is no war, there are negotiations, the style is more moderate — certainly on our side, but to some extent also on the Arab side.

What I am concerned about is that if we do not pursue the peace initiative, then all of a sudden all of the rage which is latent in the Middle East, if I can use this expression, may break out. We do not have normal relationships such as those which exist in Europe, for example. Relationships here still conceal a great deal of rage, and in a region in which the balance between the military and social powers is against the latter and in favor of the former — I am speaking of the Arab states...[changes thought] The situation here is that the weapons are modern whereas the considerations are old-fashioned, and this combination is what gives me great concern.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, at the end of our 37th Independence Day the spotlight is on the tension, which is perhaps only imaginary, with Syria. You yourself distinguished between Syria's involvement in international terrorism and between war threats against Israel. We want to know what are the facts we have regarding Syria's real involvement in the attempted attack on the El Al plane in London, and in international terrorism generally?

[Peres] First, the very fact that three Syrian diplomats have been expelled from London proves that the British Government believes there was a link between the Syrian Embassy in London and between those who tried to attack the El Al plane. As you know, the British are very moderate and reasonable, and if they took such a far-reaching step this amounts to public admission of such a link.

[Schiffer] Doesn't this oblige Israel to issue unequivocal, clear statements on the issue?

[Peres] Yes, certainly. However, I would again like to suggest that the Israeli voice be only one of many voices. If we come out before everybody else with the loudest voice then we will save others the need to express their own opinions.

[Schiffer] However, the Syrians planned to attack an El Al plane?

[Peres] Today an attack on any plane, whether El Al or not, is considered to be a strike at the freedom of international air routes. This is an extremely grave thing, and it does not matter if it takes a little longer for the United States and Europe to become convinced that there are clear Syrian fingerprints here. Generally speaking, however, the free world is becoming more and more aware of Syria's central role in terrorism. All the active terror organizations, those of Hawatimah, Jibril, Habash, Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], are either on Syrian territory or under Syrian control. The Syrians are now trying to extricate themselves from this situation by saying that they are against international terrorism but in favor of so called freedom actions. I think this is the right opportunity for us not to make this distinction which the Syrians are trying to make, in other words, to regard Syria as a country which has to take a stand on terrorism, on which side of terrorism it stands, the side which harbors terrorists, helps them and justifies them, or the side which publicly condemns terrorism. The problem here is not only the El Al plane, apparently there is a connection, even if not completely proven, between Syrians and the attack on the La Belle nightclub in Berlin, West Germany. In my opinion we must wait for all this to become clearer, and then it will transpire that Syria, which is crafty and quiet, fulfills a role in terrorism which comes close to that fulfilled by Libya.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, I want to know what is taking place in the territory between Israel and Syria. We have heard that Israel, via the United States, has asked to inspect the Syrian dugouts in the Al-Biqa'. How do things stand now?

[Peres] Israel must decide what is more important: the issue of international terrorism, or the changes, the limited changes which have taken place in the Al-Biqa'. In my opinion, from the political and all other viewpoints, it is preferable to concentrate our attention on an issue which we have in common with many partners, and which gives us daily problems, rather than on an issue which, even though it gives us an uncomfortalbe feeling, is more of a long-term problem. If we do the two things together we will find that both are ineffective, and therefore I reiterate that we must concentrate all our attention on international terrorism, because this is the issue which causes daily problems, and this is also the issue on which we can recruit wide international cooperation.

[Ben-'Ami] In that case, sir, who do you think was behind the verbal escalation which caused all this tension? Is this related to the fact that it is spring which like autumn is a period of tension?

[Peres] No. Several things happened here. First, there is somebody who does this methodically, namely Mr 'Arafat himself. He issued communiques in all the Arab countries stating that Israel was about to attack the Lebanese refugee camps and was about to attack Syria. He had received information from the most qualified sources in Israel that we were about to attack, and gave them wide dissemination, not without evil intentions. He even gave the date for our attack, and when the date passed without any attack he came out with a new story: that the Soviets got involved and prevented our attack. This is completely and utterly false, but he spread these stories methodically and we even received an appeal from an Arab state: In the name of God, do not attack the refugee camps, do not do it. All this was completely false.

[Schiffer] Was this country Egypt?

[Peres] I could have named the country, but did not. Now, in addition to this we had the London affair, which was extremely grave, and we also had the affair in Berlin. These three things together raised the tension.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, regarding the issue of political arrangements, do you believe that Syria is a lost cause, have you made any attempts to reach some kind of dialogue with President Al-Asad in the last year, or is there no chance?

[Peres] We have made indirect efforts to reach a dialogue with the Syrians at two different levels: That is, on the local and limited level, in the area of the Golan Heights and Lebanon; and on the higher level of comprehensive negotiations. On the issue of comprehensive negotiations we immediately received a negative answer; on the issue of negotiations limited to a certain area the Syrians initially wavered, but then rejected us. However, you know that we always concentrate on our own problems, and we have enough problems to prevent us from seeing the problems that others have. I do not think that the Syrians are in an excellent position. Were I a Syrian, or better yet, a Syrian journalist, I would analyse the situation in Syria as following:
The economic situation is absolutely disastrous; their foreign currency reserves are next to zero; agricultural exports have decreased; the Gross National Product has dropped by 10 percent during the last year; the aid they receive comes mainly from Saudi Arabia, and also from Iran. There is tension with Iran against the background of Hizballah in Lebanon. We see that the economic situation is extremely difficult; they have restricted the use of electricity, the purchase of foreign currency. I think this is also a cause for internal dissatisfaction, and I would not be surprised if terror attacks within Syria stem also from dissatisfaction in the economic sphere.

[Schiffer] And what are your conclusions? Please continue.

[Peres] Their success in Lebanon is not all that great. You know, we are impressed by Al-Asad. I think that Al-Asad has many admirers in Israel, but on what do they base their admiration? He entered Lebanon and inherited a miserable situation from us. The only thing that changed was the party suffering from the situation; the situation itself has not changed: civil war, car bombs, terrorism, deception, conflict. Where does all this lead? The attack on Libya also alarmed him, I am convinced of this, first, by the very fact that it could be done, second, by the fact that it was done for a specific reason, such as international terrorism, and third, by the fact that there are limitations to Soviet involvement and Soviet technology. Now if you look at this picture, well, I do not know what will happen in Syria. What I am clear about — although I suggest that we keep our minds and thoughts open and not bind ourselves to a certain idea — is that Al-Asad is the most ambitious Arab leader, and this ambition is tempered by patience. I do not think he is fighting for the Golan Heights or for peace. His war is to be the leader of the Arab world, whether by conquest, intrigue, or politics. Under these conditions the chance of reaching a dialogue with Al-Asad seems to me to be minimal if not nil.

Where can we achieve something? Well, while he is an extremist in terms of strategy, he is more moderate in terms of tactics. Up to now he maintained these tactics. So we can reach tactical arrangements with him, like we did in the Golan Heights, and just as there has been some kind of an arrangement in Lebanon, a quiet and unwritten arrangement. Beyond this, unfortunately, I do not see any real chances.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr prime minister, let us take leave of President al-Asad for the time being and turn to Jordan. You have recently spoke of quiet understandings with Jordan. This is what was said following a Cabinet session. Can you tell us the nature of these understandings?

[Peres] Yes. First of all, they are not secret. We told the Jordanians that we agree to hold negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and this is an understanding. You know that out of the five names proposed by them we have accepted two. Second, the Jordanians have insisted on an international forum, and we accepted this. Third, they insisted that negotiations be based on [UN Resolutions] 242 and 338, and we accepted this. These are important understandings. I can add a fourth understanding: that both they and we have agreed that the Americans be mediators in the attempt to reach a dialogue. Lastly, and I am not saying it is an understanding between us and them, but rather that it is an understanding on Jordan's part: Jordan is the first country which has seriously tried to involve 'Arafat in the negotiations, and they reached the conclusion, which was publicized, that this gentleman cannot be a partner to negotiations. Let me remind you that Al-Sadat at first also attempted to involve 'Arafat in the negotiations, and during the first meetings at the directors general level the PLO flag was on the table. The PLO was invited, but did not show up. The Jordanian conclusion that perhaps they should do it together with the PLO, but that they cannot do it with 'Arafat, is perhaps the outcome of Jordan's experience, but in my opinion it removes an obstacle that has always blocked any chance of future negotiations.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, your remarks express your long and sincere efforts to advance the process with Jordan, but when we sum up the situation, or at least to quote officials in the U.S. Administration, they say that the political process in our region is paralyzed. The question is: What more can be done? Do you have any idea that you want to try?

[Peres] I do not want to discuss this publicly and before the time is ripe. I know that when one is holding negotiations, and unfortunately also during wars, there are difficult situations, and then an alternative must be sought. I believe there is an alternative and I am convinced it must be tried. Concerning these sincere efforts, and I agree with you that those were sincere efforts on the part of Israel to open new avenues to peace, I think Israel has attained new and important international recognition. I do not think that I should be harsh in my words and unreasonable in my behavior. I prefer to be reasonable both in words and behavior.

[Schiffer] Are you willing to say what initiative is still possible in the near future.

[Peres] No.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, with your permission let us turn to Egypt. It was recently reported that President Mubarak intends to sign bilateral agreements with you. However, the Tabah issue, for example, is in the deep-freeze, even though there have been reports that the talks by the directors general will renew. Where is all this leading; where are we heading in our relations with Egypt?

[Peres] Look, a new and time-consuming factor has entered into the Tabah issue, and this is the issue of legal consultation. Once you introduce legal consultation into a political process then the political process slowly loses its drive, and this is natural, because the lawyers on both sides want to make sure of every word, every comma, and rightly so.

[Ben-'Ami] And the politicians are not doing this?

[Peres] The politicians are being aided by the legal advisers. However, let me remind you of battles we waged, bitter battles which ended in unusual success, even though ultimately only God knows if we needed them. For example, we waged a fierce battle to protect our oil interests in the event our supply was cut off. In that case the United States undertook to supply us. Perhaps this was good and our efforts were correct, but if you compare what we invested with what we actually needed, I ask myself whether we did not go too far here. What happens in negotiations is that somebody always comes and says, let's make sure of this and that point, and it is extremely difficult to argue with overcareful men when this happens. Carefulness is a quality which cannot be downplayed, the only problem is that it is time-consuming. I believe the negotiations on Tabah got stuck due to the addition of the legal element to the political negotiations. By the way, for clarity's sake I want to say that this is more true on the Egyptian side than on the Israeli. I think that Israel has gone a long way, and Egypt has also gone quite a long way, but now we are in the midst of the legal stage, and I hope we find a legal solution providing maximum guarantees to both sides.

[Ben-'Ami] Will this take place within days? Weeks? Can you estimate the time?

[Peres] No. I never deal with dates.

[Schiffer] Perhaps we can give some timetable for what can be expected to take place in our relations with Egypt. To ask the question which has been raised throughout this year: Is there still a chance for a meeting between you and the Egyptian president?

[Peres] I would not rule out this possibility. However, I would also not like to make it a central political objective. I think it is important, but I would not like to regard it as a prize for something. I believe that if the Egyptian president and I meet we could advance the peace issue in our region. I am ready to meet him, but I am not willing to make it an objective in itself.

[Ben-'Ami] These negotiations have another angle, the Palestinian factor, which is an important, vital factor here. We are speaking of the Palestinian leadership; where does this element fit into the negotiations?

[Schiffer] Do you have an alternative leadership upon which you can rely, an alternative Palestinian leadership in the territories?

[Peres] The problem of an alternative Palestinian leadership, or of an alternative among the present leaders, is as follows: They cannot make a move by themselves. The thing that destroys the Palestinian issue is not the absence of leadership, but the fear faced by those leaders who are willing to enter negotiations. It is no longer 'Arafat by himself, we have Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Hawatimah. For example, in my opinion the mayor of Nabulus was murdered not by the PLO, but rather by another organization. Therefore, the problem facing this leadership is that of protection, which can be provided by Jordan or one of the terror organizations. However, if you are protected by one of the terror organizations then the other organizations will operate. Afterall, they also murder each other. Therefore, let me reiterate that the difficulty is not in establishing a leadership, but rather of freeing the leaders from the fear of terror.

[Schiffer] So far, however, experience has shown that it is not desirable to be a Palestinian leader who is not under the patronage of the Palestinian organizations.

[Peres] Look, even those who are under the patronage of the Palestinian organizations are not safe, look at Al-Sartawi and Al-Qawasimi, there are murders left and right. The truth is that the use of violence greatly curtails the ability of the Palestinians to negotiate.

[Schiffer] What, then, can you do in this situation, when Israel continues to hold the territories? So far there is no alternative leadership, and this situation of the occupation and the mix of Arab and Jewish populations continues.

[Peres] First of all it is necessary to preserve a situation of openness in the territories. The problem of the territories is not only linked to the solution of the Palestinian problem, it is also linked to how Israel will look in the future. This week the government discussed the issue of demography. Today, there are 560,000 Arab inhabitants in Gaza, without passports, on a territory of 350,000 dunams. This is the greatest density in the world, I was told it is even more dense than Hong Kong. What do we want to do, annex it? And I am not even speaking here of the problems in Judaea and Samaria. Therefore, both from the standpoint of preserving the chances for peace, and the desire to preserve Israel's Jewish identity, our generation must not rashly annex the territories, whether by law or by force. A situation of openness in the territories is also a situation of openness in the negotiations. We also have to remember that Judaea and Samaria are populated by Jordanian citizens and we must therefore allow Jordan to maintain ties with these inhabitants. There was some confusion in the territories, mainly in Judaea and Samaria. At some point they believed that Husayn and 'Arafat were joining forces, and therefore, they thought they could go with both of them at the same time. The result of this was that Jordan lost much of its influence. It is now returning and trying to increase its influence, and since they are Jordanian citizens and we are not too excited about the PLO, this action presents some sort of opportunity for the future.

[Ben-'Ami] In that case, Mr prime minister, do you believe it will be possible to implement the plan which was headlined 'Gaza First,' that is, to start the experiment there?

[Peres] This issue is most complicated. This is not a choice for us to make, but rather for the Arabs. This is an Arab option. I believe that Jordan has in no way given up on its hope of retaining a link with Gaza, contrary to what is written in many Israeli newspapers. Now, if we proceed with Egypt without Jordan we will be causing a rupture that would make progress impossible. If, for example, all the Arabs unite and say: Let us examine the possibility of implementing autonomy in Gaza, then we should examine it, but we have not reached that point yet.

[Schiffer] However, what is your proposal? Do you propose, when we examine the issue of 'Gaza First,' that there be a link between the Palestinians and Egypt, or another alternative such as the traditional Jordanian alternative? What is your practical suggestion?

[Peres] First of all, I am proposing nothing. I think the proposals must come from the Arab side. Any proposal that we make will immediately face total Arab opposition. In this case the initiative must come from the Arab side. The Arabs know that this government, like previous governments, was ready to discuss self-administration [minhal 'azmi] for the territories, and we bring up this option again. We will not impose it, but if the Palestinians wake up from their sleep, or rather from their nightmare, and are ready to discuss self-administration in Gaza and in Judaea and Samaria, we will do so gladly.

[Ben-'Ami] And until then are we to sit and wait?

[Peres] I am not suggesting that we sit or wait. My suggestion is that we constantly search for alternatives. However, I am not willing to talk about them until we find them.

[Schiffer] With your permission, sir, let us move on to several international issues. Recently you visited France and, as reported, the matter of France supplying a nuclear reactor to Israel was raised. Mr prime minister, we have heard that in principle the French are prepared to sell us such a reactor, but in the same vein they are prepared to sell such a reactor to Iraq. This naturally creates a problem.

[Peres] First of all they did not say this. They asked our opinion on the sale of a reactor to Iraq. The difference between Iraq and Israel is a very small one: Iraq has oil, and therefore I doubt that it needs nuclear power for energy purposes, while we do not have oil. We are talking sincerely about a reactor to supply energy and energy alone. When I was asked I said the difference was simple: They need a reactor in order to create trouble; we need a reactor in order to produce electric power. These are two completely different things. Thus, a priori, we are honestly suspicious about the Iraqis' motives for purchasing a reactor. Incidentally, I do not really know if this desire exists. I would also like to mention that the Iraq-Iran war currently costs Iraq $500 million a month. The Iraqi economy is not what it used to be. It should be understood that the war's continuation and the drop in oil prices have had an effect on Iraq. I do not know what Iraq wants today; it seems to me they prefer more tanks and planes than reactors. As for our concerns, basically they must be economic. At the moment the dream of many Israelis, myself included, is to reach a state of independence in water, bread, energy, arms, and education.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, at the time the matter was raised, you opposed the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Now that you are prime minister and that time has passed, do you still hold the same opinion, that the reactor should not have been bombed?

[Peres] A prime minister has to forego several luxuries, among them the luxury of dealing with history, and this is what I am doing.

[Ben-'Ami] Nevertheless, what is your opinion as a private individual?

[Peres] I am not prepared to delve into an analysis of this now. It would only cause controversy. In any event the reactor was bombed and the matter is over. What do I need another controversy for now? Is the country short on controversies?

[Schiffer] Sir, we will now try to look into recent remarks concerning the Eastern bloc while examining Israel's international relations. Is there any room for a breakthrough with countries behind the Iron Curtain? Poland's name is being mentioned more and more.

[Peres] The word breakthrough is too pretentious, but there is something to this. However, it is very modest and I would not hinge great hopes on it. The basic problem is what is happening both in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Union's relations with the United States of America. We are living in very changeable and dynamic times. I think, for example, the Soviet Union is different following Chernobyl. It is not only a matter of a reactor being damaged; the country's national security and self-confidence have also been harmed; this is what I mean. In addition, the hopes which the Americans and the Soviets hinged on the summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev did not materialize. And on top of all these events, the Soviets have considerable problems. Their economic situation is apparently more serious than ever before. Oil was their major export item, and they lost 50 percent of the value of this export. They also used oil and gas to pay the West for technology. The situation in Afghanistan is not good. Again, I do not want to describe this as the end of the world. The Soviet Union is an enormous superpower, filling a sixth of the globe; it has resources and people, and I do not want to go from one extremity to the other.

[Schiffer] But what is your conclusion, sir?

[Peres] My conclusion is simple. I believe there is room for a reassessment of Soviet foreign policy in the not too distant future, as a result of all the current processes and events. I know there are Soviet leaders who say: Let us sit out the 2 years Reagan has left in office and then begin U.S.-Soviet detente. However, actual events are not so patient, and we must continually monitor developments. After all, we are not managing U.S.-Soviet relations. We have a clear-cut and vital interest in Soviet Jewry. However, this interest is a function of global, international relations, and hence our interest in these relations. On the eve of the Geneva summit we had high hopes, but they were not realized, neither at an international level nor at a level directly concerning us. Now there is a new situation. I do not know what conclusions will be drawn from this situation, but I believe they will be different from the previous ones.

[Schiffer] Do our ties with Eastern bloc countries, excluding the Soviet Union, depend on some degree of improved relations with the Soviet Union, or is there a bilateral rapprochement between us and Poland or between us and Hungary?

[Peres] I tend to think that when the Eastern bloc countries make a political move, they do not do so apart from Moscow. One thing that must be said unambiguously is that there are not two blocs in the world; there is one bloc, the communist bloc, and then there is the free world. The situation in the communist bloc, although very organized, is not good. The situation is not good, but the organization is good. In the free world, the organization is imperfect, but the situation is better

Relations With U.S. Discussed

TA141937 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Nahman Shay and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on the eve of Israel's Independence Day; place not given]

[Excerpt] [Frankel] Sir, on the eve of Israel's 38th Independence Day you received a check for nearly $400 million from the U.S. ambassador. I assume, I know, that you and all of us are grateful for this aid which the United States has extended to us. However, do you not see any contradiction between, on the one hand, the striving and aspirations implied in the word independence, and our continual dependence on the United States, on the other?

[Peres] When I review U.S. history, I recall that the United States also received assistance in its early stages. The U.S. ambassador to France was then Benjamin Franklin, and the first big loan the United States received came from France. In general, the United States is a very generous country, and the truth is that our heavy dependence is the result of extensive external problems which confront us. If no superpower were involved in the Middle East, we would not have to spend so much money on, for example, defense needs. However, the Soviet Union supplies enormous quantities of arms and at low prices, and if we want to maintain free countries and democratic rule in the world, there is no alternative but to balance the aid extended by the nondemocratic powers with aid from democratic countries, until the time when peace is attained. At the same time I think that we really must make a supreme effort to attain economic independence. I often think that if in the past 10 years the country's economic growth had been similar to that during the past 30 years, Israel's GNP today would stand at $38 billion, and not $23 billion; then we really would not require aid.

[Shay] However, not only in the economic sphere but on every political or strategic issue it seems that in the past year we have been in the shadow of the United States more than in the past. One example is "star wars", while another is the establishment of broadcasting stations in Israel.

[Peres] I think care should be taken not to do Israel an injustice. We are, after all, a small country, a lone democratic country in a very complex region. Do not compare Israel to European countries, to France or England. Their dependence on the United States is 10 times greater. In fact, the United States protects the continent of Europe not only economically, but militarily. Furthermore, the extent of economic aid is tremendous, approximately $130 billion annually. Thus, the aid we receive is much less than that received by European countries, and therefore our dependence is less.

You raised various issues. I do not believe, for example, that the United States would invite us to participate in the "star wars' project just to contribute something to us. It wants our contribution, too. Our interests certainly coincide with the United States' in this area. The "star wars" research project includes, for example, antimissile weapons, or antimissile missiles. We have experience in missiles from katyushas to surface-to-surface missiles with ranges of hundreds of kilometers. Were such missiles not positioned toward us, we would not have to seek weapons against them. Therefore, it is in the United States' interest to make use of Israel's research ability, and it is in Israel's interest to develop weapons necessary to defend itself. The same applies to the U.S. broadcasting station. As long as wild slander campaigns are waged against us by other stations, why should we not permit a free country that assists us to make its voice heard?

Taking into consideration the difference in size between the United States and Israel, relations between us can certainly be described as mutual. I also think that today the United States considers Israel as one of three or four countries on which it can rely more than other countries, not because of our military capability, but because we are an exceptional combination of a democratic country with conviction, and a country which can defend itself with its younger generation.

[Shay] Does this give-and-take relationship which you have outlined between Israel and the United States leave room for a future political move without the United States, or will any such move be conditional on some U.S. participation?

[Peres] As long as the world is in a state of being what is called bipolar, that is composed of a Soviet pole and a U.S. pole, and as long as the Soviets support the Arabs, we have no alternative but to make use of the United States to neutralize Soviet action. The difference between the Soviet and U.S. positions is the fact that the Soviets support one side, the Arab side, while the Americans support the side of rapprochement between the Arabs and us. Because the Arabs themselves are, how shall I put it, ashamed to appear openly in favor of peace, it is good that the United States enables them to overcome this embarrassment.

Egypt's Basyuni on Tabah Talks, Tension With Syria

TA141950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni says the Tabah talks will be resumed next Monday in Israel. Basyuni was talking to reporter David Essing at President Herzog's annual Independence Day reception for the diplomatic corps in Jerusalem. Basyuni said he had conveyed a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Israel's Independence Day.

[Begin recording] [Basyuni] I just congratulated him about the national day of Israel, and his excellency's hope that next year that we can implement and go ahead for the comprehensive peace and all over the area.

[Essing] Mr Basyuni, Israel and Egypt are about to resume negotiations on Tabah. What progress is being made in those negotations? When will they begin again?

[Basyuni] The Egyptian delegation will come to Israel Sunday, and we will resume the talks Monday and Tuesday, and really, there is a lot of progress. We still discuss the arbitration procedures, and I hope that we can find a solution for the compromise of the arbitration and especially the question in this meeting.

[Essing] What is the major problem now that is holding up progress in the Tabah talks?

[Basyuni] The main problem is the question, and I hope that we can find a common understanding in this meeting.

[Essing] Have you been in contact with the Israeli Government about the tension between Israel and Syria?

[Basyuni] Really, you know, the tension is only in the press, and I don't know exactly if there is something like that or not. But I see in the press, but now I notice that the Israeli Government would like to make the tone less. And really, we hope, as I told you, to find the solution to cool this tension and let us put all our efforts for finding a comprehensive peace and a good solution for all of us here. [end recording]

5 Injured in Nabulus Demonstrations; Curfew Imposed

TA141123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The center of the town of Nabulus has been placed under curfew following violent demonstrations in which at least five Nabulus residents were wounded this morning. Jerry Cheslow reports:

The demonstrations began at 0945 this morning. Nabulus Arab sources say the town was reacting angrily against a scheduled march through Nabulus by Jewish settlers to mark Independence Day. Several hundred Palestinian students left Al-Najah University and headed for the center of town. On the way they stoned a border police vehicle.

The policemen summoned held and fired into the air. Reinforcements arrived and the students fled into the narrow alleyways of the casbah's central market. According to military sources the students continued stoning the border policemen from the casbah. The soldiers fired rubber bullets and tear-gas, then they fired into the air, then at the demonstrators, wounding at least two men. Palestinian sources say three men were shot, one in the head, another in the lung, and a third in the leg. Three women were also hurt. Military sources say that they were hit by stones thrown by the demostrators. A curfew was imposed on the center of Nabulus 2 hours ago.

Curfew Lifted

TA141819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on the center of Nabulus following violent demonstrations this afternoon was lifted this evening. During the demonstrations two Nabulus students were wounded by shots fired by border policemen.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that three other youths were wounded by stones.

Citizen Detained on Arms Charges; Ministry Reacts

TA150533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Another Israeli suspected of having tried to smuggle arms to Iran or Iraq has been detained in the United States. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that Ze'ev Reiss, a member of Kibbutz Giv'at Brenner and a representative of the kibbutz industry in the United States, was picked up at New York's Kennedy Airport and will be transferred to Texas for trial.

The spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Washington said there is no connection between Reiss and the defense establishment. The Defense Ministry announced it knows nothing about Reiss and that an investigation which was conducted indicates that he does not hold a permit from the ministry to deal in exporting arms. Reiss was detained along with three others, and they were charged with attempting to smuggle TOW missiles to the Persian Gulf.

Our correspondent says there is no connection between this affair and the group which was detained in Bermuda. A justice of the Bermuda Supreme Court yesterday heard the arguments of the two sides on the expulsion of the suspects to the United States, and said that he will shortly announce his ruling. The five people detained in this affair, including three Israelis, are still being held in Bermuda.

AL-QUDS on Jordan's Policy Toward Palestinians

TA091700 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
7 May 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial "The Advisers and the Errors"]

[Text] The American newspaper the *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* has written that King Husayn's advisers committed immense political errors when they entertained the possibility of Jordan entering separate peace talks with Israel. We are all aware that these advisers committed a grave mistake when they counseled King Husayn to deliver his speech on 19 February in which he announced the suspension of relations between Jordan and the PLO.

This was followed by further serious mistakes such as the delegations that went to Amman after the speech, who were even ignored by Jordanian propaganda within a few days. These advisers are undoubtedly the same ones who suggested that obstacles be placed over the bridges, and who compiled a long list of names of those allowed or not allowed to cross them. They are the very advisers who daily are adding new practices of harassment that ultimately harm the special and historical relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

We do not know the logic of their thinking. Restrictions, harassment, intimidation, and promises will not lead the Palestinian people, who are holding out on their land despite an occupation whose darkness has lasted 19 years, to give up their origin, nationality, and deep affiliation.

The Palestinian people aspire to a just, enduring, and comprehensive peace based on their legitimate national rights — the same awaited peace for the achievement of which they have been sacrificing for many years.

These advisers should perhaps study the history of the Palestinian people to understand their qualities and traits.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables New Sudanese Leaders

LD141509 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1439 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tripoli Ramadan 6, May 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent cables of congratulations to Ahmed 'Ali al-Mirghani the president of the Presidium council on his election to his post and to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi the prime minister of sisterly Sudan on his appointment as head of Sudan's Government.

Receives Al-Mahdi Message From Envoy

LD142156 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this evening received the envoy of the Sudanese prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who handed him a message from the prime minister of Sudan. In the message, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi offered his condolences for the martyrs who had fallen to the fire of U.S. state terrorism from among the sons and daughters of the Arab Libyan people.

In his letter, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi declared his condemnation of the U.S.-Atlanticist aggression against the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, saying: We must do something to confront the terrorism practiced by a superpower that has taken leave of its senses and has begun behaving with the logic of highwaymen.

Cyprus Paper: Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Closure of UK Bases

NC150525 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Text] Nicosia, (r)— Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has urged Cyprus to close sovereign British bases on the island, according to the text of a speech released by the Libyan Embassy here yesterday.

"Cypriots should shut down the British bases or we will be forced into a new confrontation that will inflict destruction on the island" Al-Qadhdhafi said.

"These bases pose dangers to Libya's security, Syria's security and the security of Lebanon. They contribute to sinful, barbarous, savage, crusader aggression led by the United States" he added.

An embassy official was unable to say when or where the undated speech was delivered.

A Cypriot spokesman said the government was studying the speech but could not yet comment.

An official source meanwhile noted the government had denied that the two bases, retained by Britain when Cyprus became independent in 1960, were in any way involved in last month's U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

President Spiros Kiprianou's long-term aim was the demilitarization of Cyprus, he added.

Ed. note: Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech was delivered in Banghazi a few days after the American air strike on April 15.

Former Prime Minister Interviewed by Cairo Paper

PM131024 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 9 May 86 p 13

[Report on interview with former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush by Muhammad Zayid; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush says: According to definite information reaching the Libyan Liberation Organization daily from the most reliable sources, the situation in Libya now is quite the opposite of the illusory idea which seems to dominate the minds of Arab citizens and makes them believe that they are faced with an invincible mystery force. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has recently stated that the United States has irrefutable evidence of general resentment in Libya and strong evidence that the Libyan Army is unhappy with Al-Qadhdhafi's rule. That is a true and realistic statement. There have been eight attempts to topple Al-Qadhdhafi. One such attempt was made recently; it was very well planned, nearly achieved its objectives, and would have succeeded if some foreigners had not betrayed it. If there is any explanation of Al-Qadhdhafi's ability to prolong the life of his regime it is certainly not his strength or his regime's stability. The explanation is his terrorism and murder of Libyans in the streets. You ask me what are the most likely possibilities now. I say with certainty that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will resort to more and uglier terrorism because he does not learn from his mistakes. The United States will resort to violence and that will prompt the Libyan Army to quickly overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi, especially if the next strike is aimed at Libyan utilities. Al-Qadhdhafi's only weapon, which he uses to rule Libya, finance international terrorism, and trouble the whole world without any intellectual assets is oil. If his only weapon were hit, he would lose control of his own private guards. It is true that I have always said that Al-Qadhdhafi was 100-percent "an American agent" and I have emphasized that any signs pointing to the contrary were mere deception, no more and no less. Then the U.S. attack occurred, so I am called upon to provide an explanation for the contradiction between what I have maintained and what actually happened to the contrary.

The truth is that there is no contradiction. It is just that certain developments have turned one ally against another. Let me explain that. It is a historical certainty that the Americans facilitated Mu'ammar's rise to power. The first stage of Al-Qadhdhafi's relations with the United States was the stage of recruiting him to cause trouble in the Arab region and in the neighboring countries and to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of Egyptian-Libyan unity to kill the possibility of any such strong state eventually emerging, and also to open a front on Egypt's western borders as a substitute for Egypt's eastern front with Israel.

The second stage in Al-Qadhdhafi's relations with the Americans began early in 1980. They criticize him for involvement in international terrorism but they were the ones who pushed him into it. In the beginning they encouraged him to participate with the Palestinian organizations in activities inside and outside Israel in order to foment sedition among these organizations and he managed to polarize some of them, and when he used terrorism against his political opponents they kept quiet about it.

The year 1981 saw the third stage and the divorce between the United States and Mu'ammar. That was when Al-Qadhdhafi went out of control and expanded the circle of terrorism on his own. When they tried to deter him they discovered that his deviation was such that it was impossible to control him. After the many terrorist operations in which he was involved and which hurt the United States and the rest of the world it was time to strike, not to finish him off personally — they still do not have an alternative regime to Al-Qadhdhafi's — but merely to keep him from carrying on with his own terrorism. So the disagreement is over the terrorism which a son carries out against the will of his father. Hence the recent U.S. strike, and I say very clearly that, far from condemning it, I welcome it because it might facilitate internal salvation from this regime.

No, there was no failure in hitting the targets. All the targets identified during the period of threats were fully and most accurately hit. The camps of Bab al-'Aziziyah, Sidi Blal, Baninah, and 'Uqbah Ibn Nafi' were destroyed. Confirmed figures, which he does not dare announce, show that he lost 50 military aircraft — Migs and Mirages — 3 civilian planes were destroyed, and about 300 military personnel were killed. The 30 civilian casualties were because the U.S. aircraft bombed the intelligence building, which is surrounded by some embassies and residential buildings.

It is not true at all that any of Al-Qadhdhafi's children or members of his family were hit in the American raid. Al-Qadhdhafi only claimed that to impress upon the Libyan people that he had been involved in facing the U.S. aggression. As regards his claim that his adopted daughter was killed, it is true that a girl was killed but the father of that girl is a military man and is still alive; Al-Qadhdhafi never had an adopted daughter.

Do not believe that a five-member committee now rules Libya, as Al-Qadhdhafi claimed. He is just trying to absorb the public wrath. He sensed the grave danger of that wrath after facing certain defeat, he who always triumphs in every confrontation with any Arab state with the exception of Egypt. This five-member committee consists of former Revolution Command Council members who are all not even allowed to enter military camps or use military vehicles.

JANA Editor Views Spain's Talks on Severing Relations

LD142212 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2036 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Spanish *EL PAIS* newspaper has confirmed that the Spanish Government is studying the possibility of the severing of diplomatic relations with Libya.

On this attitude, the JANA European Affairs Editor pointed out that Spain is turning its back on its historic relations with the Arabs and its ties with the Arab and the Islamic nation, and by doing so it is categorically practicing an immoral principle. The editor explained that what makes the Spanish attitude even more strange — an attitude which is in coordination with the U.S. attitude which is hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah — is that the Spanish Government doing this is a socialist government which has turned its back on its history and on the Arabs who built Spain and made it the biggest source of olives and oranges. He said we well understand the wounds which pain the Spanish Government and know also when we make these wounds worse, and let Spain know emphatically that Ceuta and Mellila are two Arab cities and that the Canary Islands belong to Africa.

Baghdad: Opposition Urges 'Rise Against Leaders'

JN141603 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tripoli — The Libyan opposition has held Al-Qadhdhafi's regime fully responsible for the material and moral damage caused to the Libyan people and also for the harm done to their dignity and independence. A statement issued by the Libyan Committee for National Salvation in Tripoli and obtained by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY in Cairo today condemns the U.S. air raid, which damaged Libyan cities and killed and injured scores of innocent Libyans while the real criminal and his terrorist clique escaped unharmed.

The statement condemns those Arab states that are colluding with Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which has shown no respect for Arab feelings, history, or joint defense pacts. The statement praises Iraq's steadfastness in its defense of Arab territory and honor against the expansionist Iranian aggression and wonders about the real Arab attitude toward the war which Iraq is waging on behalf of the Arab nation.

The statement calls on the Libyan people's masses and Armed Forces to rise against the leaders of the bloody dictatorship which has harmed Libya's honorable history and national and pan-Arab struggle.

MOROCCO

King Hassan, Guinea President Hold 2d Round of Talks

LD141643 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Rabat, May 14 (MAP) — King Hassan I of Morocco held here Tuesday a second round of private talks with President Lansana Conte of Guinea. The two heads of state had had a first round of talks Monday shortly after the Guinean president's arrival in Morocco.

Parallel to the summit talks, the two countries' ministerial delegations held two work sessions Tuesday under the [words indistinct] Moroccan deputy premier and minister of national education [words indistinct] military committee for national recovery, Jean Traore.

The sessions were devoted to discussing the most appropriate ways and means of giving a new impetus to bilateral cooperation especially in the areas of education, scientific research, agriculture, mining, and fisheries.

The two sides decided to carry on discussing the details of this cooperation during the upcoming meeting of the Moroccan-Guinean joint commission set to take place in Conakry next September.

They also voiced the two countries' political willingness to further consolidate the ties binding them.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Announces 20-Member Cabinet Formation

JN151455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi here today announced the members of his new 20-member Cabinet, which includes a new ministry, the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs. The prime minister assumed the post of defense minister. The national unity government is formed as follows:

Deputy prime minister and foreign minister: Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi
Minister of agriculture: Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im
Minister of interior: Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn
Minister of energy and mining: Dr Adam Madibu
Minister of presidential affairs: Salah al-Din 'Abd al-Salam al-Khalifah
Minister of irrigation: Aldo Ago
Minister of finance and planning: Dr 'Umar Bashir Muhammad
Minister of local government: Joshua Dewal
Minister of Health: Dr Husayn Abu Salih
Minister of industry: Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Mahdi
Minister of transport and communications: Serafino Wani
Minister of animal wealth: Isma'il Ab Bakr Ahmad
Attorney general: 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih
Minister of public works, housing, and public utilities: Muhammad Tahir al-Jaylani
Minister of trade and supply: Muhammad Yusuf Abu Hurayrah
Minister of culture and information: Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf
Minister of labor and civil service: Walter Koni Juwak
Minister of peace and national constitutional conference affairs: Dr Khalid Muhammad Ahmad Yahi

Dr Yaji is assisted by a national committee composed of government and opposition parties and representatives of the team that held contacts with John Garang during the transitional period in the name of the National Alliance.

[Khartoum SUNA in Arabic at 1057 GMT on 15 May includes the following name and position in its report on the Cabinet formation:

Minister of education: Bakri Ahmad 'Adil]

The Al-Ummah Party, which is headed by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, got nine ministries, while the Democratic Unionist Party, which is headed by Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, got six ministries. One ministry each went to the Progressive People's Party, the Sudanese African Congress, the Southern Sudanese Political Association, and the Sudanese People's Federal Party. A new ministry called the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs was created for the National Alliance.

Report on Al-Mahdi's 13 May News Conference

JN141102 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 14, (SUNA) — Formation of the new Cabinet has been completed but the Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said it would be declared Thursday at the Constituent Assembly.

Speaking at a press conference here Tuesday night Al-Mahdi said the postponement of the Cabinet's announcement was due to a request by the assembly's speaker Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil who advised to announce the Cabinet formation from inside the assembly.

Al-Mahdi said the formation of the government was delayed by (passive attitude) due to the walk out of southern parties and the Sudan National Party deputies from the assembly May 6.

The deputies walked out of the said session, which was devoted for the election of the constitutional posts including the five member State Supreme Council, the prime minister and the house speaker, press ahead with their demands [word indistinct] the issue of their representation in the Cabinet by one third of the portfolios.

(We have held prolonged meetings with those parties and we have finally reached a basic for their participation in the government and the preparation for the constitutional conference). The prime minister said.

(The southerners will be represented in the executive appartus according to their proportion in the population of the country's inhabitants), he added.

The prime minister said the Cabinet and names of the ministers were ready but he added that the assembly's speaker has suggested to announce the government formation from inside the assembly (as it is not in a recess.)

Al-Mahdi said he met with the concerned officials and acquainted himself with the country's pressing issues including finding a peaceful settlement for the problem of southern Sudan.

When asked whether the south will be divided into three regions or will be a unified one region the premier said it was up to the southerners to choose the way of administration they like in their regions saying that the central government would implement what would be reached by them.

It is to be recalled that some southerners want a unified region while others mainly from Equatoria area wanted a divided three southern regions.

Al-Mahdi said he made it clear to the southern political groups that his government does not intend to approach them through what he described as Numayri's way of divide and role.

We talked with the southern parties with objective of gaining their support to the government and we have reached an acceptable formula for their participation in the government and for their participation in the upcoming constitutional conference, he added.

Regarding peace talks with the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), Al-Mahdi said a delegation was sent to the SPLM leader John Garang to assure him that the new government was keen on the convening of the constitutional conference.

The delegation would set a new date for the arrangements of the conference, originally scheduled to take place May 7. He said the previous date was impossible because the government has not been formed.

Al-Mahdi told the press conference that due concern would be given to the upgrading of the People's Armed Forces' capabilities to safeguard the country's security.

Al-Mahdi himself is expected to assume the portfolio of the Defence Ministry in the impending Cabinet which will announce in the assembly tomorrow.

Turning to the economic issue the premier said he was glad that Western and Eastern foreign quarters including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have expressed willingness to open a new chapter with Sudan. We hope that these quarters will understand our position.

The prime minister is apparently referring to IMF last Feb. decision on cutting off credits for Sudan who asked for rephasing of about 250 million dollar of debt arrears inherited from the regime of ousted President Numayri.

With regard to the foreign policy of his new government the prime minister said Sudan would exert efforts to achieve Arab solidarity through a Sudanese vision.

Al-Mahdi voiced that Sudan since the ousted of Numayri has begun correcting its foreign policy to be based on moderation and non-alignment.

The premier conceded that there were some differences between Sudan and the U.S. due to the American-Libyan conflict, but we will maintain our good neighbourly relations with Libya and at the same time we are keen to maintain our relations with U.S. as a superpower.

According to our political credibility Sudan will manage to establish relations with the superpowers without military, secu rity or political affiliation because the politics of Sudan does not allow political polarization. The premier told the press conference.

Replying to journalists' questions Al-Mahdi said all joint pacts which had been signed during the defunct regime of the ousted president including the defence pact with Egypt and which were not considered by the former Transitional Government will [be] subject to a thorough study.

Any pact that would drag Sudan into regional and international line-up will be against our declared policy, he explained. Regarding the integration between Sudan and Egypt, he said, his government was keen on achieving real economic projects with sisterly Egypt but he added that Sudan would thoroughly reconsider bilateral agreements to find out how far they bind Sudan to political axis he said his government would not hesitate to abrogate any agreement that contradicts Sudan's non-aligned foreign policy.

The unique ties between Sudan and Egypt should be characterized in the presence of the two peoples because the institutions existing under Numayri were designed for propaganda to make him appear that he was protexted by Egypt to secure his political position, the premier said.

But the current regime is not running after these things. We are running after real economic and cultural projects in the interest of the two peoples, he added.

Al-Mahdi said his government would discuss with the Egyptian officials the affair of integration to find an accepted alternative which would signify the reality of the unique relations.

Asked about the priorities of his government programme regarding the internal policy Al-Mahdi highlighted that the food, security, justice and rectifying legislations including the controversial Moslem Shari'ah laws will be high on the priorities of the government.

The premier said he entrusted the attorney general chamber to hammer out alternative legislations for the 1983 Islamic legislations which were introduced by the ex-president Numayri.

It is to be recalled that the partners in the impending government are agreed on abrogation of these legislation while the Islamic National Front (INF) the major force in the opposition is [words indistinct] them until their [word indistinct]

On the other hand Al-Mahdi disclosed that a special body will be established in the new government to follow up closely details for the convening of the constitutional conference which will decide the shape of government and the relation between the centre and the regions.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Libyan Communications Minister

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, received and held talks with brother Mubarak al-Shamikh, Libyan transport and communications minister.

During the meeting Comrade Mubarak al-Shamikh recalled last month's air attacks against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by U.S. imperialism. He told the comrade secretary general that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah admires the correct stand adopted by revolutionary Ethiopia and the solidarity it expressed. Our comrade revolutionary leader said that last month's action against Libya is very regrettable. He added that, in addition to using its might, imperialism will not refrain from doing everything possible to stifle the activities of progressive forces in all areas of the socialist camp. The comrade secretary general said that progressive forces should coordinate their resources and intensify their solidarity in the struggle.

The meeting, which was held at the special office of the comrade secretary general at the WPE Central Committee, was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, and brother Khalifa Ahmad Bazelya, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in revolutionary Ethiopia.

Gebre Mariam Fanta Appointed New Deputy Minister

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The PMAC has issued an appointment on promotion. In this respect, Comrade Brigadier General Gebre Mariam Fanta has been appointed deputy minister in the Ministry of Urban Development and housing.

ZEMEN Terms Talks With Somalia 'Good Start'

EA131249 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0915 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] We now present an editorial from *ADDIS ZEMEN* entitled "A Good Start." The editorial deals with the first meeting of the ad hoc Ethiopia-Somalia joint committee, which aims at resolving the problems between the two countries through dialogue. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa.

In its editorial *ZEMEN* points out that the discovery of a joint solution to the common problems of the two countries will not only guarantee peace in the region but also help to expand and strengthen development work. Refraining from attempts to resolve differences between countries through force but, instead, trying to resolve them through dialogue, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for territorial integrity and mutual dignity are points which occupy a very important place in the UN and OAU Charters. Respect for these points strengthens goodneighborliness, brotherly relations, and peaceful coexistence between countries, and especially between neighboring countries. It also creates favorable conditions for expanding joint cooperation in all spheres and for enhancing development. It is clear that disregard for these conditions invites negative results.

Since the inception of our continental organization, the OAU, efforts have been made and are still being made to strengthen relations in all spheres between member countries and to move the continent out of its backward state into a better state of development.

Nevertheless, certain problems left behind by colonialism have hindered this kind of constructive activity. In some regions problems which could be resolved easily are magnified, and this invites interference by imperialism. This situation has created a spirit of enmity instead of a spirit of goodneighborliness and brotherly relations. The Horn of Africa is one of the regions where such a situation exists. Even though there are blood ties between the peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia, the people have not yet benefited from this.

Hence, it is clear that these differences should be set aside to make room for goodneighborliness, brotherly relations, and peaceful coexistence. Since revolutionary Ethiopia has no aim other than peace and social development, it has repeatedly stated that it will continue to strive for peace in the region, for greater cooperation, and greater mutual development. This testifies to our country's peaceful stand. The establishment of IGADD, the Djibouti-based inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development to which both countries belong, has a major contribution to make in this respect.

The exchange of ideas between the leaders of Ethiopia and Somalia, who attended the Djibouti meeting, has created a new situation in relations between the two countries. An ad hoc committee has been established to discuss the joint problems of the two countries and to formulate ideas for solutions. In this respect the first meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc committee in Addis Ababa last week built foundations for those efforts. The Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc committee has been charged with a great responsibility. In general, the meeting held between Ethiopia and Somalia is a good start to the peace efforts embarked upon by the two countries. *ZEMEN* ends its editorial by saying that the successful continuation of this process is the desire of the peoples of the two countries.

BENIN

Further Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman 'Arafat

Final Communique Issued

AB132215 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 13 May 86

["Final communique" issued at the end of visit to Benin by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on 13 May — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of the head of state, His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, paid a friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 12 to 13 May, 1986. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him were welcomed on arrival by President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council, along with an important delegation of the party and the state. Militants of the people's revolution of Benin accorded the PLO leader and his delegation an enthusiastic and very warm welcome.

During his stay in the People's Republic of Benin, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, held discussions in a cordial atmosphere, which enabled the two leaders to review issues of common interest, particularly the situation in the Middle East and Africa.

Expressing their concern over the prevailing situation in the Middle East, and notably concerning the Palestinian issue, the two leaders reaffirmed the fundamental principles of self-determination for peoples and human rights, and strongly condemned the expansionist policy of aggression and genocide of the Israeli state against the Palestinian people and the Arab states. The two leaders emphasized that there cannot be lasting peace in the region so long as the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are not recognized, including their right to return to their fatherland, toself-determination, and to the establishment of a sovereign and independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and so long as Zionist Israel does not end the illegal occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories, and does not withdraw its troops.

To this effect, the two leaders stated that the most appropriate framework for negotiations toward the restoration of peace in the Middle East is the organization of an international peace conference under the auspicies of the United Nations, and with the effective participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat informed the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, of the situation of the PLO action at the level of the Palestinian people, the Arab people,and states, and at the international level, as well as the recent developments in the situation in the Middle East. His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou warmly congratulated the PLO leader and the heroic Palestinian people for the determination and courage with which they carry out the just liberation struggle for the establishment of an independent, sovereign, and internationally recognized Palestinian Arab state. He reaffirmed the constant and unflinching support of the working people of Benin to the valiant struggling Palestinian people.

The two leaders vehemently condemned the policy of domination and the oppressive acts carried out by the Zionist state of Israel in occupied Palestinian territories, thus defying world opinion and pertinent UN resolutions. They reaffirmed their strong condemnation of the Israeli raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, and stressed the solidarity of their peoples with the Tunisian people.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war which has caused enormous losses in human lives and considerable material damage, the two leaders noted with concern that the continuation of this war serves as a pretext for imperialist powers to continue their maneuvers of division and destabilization of the Middle East countries, thus weakening the position of the Third World. The two leaders made an urgent appeal to the two parties in conflict to put an end to their military acts of destruction and invite them to seek a peaceful solution to this armed conflict through negotiations.

On the prevailing situation in South Africa, the two leaders reiterated their firm condemnation of the despicable system of apartheid, and their unconditional support for the just struggle of the heroic people of South Africa, and for their democratic movement under the leadership of the ANC. They called for an immediate and total dismantling of the apartheid system set up by a racist minority, in favor of an egalitarian, democratic society that is not based on race.

While noting their satisfaction with the increasing anti-apartheid campaign at the international level, the two leaders appealed to the international community to intensify this campaign, and to put the necessary pressure on the racist Pretoria regime for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and for it to enter into direct negotiations with ANC, the vanguard movement for the liberation struggle of the South African people, for the total abolition of the apartheid system. They expressed the fervent hope that all nations and international organizations will participate massively in the international conference on sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime to take place in Paris in June 1986.

Examining the Namibian issue, the two leaders stressed the pertinent resolutions of the OAU, the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations on this issue which is of much concern to peace- and justice-loving countries. While reaffirming their unflinching support to the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of its vanguard movement SWAPO, the two leaders made an urgent appeal to the United Nations, notably the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of its resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence.

The two leaders vehemently denounce the destabilization policy as well as the repeated aggression of the racist Pretoria against the Frontline States, and they reaffirm their support and solidarity with the southern African states which are struggling to consolidate their sovereignty, and to maintain and strengthen their security. They appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries, and to international organizations to participate massively in the international conference on Namibia's independence scheduled to take place in Vienna in July 1986.

On the situation in Chad, the two leaders strongly deplored [words indistinct] the Chadian people by years of civil war. They highly appreciated the laudable efforts made by the OAU for a peaceful solution to this conflict, and instantly invite the various parties to the conflict to overcome their partisan quarrels to rapidly engage in true negotiations leading to national reconciliation and the restoration of peace in Chad.

Concerning the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the two leaders condemned all maneuvers aimed at destabilizing the progressive states in the region. They reaffirmed their support for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the laudable efforts of the countries in the region for a peaceful solution to the problems in Latin America.

At the conclusion of the discussions, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat expressed the appreciation and profound gratitude of the Palestinian people to the valiant people of the Beninese people's revolution, and to its prestigious leader, President Mathieu Kerekou. A general agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed between the PLO and the People's Republic of Benin.

During his stay in the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, laid a wreath at the monument for the matrys of the Beninese revolution. He renewed his sincere gratitude to the head of state, the government, and people of Benin for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation.

Those who took part in the discussions on the Beninese side were Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly; Roger Barba, member of the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly; Edouard Zodehougan, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of interior, public security and territorial administration acting for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; El Hadj Adamou Hamza, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Edmond (Kako Povo), director of the Department for Africa and the Arab World at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Those who took part on the Palestinian side were Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Ala Ahmad, economic adviser to the PLO chairman; Salman al-Hirfi, adviser to the PLO chairman on African Affairs; Imad Shakhur, adviser at the Presidency; Samir Baker, PLO ambassador to Lagos, Amin Abul (Hashura), deputy director of the PLO Bureau in Paris.

[Signed] For the People's Republic of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council

[Signed] For the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. Issued in Cotonou on 13 May 1986

'Arafat Press Conference

AB140831 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, gave a press conference at the People's Hall of the Republican Palace in Cotonou shortly before his departure. This took place in the presence of our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, the central authorities of the party and the state, as well as members of the diplomatic corps. It was in an atmosphere of sincere solidarity and revolutionary fervor that our illustrious guest began his press conference. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his introduction first of all expressed his gratitude to the Beninese people and their party for the reception accorded him as well as the sincere and unfliching support given by our country to the PLO and its chairman. Yasir 'Arafat then emphasized that his organization and our country, Benin, share identical views because, he indicated, they are involved in the same struggle, that of creating a world of justice, peace, freedom, and fraternity. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee then explained at length the prevailing situation in the occupied Arab territories, a situation characterized by the relentless, dauntless ,and heroic struggle of the Palestinian militants in spite of maneuvers to discourage them and repeated aggression of the Zionists and imperialists against the Palestinian people. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat explained how Zionist Israel and the imperialists strive relentleslly with hatred to destroy the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian nation in particular. It was an occasion for the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee to talk about the foreign interference in the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Beirut, the bombing of the Palestinian base in Tunisia, and so on. This brilliant introduction enlightened people on the real situation in the region. The answers given to questions further helped to shed light on the Palestinian issue. This press conference was the last engagement of His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat in Benin.

BURKINA FASO

Foreign Minister Meets Press After African Tour

AB132222 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 13 May 86

[News conference given by Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation, on 12 May in Ouagadougou after a 25-day visit to Angola, Zaire, Gabon, India, Brunei, and Iran — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Guissou] I took messages from the comrade president of Burkina Faso to his counterparts of Angola, Zaire, and Gabon.

This is for the African part of the tour. Later on, I took part in New Dehli in the Nonaligned Movement ministerial conference in preparation for the Harare Nonaligned summit due to be held in June. The ministerial conference was charged with preparing the dossiers to be submitted to the summit. They touch first on the critical economic situation and the need for the so-called Third World countries to develop South-South cooperation. The dossiers also touch on political matters such as the Western Sahara conflict, the Chadian situation, the war between Iran and Iraq, as well as the recent developments in the situation in the Mediterranean with the U.S. terrorist air raids against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

After the meeting, I went successively to Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei Darussalam, with another message from the comrade president, and lastly to the Islamic Republic of Iran where I handed a message from the comrade president to his counterpartPresident Ali Khamenei. That is the tour I have just made. Let us say that I was charged essentially with precise missions: conveying messages to the presidents of these various countries on bilateral cooperation. In the same vein, I also held talks with my colleagues, but the purpose of my visits was more to convey messages than to examine bilateral issues as such. That is what I can say in connection with the African tour.

[First unidentified reporter] Your African tour took you essentially to Angola, Zaire, and Gabon. Could you tell us what motivated the choice of these three particular African countries?

[Guissou] You newsmen are aware that several Zairian delegations have visited Burkina. My Zairian counterpart visited Burkina Faso at least four times. This also goes for Gabonese ministerial delegations which have visited Ouagadougou. It was therefore normal for Burkina to manifest itself — even if only by mere courtesy — toward countries showing interest in our country. This is also in respect for the heads of these countries who sent their ministers to our country on many occasions.

With regard to the People's Republic of Angola, you know that in spite of the distance between us... [changes thought] This country is now confronted with quite a difficult situation. It faces daily aggressive attacks by the South African racists and by the UNITA puppets who are supported financially by the United States. It was quite normal for Burkina Faso to show concrete solidarity with the Angolan people, by going there to show support on-the-spot. That is what I can say to justify our visits to these three countries.

[Second unidentified reporter] Comrade Minister, you also visited Tehran, as you said. We know that Iran and Iraq are at war. Can you tell us the official position of Burkina Faso on the conflict?

[Guissou] I told you just now that I attended the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned countries in New Dehli, India. Burkina Faso was appointed unanimously to chair the political commission during the preparatory meeting. This was a tribute paid to our revolution and its political leadership. We accepted the appointment and carried out the task. I cannot cover ourselves in glory, but I think that I chaired the political commission with a maximum of lucidity, clearsightedness, and a sense of political tactfulness which enabled me to treat such delicate matters as the Iran-Iraq war, the Western Sahara question, and the Chadian situation.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, we believe that in our capacity as an active mediator for a cease-fire and peace, we must show prudence in undertaking any possible moves and avoid as often as possible taking stands unlikely to foster a possible cease-fire. This is why we have abstained up until now in our official utterances from choosing sides in that conflict. We must rather continue to work toward halting that war which we believe is a useless sacrifice of human lives.

[First reporter] Comrade Minister, you also visited the state of Brunei, a state about which the majority of Burkinabe know nothing. Can you first present that state briefly and then tell us what you discussed with the officials of that country?

[Guissou] That country is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and the United Nations with which Burkina Faso has very good relations. During the recent ICO ministerial meeting in Fes, Morocco, we sat side by side. You can guess that the Brunei delegation often sits side by side with our delegation because both countries have names beginning with the letter B and as a result we often sit side by side at almost every meeting. This facilitates the contacts. This is how contacts have been made, discussions held.

My Brunei counterpart, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, has invited me on several occasions to visit his country. Through our modest persons, our respective heads of state have had the opportunity to exchange views and they want to materialize these relations by establishing diplomatic relations and exploring possible avenues of bilateral cooperation. This trip was the first one, and was successful. I believe that there is grounds for hope that mutually profitable relations can be developed with that country which is also a small country like ours.

[Second reporter] Comrade Minister, this question is not related to your trip, but it concerns the Burkinabe people all the same. In the past few days, the Western press has spoken of the expulsion of some sub-Saharan Africans from Algeria. Comrade Minister, what do you know about this?

[Guissou] I feel this is not a new problem. Already, some time ago, we faced the same problem of expulsion of African nationals from Nigeria. We do not yet have details on the circumstances of these expulsions. But what we can say is that we have very good relations with our Algerian brothers and comrades. We are convinced that the Algerian Government and people will always take useful measures to avoid painful situations. So, I would not like to trust media reports. I would rather wait for authoritative sources before we can express any position. But we also learned of this through the press like everyone else.

[Third unidentified reporter] In New Dehli where you took part in the Nonaligned meeting, did other member express further positions on the U.S. air raids against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi?

[Guissou] I said it at the beginning of this meeting. As a matter of fact, the political commission examined this question, which was one of the hottest issues on the agenda. Of course, we condemned these terrorist raids against a sovereign member-state of the United Nations and the OAU and an African state.

We decided at the request of our delegation — note this! — we decided to send a delegation made up of ministers from member-states of the Security Council such as Congo to meet with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli as a sign of the solidarity of the Nonaligned countries with Libya following the U.S. terrorist aggression. We also instructed the same delegation to proceed to New York to take part in the Security Council debate which took place thanks to the active support of Burkina Faso. It condemned the terrorist raids which left many victims including children, innocent victims barely aged 18 months. So we denounced that indiscriminate terrorist aggression.

The New Dehli meeting examined other topical issues including the real threats of similar attacks against sovereign countries by those who arrogate to themselves to behave in a way that violates all international laws and regulations on the coexistence among states.

[Third reporter] Comrade Minister, during your trip, you also examined the Western Sahara problem. Can one expect the effective participation of the SDAR in meetings even in the event of a boycott by countrias that refuse to recognize the SDAR?

[Guissou] I believe that Burkina Faso and all progressive peoples and their countries are happy about the current evolution toward a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara question. We have grounds to hope that a rapid solution will be found to the conflict inasmuch as the parties involved have agreed — thanks to the United Nations and the current OAU chairman — to hold discussions. These are positive developments that give us hope that a rapid solution can be found to this painful problem which has caused serious concern within the OAU.

In this regard, I will recall that although Burkina has always spelled out its position clearly in favor of the self-determination of the Saharan people, it has also rejected positions tending to weaken the OAU through the withdrawal of some of its members. We have always said that we feel the OAU is a forum for all countries to hold discussions despite whatever differences may exist among them. We deplored the withdrawal of Morocco and we have always expressed our hope to see Morocco return to the OAU for discussions even though our fundamental position on the issue is well-known.

[Second reporter] Comrade Minister, you have also visited Tehran. What does life look like in that country which is engaged in an Islamic revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Guissou] Well, I think this is a diplomatic overture by Burkina Faso, a redeployment of our diplomatic activities on the international scene. As you can see on the map, our trip took us to virtually all regions of tension, including to southern Africa. As you know, Iran is a large producer of oil and natural gas. It is very rich. It is also a powerful country to contend with politically at the international level. This is why I feel that it is quite normal for Burkina Faso to get in touch with a country that counts a lot in the Gulf region. Its weight has been considerably increased since the inception of the Islamic revolution in 1979. This revolution has led to social transformations and moralization the depth of which can hardly be perceived from outside. The moralization of the society, the search for a cultural identity, and the rejection of mental, cultural, or other alien influences is so marked that it deserves particular attention.

I feel that one must do away with prejudices, especially the counterrevolutionary, often pro-imperialist and even imperialist campaign against the struggle of the Iranian people. Doing away with such prejudices, one will actually understand that country's rejection of imperialist domination and any foreign stranglehold on Iran. This rejection began, I believe, in September 1977-1978 and resulted in the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During our visit, it was said that our views were convergent on certain points. This is true. I believe that one must not only see the Islamic aspect of the Iranian revolution. That revolution also has socioeconomic aspects. It rejects the misery of the people and the frantic enrichment by a minority.

In fact, the Iranian citizen has now gone beyond the mere vital minimum needs. He eats his fill and he is dressed in decent garments. He is not obliged to subserviently copy foreign models. Even though this attracts sometimes unjustified attacks, we can certainly say that a people has stood up in Iran and they are making efforts to remain free. This commands respect whatever view one may have on such a position.

We met a people determined to overcome some natural or artificial obstacles resulting from their options — ideological, political, cultural, and even sociological — which they have the absolute right to uphold but which some people tend to oppose. We feel that the Burkinabe people have much to gain in learning of the transformations in other countries such as Iran. They can thus derive experience from what is going on there in order to improve their own conditions back home. That is what we can say about our visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[First reporter] Comrade Minister, you have returned from a mission to Angola, Zaire, Gabon, India, Brunei, and Iran. Can one say in conclusion that the mission was successful?

[Guissou] Yes. There is no doubt about this: I will affirm that the mission was a success because everywhere we went, we received a fraternal and friendly welcome. We were able to assess how much the options and orientation of our country are respected and taken into consideration.

We have support. Many peoples admire us and expect us to continue along our path, make improvements, learn lessons from our failures, and always march forward.

Beninese Delegation Meets Sankara, Departs

AB142212 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] At the end of a 3-day friendly and working visit to our country, the Beninese delegation led by Comrade Girigissou Gado left Ouagadougou this afternoon for Cotonou. Before its departure, the delegation was received in audience for a lengthy time this afternoon by the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara]. This audience, the leader of the Beninese delegation said, served as an opportunity to inform the comrade president about the job done by the Beninese and Burkinabe delegations which met for 2 days in our captial.

GHANA

Libya-Based Islamic Group To Help Build School

AB142135 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The International Islamic Call Society based in Libya is to assist the Tema Muslim community in the construction of a 15 million cedis school complex at Tema. The cultural attache at the Libyan Embassy, Mr Ali (Abujaoudin), announced this at the project site. The complex, sited at Community 7, comprises a 3-story school block and offices, a library, mosque, staff bungalow, canteen, and recreational ground. It will offer lessons in English and Arabic to help broaden the scope of Muslim students on Islamic laws and tradition.

Mr (Abujaoudin), who is also a member of the Ghana branch of the International Islamic Call Society, noted that conflicts among nations retard social and economic progress. He said it has always been the desire of the government and people of Libya to promote goodwill and understanding among men irrespective of race, creed, or religion.

LIBERIA

Government Employees To Receive February Pay Soon

AB141815 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT
14 May 86

[Text] Government employees will begin receiving their salaries for the month of February by the end of the week. According to Finance Minister Robert Tubman, upon completion of payment of salaries for February, payment for subsequent months will begin until salary arrears owed government employees are paid.

At a press conference yesterday, Minister Tubman said he was certain that the Finance Ministry will meet the mandate of President Samuel K. Doe to make government employees' salaries current by the end of June. The finance minister has, meanwhile, appealed to government employees to be patient while government mobilizes revenue for the payment of salaries in the weeks ahead.

NIGERIA

Radio Examines Chernobyl Accident, Nuclear Reactors

AB141740 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 May 86

[News analysis]

[Text] On the 25th of April a fatal nuclear accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear pmwer station in the Soviet Union. Fire had (?burst) one of the reactors, leading to radioactive leak into the atmosphere. The Soviet Union had said that only four people died as a result of the radiation emitted from the reactor. Western scientists are insisting that the death toll was on the order of thousands of people. What is, however, clear is that the incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is one of the worst nuclear accidents so far recorded, since nuclear reaction became a huge source of energy.

The fact that more than 20,000 people were evacuated from a radius of about 100 km from the scene of the accident underscores the dimension of the problem. Also, vegetables and (?meats) from the Soviet Union and some East European countries are being refused in Western Europe and other parts of the world. This is for fear of radioactive contamination. Neighbors of the Soviet Union have panicked in the wake of the nuclear accident. Some of them, in fact, recorded radiation much higher than normal.

But their fears are now being allayed as assurances are being given by the Soviet authorities that the situation is under control. However, for the past 2 weeks, the incident has made the use of nuclear reactors as a source of energy a topical issue around the globe. The current discussion on the issue, for one thing, has somehow increased average knowledge about nuclear reactors. Many people now know that these reactors are devices which generate a large amount of heat and radiation. It is also known that a dark compound of uranium is responsible for the release of the heat and radiation. Nuclear scientists have further explained that the resultant energy is being used to generate electricity and to satisfy heat requirements of heavy industries like food processing, pulp and paper, iron and steel, as well as chemicals.

The utility of nuclear energy is demonstrated by the fact that it is now responsible for 15 percent of the total power generation in the world. There are 101 nuclear power stations in the United States alone. The Japanese derive 26 percent of their total energy needs from their nuclear power stations. France must save up to 1.2 million barrels of oil daily by obtaining three-quarters of her energy needs from nuclear reactors. Today 26 countries are using nuclear reactors as a source of energy.

The misfortune of this development lies in the controversy surrounding it. Protagonists of nuclear energy believe that it is a field of engineering that has relieved mankind of heavy dependence on traditional sources of energy. Those opposed to it have supported themselves with the fact that no amount of safety measures would prevent fatal accidents that can threaten human existence. They argue that since the development of nuclear power stations, not less than 20,000 accidents have been recorded. At least 1,000 were said to be quite fatal. It is also the concern of those opposed to nuclear power generation that the disposal of its solid and gaseous wastes remains a big hazard to life.

In spite of these contentions, governments in countries where nuclear power stations are being proliferated insist that such stations are cost-effective. Therefore, they have ignored thousands of antinuclear power demonstrations. The demonstrations are bound to increase in intensity as the Chernobyl nuclear accident serves as a reminder to everyone that the search for alternative sources of energy has culminated in the storage of lethal radioactive material which constitutes a real threat to mankind.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to USSR's Gorbachev

MB141431 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev thanking him for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to the Angolan delegation during its visit to the USSR. The message, sent by the Angolan head of state after his return to Luanda, said this visit was an important step in strengthening friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and governments.

In a commentary dedicated to the recent visit by the Angolan head of state to the USSR, ANGOP also emphasized friendship, cooperation, and solidarity existing between the two countries for many years as evidence of shared principles and objectives which have always united the two peoples. ANGOP says in the commentary that the visit of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos confirmed that there is something more than mere interstate relations between the two countries. ANGOP underlined that, in addition to diplomatic and economic ties between Angola and the USSR, there are identical points of view and principles on current international issues.

UNITA Official Discusses Zambian Help to MPLA

MB141936 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 14 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Zambia and UNITA have suddenly taken a sharp turn for the worse. President Kaunda has attacked an American decision to supply Stinger missiles to the guerrillas in their fight against the MPLA government in Luanda. For their part, UNITA has threatened to retaliate against Zambia if they assist the MPLA government in any way. Zambia, of course, shares a common border with the part of Angola controlled by UNITA. On the line to Paris, Robin White asked Jeremiah Chitunda, UNITA's secretary for foreign affairs, how he saw relations between his movement and Zambia.

[Begin recording] [Chitunda] We deplore the attitudes of the Zambian Government, in particular of President Kenneth Kaunda who at a time when the Zambian leader should help, should continue to make efforts to help Angolans find peace and reconcile with one another, the Zambian leaders think to commit themselves more and more to the Soviet Union (?and their side), thereby deepening the gap and the wound between Angolans themselves. We have noticed for the past several weeks and several months in addition to the rhetoric that remains clearly anti-UNITA and against our resistance, these are [words indistinct] occupation, we have noticed on a number of times shots being fired from the Zambian side against Angolans on the UNITA side. Our means of transportation has been shot at by Zambian police along the border. There have been acts of kidnappings and these hostile acts by Zambia have been mounting.

[White] Presumably, there must be some reason for the Zambians firing at you — if they have.

[Chitunda] We can't think of any actions or any attitudes on our side that could trigger that type of behavior from the Zambian side except perhaps the effort to create conditions in Zambia that would be taken advantage of or that could allow eventually the MPLA, the Cubans, and the Soviet forces to utilize the Zambian territory for fight against UNITA in the part of Angola that we control right now.

[White] Have you any evidence that could support your claim that the MPLA might be about or is already in Zambian soil?

[Chitunda] We think that the idea of using the Zambian territory to invade Angola has been entertained by the MPLA, authorities and by Lusaka and we insist on the (?premise) that if (?any attack was to happen), Zambia would have to bear the full responsibility for our prompt reply to that type of hostile action.

[White] But do you have any information at all that MPLA troops are already in Zambia?

[Chitunda] Not the MPLA forces yet on the Zambian territory, but we are aware of a movement in that sense.

[White] So, are you claiming that the Zambian government and the MPLA have reached some kind of agreement?

[Chitunda] We think there is such agreement, yes.

[White] Why do you think that? What is your information?

[Chitunda] We have very reliable sources of information on that. We have been monitoring very carefully the developments in this affair but it is a little bit premature to reveal the exact nature of this information.

[White] As you spoke earlier, you claimed earlier that Zambian troops have been firing at you from across the border. Have you fired back? Has there actually been any fighting at all between yourselves and the Zambians?

[Chitunda] Our response has been very limited and purely defensive, but we are preparing to respond in a much more effective and broader way. We have the means, we have the know-how, and we have the people on our side.

[White] But as yet been no major exchange of fire between yourselves and Zambians?

[Chitunda] Not in the form of declared armed conflict, yet. [end recording]

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives on Visit; Talks Begin

MB141354 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Official talks between the PLO and the MPLA-Labor Party started in Luanda today. Here we have a report from our correspondent Pedro Correia.

[Begin Correia recording] Talks between PLO and MPLA-Labor Party delegations began in Luanda today. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO, head their respective delegations. Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Luanda yesterday on a 2-day official and friendly visit. The talks center on southern African and Middle East issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. Other issues of common interest may also be discussed.

The Angolan delegation, led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, includes the following comrades: Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations; Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister; Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, interior minister; Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, minister of state for production; Kundi Payama, minister of state for inspection and control production; Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for the state and judicial bodies; Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for ideology; and Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, director of the FAPLA political department, all of whom are members of the party Political Bureau. Maria Mabo Cafe, state minister for economic and social spheres; Antonio Jacinto, candidate member of the Political Bureau; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations, are also members of the delegation.

The PLO delegation is led by the chairman of the PLO Executive Council, Yasir 'Arafat, and includes members of the Palestinian National Council and the PLO ambassador to Angola, ('Abdu Sa'id). Yasir 'Arafat is visiting Angola at the invitation of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as part of his tour of various African countries. Yasir 'Arafat has already visited Mali, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Burkina Faso, Togo, and Niger. The aim of his visit is to thank these countries and peoples for their support of the struggle of the Palestinian people for their self-determination and their right to create an autonomous and independent Palestinian state. During his visit, PLO Chairman 'Arafat emphasized the ties between the Israel regime and the South African apartheid regime. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Speaks to President's Council 15 May

Condemns 'Meddling'

MB151236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President's Council, May 15, SAPA — The government had no intention of abdicating and would use all its might, which had not even remotely been fully exerted so far, against those bent on violence, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Addressing the President's Council, he said uncertainties and confusion which had grown out of disinformation disseminated by the country's enemies and was aggravated by "meddling" groups visiting from abroad. "The more uncalled-for intervention takes place, the more confusion and misconceptions will be resisted by South Africans," Mr Botha said. South Africa did not want to disengage its foreign relations, "but the uncalled-for interference at times assume proportions which prove conclusively that some countries wish to obscure their problems by interfering with ours." Some of these groups were well-intentioned but the activities of others had only resulted in adding to the confusion.

Mr Botha also appealed for an end to violence and called on all "balanced and responsible South Africans" to help the government to get the country on the road to prosperity, stability and security. This could only be done along constitutional lines, he said.

A false impression was often created that the government was remiss in maintaining what had been built up over many generations, "and that we are on the road to abdication." "I reject this false impression," President Botha said. "We will not allow our spiritual and material heritage, built up over 300 years, to fall willy nilly into the hands of a revolutionary power clique. The powers of stability and responsibility outstrip the forces of chaos."

He felt it necessary to repeat clearly the government's view on reform and negotiation. The near cliche that reform was bound to bring uncertainty was often accompanied by doubt concerning the government's ability to effectively administer the process of reform and to guarantee an acceptable solution. "This uncertainty and doubt have, understandably so, induced many people to insist that the government should be specific, not only as regards the direction of the process of reform, but also as regards the contents of the end result," Mr Botha said.

Many demanded from the government a declaration of intent to provide impetus to the negotiating process. Many people in this category, and others, had stated the government should not be prescriptive and required an open-ended agenda. "Clearly there is a real risk that if the government should comply with the request for a declaration of intent, it would stand accused of being prescriptive. To complicate matters even further, some people and institutions have laid down certain preconditions which they require to be met even before they enter into a process of negotiation."

Others subscribed to political models and concepts which could not be applied to the RSA while others attempted to gain support for "contemptuous disloyalty to the country abroad." "As far as the South African government is concerned it remains adamant that it is prepared to negotiate with citizens of South Africa, provided that they do not resort to violence as a means of attaining their political and other goals, or call on foreign agencies to support them," Mr Botha said.

The government was not a minor party in a so-called faction fight. Legally the government represented the state and any reform proposals would have to recognise this. "Negotiation, of necessity, implies that participants should accept that not all their requirements are likely to be met and it implies a willingness to listen, to discuss and seek solutions." Such solutions would result from deliberations by South Africans in the interest of South Africa. "Essentially it is a process of give and take during which people are required, on the one hand, to scale down their demands and, on the other, to be lenient when required to make concessions to satisfy reasonable demands. It is in this spirit that the government approaches the process of negotiation," he said.

He appealed to all who chose peaceful constitutional change to display the same disposition. "Having said this I am constrained to decline requests to be specific about the end product precisely because it must be a product of negotiation." Parliament was dealing with a number of measures which were the result of such negotiation and his government had gone far to meet legitimate demands. "I am not at the disposal of people who make excessive demands," President Botha said and listed his government's set of democratic, Christian norms required for negotiation. He had suggested creating a national council which could:

— create opportunities for joint planning and preparation of a new constitutional dispensation;
— give black communities an interim say in government; and
— promote healthy relations and human dignity, rights and freedoms.

"Radicalism from neither side can make any contribution," he said. "I would however be neglecting my duty if I did not put it clearly that the government is determined to maintain order. Those who perpetrate violence are served notice that unless they forsake violence, they will unavoidably face the full might at the state's disposal and which has not even remotely been fully employed. It is my deepest wish that senseless violence will now come to an end," he said. There was no cause for panic but good cause for responsible action. "South Africa is worth much more than those who play recklessly with its greatest interests," Mr Botha said.

Delineates Nonnegotiable Principles

MB151238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President's Council, May 15, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today spelt out certain important principles which were not negotiable in the new constitutional set-up. Addressing the President's Council, Mr Botha said whatever negotiated solutions one could produce would have to be implemented by parliament since negotiated reform had to be implemented constitutionally. "This includes the possibility of general elections or a referendum, in the case of drastic deviation from already accepted policies." The government, he said, subscribed to certain fundamental norms and values by which it would be guided throughout the process of negotiation in the belief that a negotiated settlement was only possible within the parameters of these norms and values. "It will also be guided by these norms and values while it continues to govern the country as a civilised state.

These norms and values, Mr Botha said, included the following which would have to be entrenched in any new dispensation — the realisation of the democratic ideal since it was the government's accepted principle that only democratic institutions could meet the demands of justice and fairness. "This means that a democratic dispensation of government which must accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all South Africa's communities must be designed and implemented. Such a dispensation must take cognisance of and reflect the multi-cultural nature of the South African society and must provide for visible and effective protection of minority groups and the rights against domination and for self-determination for such groups and communities. South Africa is a country of minorities and a multicultural society. Its diversity is a fact that must be accepted," Mr Botha said.

The government, he said, was committed to devise such democratic solutions in cooperation with South Africans who were also committed to peaceful and democratic solutions and who rejected violence as a means of achieving political goals. "In this respect it is the government's conviction that only purposeful broadening of democracy of the South African society at large and accompanying socio-economic reform can ensure lasting peace and stability. Adherence to Christian values and civilised norms with recognition and protection of freedom of faith and worship was important. This principle is a cornerstone of our existence as a civilised state."

Maintenance of the sovereignty and the integrity of the republic was also of the utmost importance. "This requires well disciplined and suitably equipped security forces. It means that South Africa must be able to protect the integrity of its borders, as well as to defend its peoples against internationally organised terrorism and to maintain law and order. "Nobody must underestimate our determination in this regard. As a regional power in southern Africa, this our indisputable duty," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the government was committed to the sanctity and indivisibility of law and its just application as well as the independence of the judiciary and the equality of all under the law. Liberty as a cornerstone of true democracy must manifest itself on different levels, Mr Botha said. "Firstly, on the personal and individual level which also implies respect for and the protection of the human dignity, life and property of all. Secondly, liberty on the group and community level which implies respect for and the promotion and protection of the right to self-determination of population groups and peoples. Thirdly, liberty on the state and national level to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the country to secure the protection of our citizens through the application of civilised standards of justice, order and security."

True democracy for the republic and all its peoples, individually and collectively, must be recognised in each of these components of freedom since the absence of such recognition would diminish, not increase, the freedom of the country's peoples, Mr Botha said. There should be a furtherance of private enterprise and effective competition as well as confidence in the economy. There should also be an elimination of discrimination implying selection of unfavourable treatment or prejudical action on the basis of race, cultural affiliation or religious conviction, he added.

EPG Meets Ministers, Boesak, Squatters

MB141743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 14, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) spent their second working day in Cape Town today meeting groups as diverse as Hout Bay squatters and senior cabinet ministers. After the unscheduled meeting this afternoon at a Newlands hotel between a squatter delegation and EPG co-leader, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, the mission headed for the H.F. Verwoed building for another round of talks with senior government officials. The peace-and-dialogue group are expected to see President P.W. Botha tomorrow or the next day and are also seeking a meeting this year with ANC leader Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison.

Significantly, Mr Botha is due to make what a spokesman for his office called "an important announcement" to the President's Council tomorrow afternoon.

The EPG promised to try and prevent alleged police harassment of squatters in Hout Bay after a delegation forced an impromptu meeting with representatives at their hotel headquarters. About 40 black squatters from Dawidskraal in Hout Bay are facing arrest after ignoring an order from the police and Western Cape administration board to move to Khayelitsha. The delegation of nine squatters (including two small children), a community worker, and two members of the Hout Bay Action Committee walked into the hotel lobby at lunchtime and requested a meeting with the EPG. They were invited upstairs where they held talks with the co-chairman of the EPG and former Nigerian president, Gen Glusegun Obasanjo, and the group's legal advisor, Mr Jeremy Pope.

The delegation told Mr Pope and Gen Obasanjo that the Western Cape Development Board [WCDB] and divisional council employees had demolished the shacks of 39 black squatters at Dawidskraal in Hout Bay in May 1, and police arrested the occupants for illegal squatting. The squatters were released on R40 bail after two court appearances. Today, police and WCDB officials told the squatters they had until tomorrow to move to Khayelitsha or they would be re-arrested. The delegation said most of the squatters worked in Hout Bay and many had been born there or had lived there for many years. If they moved to Khayelitsha they woud have to pay R10 a day to travel to work as there were no jobs in the new township.

They were sheltering in a church in Hout Bay to escape the police and were "desperate", they said. Community worker, Mr Dick Meter, told the EPG the actions of the authorities showed that the government's reforms "make no difference to the people."

Gen Obasanjo said the EPG would like to investigate the matter and would try to persuade the Hout Bay police not to harass the squatters. "It is difficult for us to become involved in particular cases, but we will look into this and let the government know we are aware of your situation," he said. Mr Pope promised the delegation that the EPG would "not close its eyes to the suffering of the people." Although the EPG could not do anything that would "undermine the law" of the country, it would try to use its influence to help the squatters. He took down the name of the Hout Bay police station and promised to contact the station commander. During the meeting, the delegation told Mr Pope that they wanted "complete political change" in South Africa and did not beleive in the government's reforms. When they asked him how he saw the future of the country, he said: "It's going to take a long time to sort this out because its such a mess."

The EPG have already met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his deputy, Mr Ron Miller, and the minsiter of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The group has also met with UDF [United Democratic Front] patron Dr Allan Boesak, who told reporters today that he ahd attempted to convey to the EPG the point of view of groups opposed to the government. Dr Boesak said he had told the EPG that "there is now a much more blatant form of open repression and state terrorism towards the people than when they (the EPG) were here last in March."

In is understood that the EPG may be leaving for Lusaka earlier than originally planned, probably by the weekend, in a bid to allay the growing ANC suspicions over the latest mission. Indications from Lusaka are that the ANC leadership is "thoroughly sceptical" about the objectives of the current EPG exercise which is increasingly being seen as a device being used by Pretoria to stall Commonwealth recommendations for sanctions.

In an apparent bid to distance the ANC from the latest initiative, an ANC spokesman in Lusaka said today that the organisation had yet to be formally presented with the EPG proposals. These include the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of the ANC and an government undertaking to scrap apartheid in return for an ANC truce in the armed struggle.

Heunis Comments on 'KwaNatal' Authority Option

MB141612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] House of Representitives, May 14, SAPA — A bill enabling the creation of joint executive authority between the Natal provincial administration and the KwaZulu government was being prepared and would soon be tabled in parliament, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis said today. Speaking in his vote of the budget he said the KwaNatal proposal was a positive move and an example of what could be achieved by negotiation as opposed to confrontation and political rhetoric. The government had approved the plan for a joint executive authority but had not yet received the proposals about a joint legislative authority which was presently being discussed at the Natal indaba.

He said the government could not accede to a request for a moratorium on changes to the Natal provincial system until October 1, 1986, to allow the indaba to put forward its proposals for a joint legislature. The life of the provincial councils had already been extended once from April 29 to June 30 and a further extension could not be considered. This would not affect the negotiations at the indaba because parliamentary legislation to implement any proposals could only be passed in the 1987 parliamentary session.

The chief minsiter of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his cabinet and the administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman and his executive should be complimented for illustrating the type of cooperation which could exist between executive authorities in this country. He said the KwaNatal plan was a pioneering project which if successful, would be a useful prototype for similar institutions in other parts of the country. It had to be emphasised that no fundamental political rights and powers were associated with the concept which was not a new form of second tier government but an instrument for cooperation between existing administrations. The joint executive administration would be headed by a board giving equal representation to both parties. The chairman of the board would have to be acceptable to both and if necessary could hold the post on a rotation basis. Mr Heunis said that communities other than white would in future participate in the Natal provincial administration and would therefore also share in the running of the joint executive administration.

Malan Discusses 'Threat' From Frontline States

MB141813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 14, SAPA — The Frontline States had a quantitative "major armaments" advantage over South Africa because of the Soviet strategy of disrupting the arms balance in southern Africa, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. Commenting on the "external threat" to South Africa during debate on his budget allocation, he said the Frontline States, however, had a "substantial backlog" when it came to the quality of military personnel, infrastructure and the use of equipment. "They are actually making progress through replacing old equipment with the modern and this is being maintained by surrogate personnel because the locals are not yet in a position to do so themselves." These circumstances ought to make it clear to Mr Philip Myburgh, the official opposition spokesman on defence, why it was not possible to accede to his appeal to replace conscription with a larger standing army.

During the 1985/86 financial year, the Frontline States ground forces had increased by 9,200 troops, and surrogate troops — particularly in Angola — by 2,600. These 2,600 men were Cubans seconded to Angola, Gen Malan said. The Soviet Union had supplied 19 attack aircraft — MiG 21's and MiG 23's — to Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, and Tanzania during the year. A total of 25 helicopters had also been delivered to the Frontline States, with 21 going to Angola. These craft had been "highly sophisticated and ultra-modern" MiG 25's and "a few" Mig 17's, he said. Angola had also been supplied with six transport aircraft, while the air-defence system in southern Angola had been expanded, largely in an attempt to limit the activities of South African air force planes operating against SWAPO bases in the area.

"All this illustrates once again the Russian strategy to provide terrorist organizations with safer base areas," Gen Malan said. There was a continuing tendency in the Frontline States to change to more advanced equipment. Angola, for example, already possessed "very modern" T62 tanks and had replaced a considerable, number of MiG 17's with "outstanding fighter aircraft" like MiG 23's and SU 22's.

As far as the Frontline States' strategy was concerned, there had been no major change in the year under review. Certain adjustments had in fact been made to restrict the activities of terorist organizations. Botswana had, for example, given priority to measures preventing cross border operations against South Africa. In Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' "shaky" government had acquired a stronger military component, with 10 serving members of the army being appointed to the Central Committee. President dos Santos had informed his party congress he would spend at least one third of his budget on defence. Angola remained the most important base area for the African National Congress and SWAPO in southern Africa and there was no indication at this stage that President dos Santos would change his attitude to these organizations. "The Cubans have dug in there and Dos Santos is apparently powerless to get rid of them," Gen Malan said.

Says ANC 'Manipulated' by Communists

MB141940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 14, SAPA — The new awakening among Western democracies to the dangers of terrorism would hopefully also lead to a greater appreciation and understanding of South Africa's cross-border operations, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said tonight. Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, he said "it would be most encouraging if the West realises the Republic's actions in this regard are not only to protect our own interests but also those of southern Africa and the Western community." He welcomed the joint declaration at the summit meeting in Tokyo last week on combined action against terrorism. Gen Malan said the government could "only trust that the exchange of intelligence and concerted action directed against individual terrorists as well as diplomatic action against those who harbour them will be effective." Libyan activities and other horrific deeds appeared to have created a new awakening of the dangers of terrorism and in this way Libya could prove a blessing to the West.

The same forces that used terrorism as a tool were also the instigators of internal revolutionary violence in South Africa. This violence was part of a two-pronged approach to prepare the way for "a revolutionary political power bid." In the revolutionary process, the population was intimidated, grievances were exploited, innocent people were killed and law and order was undermined. "The circumstances in which we find ourselves are enough justification for operations against terrorist bases across our borders should the threat originate there," Gen Malan said.

"On the revolutionary front, the African National Congress has intensified its violent onslaught ... our security forces are singled out as a target with the belief being that if you can make them waver, other hurdles and foundations of our society will be easier to overrun." Despite the "black nationalist" group within the ANC, the organization was "clearly manipulated by communists." Commenting on renewed pressure on the government to talk to the ANC, Gen Malan said leading people in South Africa were subtly projecting the "communist dominated terror movement as reasonable and pragmatic," trying to create a climate in which the government was forced to soften its approach to the ANC. These people regarded the government's reform initiatives as "pure cosmetics" but their press, religious and economic freedom would disappear under the ANC.

In Angola, Moscow had achieved a similar goal through its "tool," the MPLA. "South Africa cannot allow herself to become a victim of this kind of manipulation and power expansion," Gen Malan said. The government's policy was not to negotiate with organizations that offered violence as a solution. The ANC remained welcome at the negotiating table provided it denounced violence. "This is a truth the black nationalists in the ANC should also take serious note of," he said.

Minister: People Support SADF-Police Presence

MB150705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2153 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 14, SAPA — Most black township residents believed the SADF and the police could end the unrest and guarantee their safety, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said today. Speaking in the defence budget vote debate, he said an objective and scientific survey, conducted in black townships affected by unrest, had shown that 82 percent of the residents thought the police and the SADF could handle the situation. Sixty two per cent believed the police and the SADF would stop the unrest and 75 per cent said the security forces guaranteed their safety.

"We would like to withdraw the troops from the townships. They are not there of their own will or by choice — they have been sent there by the government to protect the interests of peaceful citizens." Mr Vlok said he objected to statemetns by members of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] that the SADF was being deployed against blacks inside South Africa. The SADF was not against people of any particular colour but was opposed to anyone who threatened the safety of the state. Mr Vlok said the coutnry's safety should be placed above party politics and the joint management centres set up to deal with grievances and "bottlenecks" in black townships should be kept out of the political arena. These grievances were often exploited by revolutionaries to incite the locals against the government and the state.

He said he had no difficulty with the viewpoints of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) and the PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) who appreciated the communist threat against the country. But Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) and certain other members appeared to "speak with a different voice." "What voice did they use to talk to the ANC in Lusaka? Did they tell them of the threat to South Africa?" The government would only talk to the ANC if it renounced violence because one could not negotiate with violent revolutionaries. He appealed to memebrs of the CP [Conservative Party] not to bring party politics into the defence vote as it was not in the interests of the country, which was facing a revolutionary onslaught.

Boesak Appears Briefly in Cape Town Court

MB121110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0944 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 12, SAPA — The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, appeared briefly in the Malmesbury Magistrates Court this morning, SABC News reported. No charges were put and the case was adjourned to September 19. Bail of R20,000 was extended. The minister of the interior, Mr Stoffel Botha, returned Mr Boesak's passport to him on Friday. Safety measures were taken by the police at Malmesbury this morning and all roads leading to the magistrates court were closed to traffic. Police searched all vehicles at roadblocks about 10 km from the town.

Comments on 'Struggle'

MB121212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 12, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told an audience of about 500 in the Athlone Civic Centre yesterday that ways should be found to make the authorities understand that "we find their treatment of our people unacceptable." Dr Boesak condemned police for whipping children at Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel last week and noted that people there had decided to embark on a rent boycott. He was addressing a meeting in support of detainees held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, particularly Mr Hudson Gila, 74, whose detention police have confirmed.

"There is not a single community that has not been touched by this scourge of detentions, teargassings and invasions by the security forces," he said. Yet giving up the struggle was the thought "furthest from our minds," he said. "We will continue to ensure that the South African Government has a thorn in its flesh as long as we breathe. We will not give up our determination to govern this land that is ours."

Dr Boesak suggested the time may have come to light candles again for those who had been detained. He said he hoped communities would meet over the next few weeks "to decide how to show where we stand" and to show "anger and disgust at the way we are being treated."

The commissioner of police has denied a report in a Cape Town morning newspaper that pupils were ordered out of classrooms and whipped by police.

Condemns AWB Movement

MB150702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has launched an attack on the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and said he wondered what the difference was between the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche. Dr Boesak and Mr

Trevor Manuel, general secretary of the UDF, were speaking at a meeting at the University of Cape Town [UCT] at the culmination of a NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] campaign for the release of political prisoners. The meeting, attended by about 1,000 students, supported a call for UCT to confer an honorary doctorate on jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Dr Boesak said he was of the opinion that the AWB was a problem which the "government and their people created and they must deal with that problem." If the AWB was violent it was because "there is a tradition, a culture of violence in this country that has been born out of hypocrisy." "If the AWB speaks the language of threats and intimidation and of death then its because the South African Government knows no other language than the language of intimidation and threats and violence. I really wonder sometimes what the difference really is between Louis le Grange and Eugene Terre'blanche."

Tutu Press Conference on Apartheid Reported

AU131257 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 May 86 p 2

[Special *DIE PRESSE* report by "M.S."]

[Text] Vienna — According to South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, sanctions against South Africa that go beyond those imposed to date are the only possibility of preventing the country from finally drowning in blood and violence. With this statement on Monday [12 May] the black church leader and 1984 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, who is staying in Vienna for a short visit, wanted to counter the view that further sanctions contradict the interests of the majority of South Africa's citizens. "Our last chance is the intervention of the international community of states," Tutu stressed when talking to journalists.

"I have seen much violence in my life. I have seen what it does, in Nigeria, in Ethiopia. I have seen our people die like flies. If the international community does not help us our population will not have much choice. Then it might come to my saying: 'We have no choice,' " the bishop said when asked what he himself thinks about using violence. He said that there is less and less time left. He himself is therefore in danger, in the same way as all those who still advocate nonviolence in South Africa.

Furthermore, the head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa emphatically rejected the opinion that there is a leadership vacuum in South Africa with respect to a change in power: "Certainly not on our side." The West should recognize that a permanently stable country at the Cape is in its interest. Sanctions are often rejected with the argument, he said, that South Africa is strategically important for the West. After an assumption of power by the blacks this importance could be reduced when South Africa remembers that the West did not help in its "liberation."

Asked what he, Tutu ("I am no politician, although it seems that I am one"), recommends to the Austrians, the archbishop said: "I do hope that your country decides finally to stand on the side of justice. Do what you consider to be the right things. I ask for an ethical decision, not for a strategic or economic one."

Commentary Criticizes Tutu Call for Sanctions

MB141016 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Against the full weight of opinion of astute economic thinkers at home and abroad, the bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, continues his appeal across the Western world for economic sanctions against South Africa. He told the annual conference of the International Press Institute in Vienna this week that South Africa was on the brink of catastrophe, and that the situation could be salvaged if economic sanctions were imposed.

He does not back up this argument with any facts and offers nothing else in support of it except his belief that economic sanctions will bring the South African Government to its knees. He dismisses the argument that blacks will suffer most with the remark that they have suffered so much that a little more will not matter. His attitude demonstrates not only a lamentable lack of understanding of economic realities, but also a callousness one would hardly associate with a man of the cloth.

German industralist Mr (Hans Metter) said during a recent return visit to South Africa that disinvestment was based on the idea of a revolutionary climate, and if this backfired it could lead to a conventional revolution. Well-known British commentator and author Paul Johnson says, and we quote: The current attempt to destroy the South African economy seems to me one of the most wicked things that has occurred in the world since the day of Hitler and Stalin. I can understand why the ANC wishes to bring about this catastrophe, because they want power and this is the only way they can get it. But why so many churchmen should desire it, professing as they do to care for the welfare of ordinary Africans, is a mystery to me. Paul Johnson makes the point that South Africa's factories and mines are the means whereby the smaller southern African countries survive. If its economy collapses, the one engine of growth in the continent will be put out of action, and its fall will drag down all the countries of southern Africa, indeed, perhaps all sub-Saharan Africa.

Bishop Tutu either has no understanding of these cogent arguments or, more ominously, he chooses to ignore them.

Anglican Bishop in Court on Public Violence Charge

MB141159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1156 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Klerksdorp, May 14, SAPA — Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, 56, of the Anglican Church, appeared briefly in the Klerksdorp magistrates court today in connection with an allegation of public violence. The case was postponed to May 28 for further investigation. No charges were put to Bishop Ndwandwe, of Jourbeton township, near Klerksdorp, and he was not asked to plead.

Violence Continues in KwaNdebele Protests

MB141316 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] At least two people are reported to have been killed as violence continues to flare in KwaNdebele, northeast of Pretoria. Thousands of students have gathered for a meeting to protest Pretoria's plans to grant the homeland independence later this year. They are also said to be seeking government explanations about the alleged presence of vigilantes supported by the authorities. Police have tried to seal off the area as looting and stoning continues for the second day. Witnesses say hundreds of rounds of teargas have been fired. Police in Pretoria have refused to comment, saying any information must come from authorities in KwaNdebele. However, police in the homeland have refused to supply any information.

Further on 'Sustained Unrest'

MB141621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 14, SAPA — Reports of sustained unrest today continued to emerge from KwaNdebele — scheduled to become independent on December 11 — while police in the area clamped an official news blackout on the situation. Reports said two people had been shot dead and scores injured by police attempting to quell unrest today. A police source said five people had been shot and that "sustained fighting" was in progress today. The unrest apparently started after a funeral, when police and soldiers used rubber bullets, birdshot and teargas throughout the territory to disperse hundreds of marauding youths.

The UDF [United Democratic Front]-affiliated Moutse Youth Congress today lauded the "revolt" as "an historic event." "It is the first large-scale protest against independence," said a spokesman. The funeral had been held for Mr Jacob Skosana, whose mutilated body was found after he had been kidnapped by the Imbokotho vigilante group.

A Col Gysbers, speaking on behalf of the police commissioner for KwaNdebele, Brig C. van Niekerk, said today police were not prepared to comment on the reports or to confirm any deaths or injuries. "It is no use phoning because we are not prepared to comment," he said.

He referred the reporter to a telex headed "Revolt: KwaNdebele" from the area's commissioner-general, Mr G.J. van der Merwe, which said: "The police of KwaNdebele were forced to ask a number of people who wanted to attend an illegal gathering at the village of Captain Mapoch to disperse." No mention of police action or unrest was made in the telex. He said however that the KwaNdebele government had been told at a meeting — "similar" to the one held at Captain Mapoch's village — on Monday of "concern" about the Imbokhotho "cultural" organisation and the future of the Ndebele people after independence.

As a result, Mr Van der Merwe said, KwaNdebele's chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, had released a statement saying that if legislative assembly members requested it, the independence issue could "again be discussed in full." The cabinet had also requested the assembly of captains to advise it on the future of Imbokhotho. One of the conditions under which KwaNdebele would accept independence would be the granting of double citizenship, Mr Skosana said in the statement.

Mr van der Merwe ended his telexed statement from Groblersdal with the observation: "The situation in KwaNdebele is currently under control." Efforts to reach him and Mr Skosana about the unrest situation were unsuccessful.

A spokesman for the minister of constitutional development and planning said Mr Chris Heunis had no comment about the issue.

The Moutse Youth Congress spokesman, however, called on KwaNdebele people to "prepare for the kind of siege we arouse by every protest." People could do this "by forming various popular organisations and to strengthen the UDF in the area, particularly the Dennilton Youth Congress and the Moutse Youth Congress," he said. People had united to fight the "independence deathtrap" of homeland leaders Mr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa and KwaNdebele's Mr Skosana. "Phatudi and Skosana are on the same mission, of enslaving our people on behalf of the apartheid system," the spokesman said.

Situation 'Quiet but Tense'

MB150839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, May 15, SAPA — The situation in riot-torn KwaNdebele was "quiet but tense" this morning, a government spokesman said in the capital, Siyabuswa. Figures regarding the number of people killed, injured and arrested during unrest so far this week were not available, but would be supplied to homeland leader Mr Simon Skosana and his government by the commissioner of police, Brig C. Van Niekerk, today. Unofficial estimates put the death toll as high as six, following the alleged use of "live" ammunition, rubber bullets, birdshot and tearsmoke by police assisted by the SADF.

White government officials residing outside Siyabuswa were escorted to work today by police and SADF Casspir armoured vehicles today, a government spokesman said. No trouble was experienced on the way.

The unrest spanning the whole region was sparked off by opposition to KwaNdebele's imminent "independence" and the alleged attacks on opponents by the Imbokotho vigilantes, which is headed by Mr Skosana.

'Chaos' Reported in Tembisa as Funerals Delayed

MB150836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — There was chaos in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, yesterday when the funerals of three people who died three weeks ago could not take place because of police action, the *SOWETAN* newspaper reports.

Many police and army officers manned roads and all venues in the township where the funeral services were to be held were under police guard. They included two cinemas and the local sports stadium. Those who were to be buried were Mr Vincent Xaba, 20, Mr Samuel Tlhatlha, 32, and Mr Mpithizele Mahlangu. Hundreds of people who tired to get to the venues were turned back and the police told the press to leave immediately.

SOWETAN reporter Mojalefi Moseki, who was arrested and later released after being told to leave the township, said he saw five injured people — two of them in a serious condition — at Tembisa hospital. Police told undertakers to go to the police station and buses driven by members of the South African Defence Force fetched family members for the burials. The families refused and the *SOWETAN* says it has established that the coffins were returned to the parlours.

A member of the Tembisa Civic Assocaiton told the newspaper that four youths were killed at a night vigil on Tuesday night. However, the police said only two of the deaths were related to unrest. There was a massive stayaway in the township and buses and taxis did not operate throughout the day. The Tembisa branch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions had called on township residents to stay away from work for the funerals.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

14 May

MB141842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 14, SAPA — Here is this evening's unrest report:

At Soweto (Witwatersrand) two private dwellings were petrol-bombed. In the same area a bus and a delivery vehicle were destroyed when set alight. Four private vehicles were also stoned.
At Thumahole near Parys, arsonists damaged two private dwellings. The Selegiwe and Thabuthatsi schools were stoned.
At Cathcart in the border area, police found the charred body of a man.
After a funeral at Galeshewe near Kimberley, the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob when SAP vehicles were stoned. One round of birdshot was fired at a youth with a petrol bomb in his possession. No injuries were reported.
Incidents of intimidation occurred at four primary schools when mobs chased scholars out of the classrooms.
At Mohlakeng near Randfontein, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.
At KwaMashu near Durban, the SAP used tear smoke to disperse youths when they gathered illegally on three occasions.
At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a man with a wound in his head ran into a house where he died. It is unknown what caused the wound, nor if this incident is unrest related.
A guard of the Development Board used birdshot to disperse a mob when Development Board offices were stoned.
A private dwelling was extensively damaged by arsonists. The SADF fired a rifle at three men when their vehicle was petrol bombed. The three men were arrested, one of them was slightly wounded.
At Guguletu in the Western Province, a development board vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.
At the black residential area near Witbank, three men were slightly wounded and arrested when development board members fired birdshot to disperse a mob when the offices of the Development Board were stoned.
At Mamelodi nine scholars were slightly injured when a mob armed with knives intimidated the scholars at the Tsakolatu High School.
At Mankeng near Kroonstad, the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.
At Khotsoaneng near Odendaalsrus, members of the development board used tear smoke and birdshot when their vehicle was stoned. Other incidents occurred when Development Board vehicles and a municipal vehicle were stoned.
At Mbekweni near Paarl and at Pheifferville near East London, delivery vehicles were stoned.
In Tonga Trust in Kangwane, a man sustained burn wounds when a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by petrol bombs.
At Everton near Vanderbijlpark, an SAP vehicle was stoned. A male youth was wounded and arrested when the SAP fired shotguns when a mob stole a vehicle.
At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, the private dwelling of a police reservist was set alight.
At Vosloosrust near Brakpan, two private vehicles and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.
At Linghelihle near Cradock, the SAP dispersed a mob with tear smoke when they gathered illegally.
At Motherwell near Port Elizabeth, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol bombed.

Report ends.

15 May

MB150730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0728 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — Following is overnight police unrest report. (Issued to SAPA at 9am).

In Motherwell near Port Elizabeth two delivery vehicles were extensively damaged after being petrol bombed. At KwaZakele a policeman fired birdshot at a group of blacks stoning his house. No injuries were reported.
Arsonists using petrol bombs also caused extensive damage to delivery vehicles in the Tonga black area near Schoemansdal in the eastern Transvaal. The driver of one of these vehicles and a passenger sustained serious burn wounds.
Delivery vehicles were also petrol bombed in Soweto, Johannesburg and Langa in the western Cape.
In Soweto 15 blacks robbed a delivery vehicle of its load.
In Soshanguve last night, near Pretoria, two black male and one female passenger were injured when a group of blacks stoned a bus.
In the black residential area near Balfour a black man and a woman sustained burn wounds when blacks set fire to their home.
In another incident police fired birdshot to disperse blacks who were erecting barricades in a road. No injuries were reported.

At Welkom a policeman was slightly injured during an incident in which the police arrested 16 blacks in the town for intimidating black shoppers.

SWAZILAND

Education Minister Sentenced to 9 Months in Prison

MB141207 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1100 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The minister of education, Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi, today lost a case in which he was charged with perjury, forgery, uttering, and fraud. He was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment without the option of a fine in the Mbabane High Court today.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, Gandhi Speak at Opening of Talks

MB150605 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today described India as a power for forces of goodness in the world and commended her for maintaining her policy of nonalignment. Speaking at State House at the opening of official talks with visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Dr Kaunda said he is happy to note that the country had resisted superpowers' attempts to influence it. The president said India, by being the biggest democracy in the world and by its openness, could be an easy target for superpowers in their efforts to acquire spheres of influence. Dr Kaunda also paid personal tribute to the visiting prime minister for following the footsteps of his predecessor in nurturing nonalignment and (?greatness) through the power of thought and goodwill to other people. The president expressed appreciation for Mr Gandhi's outstanding statemanship which has ended the world's anxiety on the future of India following his mother's assassination in 1984.

In reply, Mr Gandhi called on developing countries to narrow the gap between themselves and developed nations. Mr Gandhi said countries like India and Zambia, whose advancement is held back by colonialism, should work together and catch up with the rest of the world, He noted that the world still faces the basic human rights problems and referred to South Africa where the racist regime is crushing every voice that speaks sense.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1986

U.S. Ship Fired On

The Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* cited by KUNA reported that a U.S. ship was fired on while passing through the Suez Canal 13 May, and revealed that the Egyptian security forces arrested a "young man" in connection with the shooting while he was driving on a road along the canal in a prohibited military zone.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau People's Committee informed the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah of Libya's dismay at the Arab League's failure to convene an emergency Arab summit or to adopt practical measures to confront the recent U.S. and EEC actions, Tripoli radio reported. The People's Committee defended Libya's "principled and firm" stance regarding the "fateful" issues facing the Arab nation, including the Gulf war, and asserted that using its stance on the Gulf War as a pretext is either due to ignorance or is an "exposed attempt" to "cover up the silence, defeatism, and intrigues" characterizing the stands of some Arab countries toward the U.S.-NATO policy against Libya. The People's Committee warned that Libya will "reconsider" its "link" with the Arab League and seek "alliance" with a "power" opposed to the United States unless that organization adopts "practical" measures to respond to the U.S.-NATO "aggression," including severing ties with the United States and the United Kingdom as a minimum. The Committee also threatened a change in Libya's position vis-a-vis the Gulf war if measures are not adopted, which "in practice" would find the Jamahiriyah aligned with Iran.

"Informed sources" in Tripoli rebutted allegations by the Rome paper *LA REPUBBLICA* that Libya "had relations" with the Red Brigades, JANA reported. The agency's political affairs editor, in the same report, affirmed Libya's strong rejection of establishing ties with "terrorist" organizations, which the editor claimed are used by certain European governments to further their own aims, and asserted that the Jamahiriyah has fought and continues to fight "organized" terrorism.

Iran-Iraq War

Many Iraqi vehicles were destroyed and 200 Iraqis aboard them were killed during an Iranian artillery bombardment of the Al Basra-Abu al-Khasib military road, according to IRNA. The report claimed that the attack was in retaliation for Iraq's air attack on a passenger train 14 May. Meanwhile, another IRNA report updated the casualty figure in the train attack to 61 dead and 270 injured.

In continuing fighting in the Haj 'Umran area, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that over 1,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded during a "heavy" battle the night of 15 May, bringing the number of Iraqi casualties in 3 days of fighting there to more than 3,500. On the other hand, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 15 May asserted that two Iranian infantry companies were wiped out during an Iranian counterattack against positions recently captured by Iraq in that area.

In air action, a communique cited by IRNA 16 May reported that Iranian fighters bombed an Iraqi helicopter center west of Rawanduz, in Iraq's Irbil Province, and inflicted heavy materiel and personnel damage. Another IRNA report asserted that Iranian planes prevented an Iraqi fighter from violating Tehran's airspace 15 May. For Iraq's part, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio 16 May divulged that the Iraqi Air Force delivered an accurate and effective hit on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast.

Iran-Syria

The Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* disclosed 15 May that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has "urged" his Iranian counterpart to end "military provocations" against Gulf installations and shipping, especially those belonging to Saudi Arabia. Citing "informed Arab sources," the paper reported that the recent visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to Iran primarily focussed upon Iran's military actions against Saudi oil tankers and the issue of the foreign hostages in Lebanon. "Arab diplomatic sources" in Tehran also contended that Syria "demanded" that Iran cease its actions against Saudi interests, according to *AL-BAYAN*.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti paper *ARAB TIMES* 14 May described current Syrian-Iranian relations as passing through a "difficult phase," and asserted that there have been "several indications" from Damascus pointing to a "real" change in Syria's position vis-a-vis the Gulf war. "Informed sources" cited by the paper expressed fears that the Iranian-Syrian "conflict" could mushroom into a "huge" confrontation between the Hizballah and Amal militias.

In other developments, the Beirut magazine *LA REVUE DU LIBAN*, citing "informed sources," alleged that Syria has detained approximately 20 Hizballah members in Ba'labakk City on charges of killing a Syrian soldier "last week," clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Syria-Israel

"Diplomatic sources" in Damascus cited by QNA revealed that Syria "will begin a diplomatic move" toward several Arab and Gulf countries to inform their leaders of the U.S.-Israeli "threats" and of the "possibility" of an Israeli-launched U.S.-backed "aggression" against it in the Golan Heights or in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley.

For Israel's part, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin termed Syria's "potential" to directly threaten Israel as "real," in a speech to the Labor Party convention, but added that Syria "is far" from attaining "strategic parity" with Israel, IDF radio reported. In the same speech, Rabin claimed that Syria "was involved" in the Rome and Vienna airport attacks as well as in the attempt to place a bomb on an El Al airliner in London. Jeruslaem radio cited Israeli Land Forces Commander General Amir Drori's assertion that the new Syria fortifications in southern Lebanon must be viewed as another Syrian step in its preparations for war, but added that this is a "long process" not being marked by any developments.

Jordan

"Informed sources" cited by the Israeli paper *THE JERUSALEM POST* asserted that Palestinian pro-Fatah elements "dissatisfied" with the growing Jordanian-Syrian "cooperation" against the PLO "apparently" were behind the recent disturbances at Yarmuk University. The sources described the riots as an "alarm bell" for King Husayn, whose security forces had been successful until now in suppressing all "latent" unrest.

Meanwhile, final examinations at the university were suspended "until further notice," the school's Public and Cultural Relations Department announced, according to Amman television.

In an editorial on the "agonizing" incidents at the university, the Amman paper *AL-DUSTUR* urged everyone to exercise self-control and to calm the situation, and called on students to "remove" all those in their ranks that support riot and unrest. In another editorial, the Amman paper *AL-RA'Y*, while expressing profound sorrow for the victims of the fighting, nevertheless insisted that such incidents should not be repeated and declared that it should be a lesson to all those intent on tampering with the country's security or stability.

PLO

An "informed Palestinian source" claimed that Fatah, PFLP, and DFLP representatives currently meeting in Algiers have "overcome huge obstacles" in the way of a proposed "National Unity Conference" scheduled to be held in the Algerian capital during the latter half of Ramadan, KUNA reported. In another development, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, in an interview carried by Radio Monte Carlo, reported "progress" in Palestinian-Syrian relations, and predicted that "this misunderstanding" will be overcome soon. Qaddumi, who gave the interview following his talks with the French external relations minister in Paris, asserted that the PLO has "no difference" with Jordan, but only with the United States.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf reaffirmed earlier pronouncements of a plan for a "very intensified" increase in "fedayeen" operations inside the "occupied territories," in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, cited by KUNA. The Fatah official "categorically" denied that he and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil had discussed the return of Palestinian forces to Lebanon via Juniyah or any other route, during their recent meeting.

Qatar-Bahrain

"Diplomatic sources" in London cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN and reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service,* disclosed that Bahrain has reinforced its positions on the Harwar islands and along its coast in recent days, and cancelled all military leave. The report also noted Qatari measures against Bahrain including the deportation of Bahraini students to their country. *AL-WATAN* further claimed that the Fasht al-Dibal Island installations attacked by Qatari aircraft last month belonged to the GCC and monitored ship movements in the Persian Gulf in order to notify them of possible air strikes.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan lodged a "strong" protest with Afghanistan over a 10 May Afghan air attack on Domandi area, Baluchistan, in which 1 Afghan refugee was killed and two others were wounded, and for artillery attacks on 13 and 14 May near Parachinar, Khurram Agency and near Tiwar Kotal, respectively, according to Karachi radio.

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PLO's Qaddumi Meets With France's Raimond

LD152313 Kuwait KUNA in English 2008 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's chief diplomat, Faruq Qaddumi, emerged from a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond here Thursday to say he sensed no change in France's support for the Palestinian question.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, Qaddumi said, however, the new French Government should be given enough time to study and review (the Middle East) situation. "We have nothing to comment on now," he added.

Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said his talks with the French minister touched on terrorism "in general terms" and on the efforts the PLO is making to thaw the chill with Syria.

He said the organization was nearing a solution of the misunderstanding with Syria, adding that the PLO was doing all in its power to secure the holding of an Arab summit conference to resolve inter-Arab rifts.

Responding to a KUNA question, the PLO official denied the existence of any dispute with Jordan, stressing that the organization's dispute was with the United States. Which, he said, is the party that should recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. [sentences as received]

Jordan last February suspended political coordination with the PLO one year after King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat agreed to jointly seek a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question. He also denied reports that the PLO had a clandestine accord with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil under which the PLO would return to Lebanon. But he said the organization was ready to coordinate with the Lebanese if asked and "we are ready to lend the Lebanese people all the support we can offer because we are with Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity."

The Palestinian official hailed the Algerian call for Palestinian reconciliation which produced current talks in Algiers between the PLO mainstream Fatah and two opposition groups, the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine. He hoped that the Algerian initiative would soon yield tangible results.

Meanwhile, the French External Relations Ministry issued a statement saying Qaddumi was received by Minister Raimond at the former's request "as was the practice with former foreign ministers." Qaddumi's visit here, said the statement, came within the framework of France's relations with the Middle East states under France's indiscriminate policy with all sides.

Qaddumi's repeated requests to meet former external relations minister Roland Dumas during his stay here was rebuffed, however.

Interviewed on Syria, Jordan Ties

JN151854 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO Political Department, by Monte Carlo radio correspondent Nabil Darwish in Paris on 15 May — recorded]

[Text][Nabil Darwish] Faruq Qaddumi, can you brief us on your talks with the French external relations minister?

[Faruq Qaddumi] This is my first meeting with the French external relations minister. It was essential for us to brief him on Middle East developments and our opinion about them as well as the future prospects of a solution to the Middle East crisis. We emphasized the role which France can play as well as the role it has previously played when there were problems and tension in the region.

[Darwish] Did you note any change in French policy after the new majority assumed power?

[Qaddumi] No, we did not note any change in French foreign policy. It is a friendly policy that supports the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is obvious in this policy. However, the new cabinet should be given a chance to study and acquaint itself with the situation. We may pin many hopes on this policy as Palestinians because the French position is important for us in view of the role France played and is playing in international policy.

[Darwish] Your visit comes as there is much talk in Europe and the United States about terrorism. There is also talk about Syria. Have you discussed these subjects?

[Qaddumi] We touched on these subjects, undoubtedly, in a general manner and not in detail. We also talked about Syrian-Palestinian relations and about the progress we have made in our relations with Syria. We are about to remove this misunderstanding. There is no doubt that the PLO is doing its best to boost Arab soldiarity and hold an Arab summit to liquidate all these differences.

[Darwish] Is a Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation imminent?

[Qaddumi] In fact, this matter is under consideration. It is one of the tasks being undertaken by the Palestinian revolution and the PLO.

[Darwish] What about the PLO's differences with Jordan?

[Qaddumi] In my opinion, there is no difference with Jordan, only with the United States. However, may God forgive the brothers in Jordan. They depicted the difference as if it were with them. The party who should recognize the right to self-determination is the United States. Jordan is part of the Arab nation and this nation, which adopted many resolutions and recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative, cannot deviate in its stance.

[Darwish] What about the Algerian initiative on the Palestinian national unity?

[Qaddumi] It is a positive initiative that is on its way to realization. We highly appreciate this Algerian initiative and hope that the measures to implement it will be completed by the middle of this month.

Palestinian Faction Talks Overcome 'Huge Obstacles'
LD151909 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1644 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 May (KUNA) — An informed Palestinian source today here predicted that meetings, which commenced last evening in the Algerian capital among three prominent Palestinian detachments, would lead to positive results regarding the achievement of Palestinian national unity.

The source told KUNA that the current talks among representatives of Fatah, PFLP, and DFLP were able to overcome huge obstacles in the way of the national unity conference for the Palestinian resistance detachments, which is decided to be held in the Algerian capital in the second half of this month of Ramadan.

In these talks, Fatah is represented by the official in charge of security and information, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid; PFLP is represented by 'Abd al-Rahim Miluhi [name as heard], member of its Political Bureau; and the DFLP is represented by 'Abu al-Qasim, the member of its Political Bureau.

Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — member of Fatah's Central Committee, earlier announced that Fatah, DFLP, Palestinian Communist Party, Arab Liberation Front, and PFLP declared their agreement to the call addressed by President Chadli Bendjedid to the Palestinian resistance detachments to meet in Algeria and to talk together in order to restore their national unity.

He said that the Popular Struggle Front imposed conditions for attending, while the PFLP — the general command and Al-Sa'iqah — did not announce their opinion of President Bendjedid's invitation.

'Allush: No Link To Marks, Spencer Bombings
JN151318 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Naji 'Allush, secretary general of the Arab Popular Liberation Movement [Harakat al-Tahrir al-Sha'biyah al-'Arabiyah], in Damascus today categorically denied accusations leveled against him on his involvement in the bombings of Marks and Spencer stores in London and Paris. The perpetrator of these bombings — a Tunisian arrested recently in the city of Nancy by the French police — had confessed that a man called Abu Ibrahim had asked him in Baghdad in 1983 and 1984 to plant explosives in the abovementioned stores. Western press circles said Abu Ibrahim is the nom de guerre of Naji 'Allush, who said he did not know the Tunisian suspect and that he had not visited Iraq since late 1982, adding that he has lived continuously in Damascus. He said several members of the Palestinian revolution are called Abu Ibrahim.

Naji 'Allush, who indicated that the accusations against him seriously harm his name and person, categorically denied any connection between him and the so-called Abu Ibrahim, whose name was mentioned in the confessions by Tunisian suspect Habib Mu'ammar, who is currently detained in France.

Palestinian Forces Report Anti-Israeli Attacks

Qiryat Shemona Settlement
JN141819 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Qiryat Shemona in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting huge fires in them and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. Another group of the joint forces also attacked a position jointly held by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the township of 'Ayn Ibil yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, severely damaged the position and either killed or wounded a number of enemy and agent soldiers.

Lahd Positions, Patrols
JN151826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday attacked two positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Tallat al-Dhuhayrah and Mafraq 'Ayn Nasir, southern Lebanon. The joint forces used rockets in their attack. The two positions sustained direct hits.

The joint forces clashed with the militias of agent Antoine Lahd in Nab'ah, 'Ayn al-Nir, and Kufur Falus. They also detonated an explosive charge under a patrol belonging to the agent Lahd militias, destroying a vehicle. Positions of the agent militias in Jabal al-Sati were also attacked with mortar fire and katyushas.

Patrol in Gaza
JN151814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: In implementation of instructions, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland launched an incendiary and hand grenade attack this morning against a Zionist military patrol near the Shatti refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The patrol sustained direct hits. All of its members were killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, the occupation forces imposed a curfew on the camp and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of interrogating them. After carrying out their attack successfully, our revolutionaries managed to withdraw safely to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Norway Indicates Willingness To Cooperate With OPEC

LD121020 Vienna OPECNA in English 0914 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Vienna, 12 May 86 (OPECNA) — The new Norwegian Government today indicated its willingness to cooperate with OPEC in efforts to stabilize the international oil market.

Egil Hille, spokesman for the Norwegian Oil Ministry, told OPECNA today that if OPEC reached an agreement on production and pricing policies which could stabilize the oil market, Norway would consider what it could contribute towards this objective.

Stating that OPEC should come up with 'realistic' proposals, he said a stable oil market was in the interest of the oil development programmes in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

He said the government would present its programme to parliament Tuesday, when it would explain its plans for the oil sector.

Analysts have said they expect the new Socialist goverment of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland to look more favourably on cooperation with OPEC to end the oil price slide, which has damaged the Norwegian economy and triggered the collapse of the previous coalition.

The ministry spokesman who would not commit himself to saying that a new policy involving Norway's attitude to OPEC was being formulated, said he was not aware whether contacts had already been made with OPEC oil ministers.

According to agency reports, new Norwegian oil minister Arne Oien announced Friday that Norway was willing to meet OPEC officials to discuss ways of boosting oil prices.

The new government Sunday announced the devaluation of the Norwegian krone by 12 percent against a trade-weighted basket of foreign currencies as part of a fiscal and monetary policy to offset the impact of declining oil prices.

Prime Minister Brundtland said the devaluation would be followed by 'considerable tightening of both fiscal and credit policies'.

The sharp fall in oil prices is expected to reduce norway's state revenues from the oil sector to 2.17 billion dollars this year from 7.39 billion in 1985.

Norway produces nearly 900,000 b/d from its North Sea wells.

BAHRAIN

Situation With Qatar 'Potentially Explosive'

NC151708 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 15 May 86

[By Nabil Jumbert]

[Text] Bahrain, May 15 (AFP) A "potentially explosive" situation has developed between Bahrain and Qatar over the past three weeks, after Qatar seized a group of workers on a disputed Bahraini island and installed artillery and anti-aircraft weapons there, authoritative sources here said on Thursday. No signs of a slackening of tension between the two oil producers are in sight, even though the kidnapped workers — 30 employees of a Dutch company — were freed on Monday after being seized by Qatari helicopters on April 26, the sources said.

The sources said that Qatar had positioned artillery and anti-air defence guns on the square-kilometer (half a square mile) Fasht al-Dibal islet northeast of Qatar which had been elevated above high-tide level in order to install a Bahraini guard post.

Armed forces in Bahrain are under restraint orders, but there is still a possibility of armed clashes between the two countries, which are allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), they said. The sources said Qatari military airplanes and ships were engaging in "provocations," and that Qatari troops were concentrating along the western coast facing the large Bahraini-held Hawar island, which Qatar also claims. Civilian flight paths to the Qatari capital of Doha also have been changed, the sources said, insisting that this was sign of escalation.

Observers here believe that the statements of concern repeated in the past few days by Bahraini sources reflect both the failure of mediating efforts by other Gulf states, and Bahraini fears that Qatar's seizure of Fasht al-Dubayil becomes a "fait accompli".

With 670 square kilometers (400 square miles) and 380,000 people, Bahrain is said to have a three to one handicap against Qatar in terms of firepower. Qatar, with 250,000 inhabitants and 11,000 square kilometers (6,600 square miles), reportedly has a decisive force of 14 French-made Mirage jet fighters.

GCC mediation efforts, led by Saudi Arabia, have thus far only managed to stop open warfare between its two smallest members, in the most serious internal conflict the council has met since its creation in May 1981. Three Saudi communiques released since the start of the crisis refer only to efforts directing at solving "urgent" matters. The issues have not been specified, and there is no mention of the basic dispute which is who has sovereignty over the islet.

Installations Belonged to GCC

GF160755 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* has reported that the installations attacked by Qatari aircraft last month during the clashes that took place between Qatar and Bahrain on Fasht al-Dibal island belonged to the GCC. *AL-WATAN* added that the installations — which were built by a Netherlands company — were a center for surveilling ships in the Persian Gulf so as to notify them of possible air attacks.

Citing diplomatic sources in London, *AL-WATAN* stated that in past days Bahrain has reinforced its positions on the Hawar islands and on the Bahrain coast, and cancelled all leave by military personnel. *AL-WATAN* stated that Qatar has also adopted a series of measures against Bahrain, including the deportation of Bahraini students to Bahrain and preventing Bahraini boats to fish in the disputed areas.

Food Imports From USSR, East Europe Banned

GF151626 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Manama, 15 May (WAKH) — Bahrain has banned imports of all foodstuffs from some countries for fear of radiation contamination from the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear accident. A statement issued by Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qasim banned imports of foodstuffs from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe countries, and other countries close to the area of the disaster.

The ban covered dairy products, vegetable, fresh fruits, fresh and frozen meat, poultry, fowls, sea food, life stocks and honey. All the above mentioned foodstuffs will be imported from West Europe and Turkey with safety certificates.

Natural Gas Reserve Expected To Last 70 Years

GF151412 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Rashid al-Khalifah, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bahrain National Gas Company has stressed that the natural gas reserve in Bahrain is sufficient for 60 to 70 years. In statement to *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, he stated that Bahrain does not intend to explore for gas in the meantime, because what it has covers its needs for the mentioned period. He added that exploration operations are very expensive and that there is no current persistent need to explore for this vital element.

He affirmed that the state, while estimating the volume of the reserve, has considered the increase in gas consumption over the coming years, especially by the directorate of electricity and the industrial sector.

PDRY

Arab Capitals Participate in Reconciliation

GF151430 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that secret contacts are underway among a number of Arab capitals — Tripoli, Damascus, Sanaa, and Algiers — with a view toward finding an acceptable formula to achieve a national reconciliation between the PDRY Government and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters, who are presently residing in these capitals.

Participating in these contacts are some Palestinian organizations, Arab figures acceptable by the two parties — including Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau — and national figures known in Sanaa and Algiers.

The contacts are designed to find solutions acceptable to the two parties for the release of detainees and the return of more than 12,000 Yemenis who fled to Sanaa and other Arab capitals in the wake of the 13 January events.

AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the talks intensified recently, especially after the failure of the Ethiopian Government's efforts to achieve a national reconciliation between the PDRY Government and supporters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a visit to Ethiopia in late April, by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, [PDRY] deputy prime minister and minister of interior.

Informed sources in Sanaa told *AL-ITTIHAD* that, as part of these efforts, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was due to visit the USSR in early May. However, after contacts between the two countries, the visit was postponed until next fall.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Arms Purchasing Policy

PM151608 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
14-20 May 86 p 13

[Report on interview with Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by Chief Editor 'Uthman al-'Amir; date and place not given]

[Text] Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, said that the Saudi people under the leadership of King Fahd and Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah are free to act and to buy arms from any country and at any place and time they wish.

Amir Sultan was speaking to Chief Editor 'Uthman al-'Amir. When asked to further clarify his talk about the alternative sources that are available at present, the Saudi defense minister said that these alternatives are the friendly countries in Europe, but he did not mention these countries by name Asked whether he expected the current opposition in the U.S. Congress, Amir Sultan said: Of course we were, unfortunately, expecting such opposition because we are accustomed to strong opposition by the Zionist lobby to any Arab step of this kind. We have been through many similar experiences, but we have strong hopes that President Reagan's administration, which we greatly appreciate, will be able to overcome this opposition.

AL-MAJALLAH asked the Saudi defense minister if he expects President Reagan to succeed in getting the deal through, Amir Sultan said: "This is what the White House spokesman has declared. We are confident that the U.S. Administration is anxious to strengthen ties between the Saudi Arab people and the American people.

When asked about the reasons behind the strong opposition to the deal, Amir Sultan said: "The reasons are well known. There have been persistent Zionist efforts to hinder Saudi-U.S. cooperation. The Congressmen have their own internal reasons, but they must understand that the kingdom's stand always stems from its national interest and Islamic fate. The kingdom's defense needs are necessary for defending its security and safety and maintaining its Arab and Islamic role in defending its people and its Arab and Islamic brethren. [no closing quotes as published] Concluding his statement to *AL-MAJALLAH*, Amir Sultan, who is regarded as being behind the achievements of the Saudi defense force, which has become an important addition to Arab defense, said that the kingdom will not stop its persistent efforts to strengthen its defense capabilities from all friendly markets.

Further on Ban, Measures on Food Imports

GF151130 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Royal approval has been granted to proposals previously submitted by their excellencies the ministers of health and commerce with regard to precautionary measures to avert the harm resulting from the pollution of foodstuffs in countries affected by radiation as a result of the recent explosion of the Soviet nuclear power plant. The approval provides for the following:

1 — Ban on imports will continue beyond the 1 week period, in accordance with our Decree No. 2,358 on 27/8/1406 of the Hegira [6 May 1986] for products imported by our decree in accordance with their general concept. These are milk and dairy products, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, cold and frozen meats, poultry, fowl, fish, crustaceans, livestock, and honey imported from the East European countries either directly or indirectly through some countries, namely the USSR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, the SFRY, and any other countries whose air space or territories are announced by WHO or IAEA to be more polluted than internationally acceptable. This is in force until further notice.

2 — The importation of these commodities will continue from the remaining European countries, provided that the shipments arriving in the Kingdom are accomapnied by a certificate from the concerned official party there, confirming their freedom from radiation in accordance with internationally accepted limits. These countries are Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey.

3 — The ministers of health and commerce will have the authority to add to or delete any commodity from the aforesaid inventory.

4 — Permission must be granted to open all shipments arriving in the Kingdom's ports prior to the issuance of our above-

mentioned decree and which were shipped from the export ports before the incident.

5 — Permission to be granted [for the entry] of products mentioned in number 1 noted above, if they are packed and bearing a date previous to the date of the incident after making certain of the date of their packing and safety.

6 — All governmental parties, embassies, and trade missions must consult with the Ministry of Commerce and the quality control laboratories when wishing to inquire about regulations in this regard.

7 — The meteorological and environment protection authority and King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology are required to supply the department of preventive medicine at the Ministry of Health and the department of quality and control at the Ministry of Commerce with periodic information on radiation activity and radioactive isotopes which are its source.

8 — Following up EEC action regarding the lifting of the ban in this reagrd and adopting measures that are deemed suitable to the Kingdom.

9 — Our embassies and trade missions in the European countries are required immediately to provide the ministries of health and commerce with the information which is obtained from local sources at their posts in this regard.

10 — A committee is to be formed for constant followup and contact with international organizations, particularly with WHO, through King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology, the Ministries of Health and Commerce, and the meteorological and environment protection authority. The committee is to seek the assistance of professor specialists at the Kingdom's universities in order to constantly provide the committee with all the necessary information in this regard and also to follow the measures adopted by the Mediterranean littoral countries and the European countries in this regard.

11. The committee formed by our Order No. 12,413 on 29/8/1406 of the Hegira [8 May 1986] will continue to inspect the safety of ships and presently existing goods which have not yet been inspected, and the good which will arrive later. The committee is to have a representative from each of the following:

The Ministry of Commerce, the general ports authority, and professor specialists from the Kingdom's universities.

12 — A study is to be made pertaining to the possibility of the effects caused [by radiation] on agricultural products packed directly as food for humans or animals, and also agricultural produce classified as food.

UAE

Efforts Made To Avoid Radiation Contamination

GF151330 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Zayid al-Sabuni dispatch]

[Excerpts] Dr 'Abd al-Wahab al-Mihaydib, assistant deputy minister of health for preventive medicine affairs, stated yesterday that the UAE is greatly concerned about radiation contamination following the Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident. He added that the UAE is coordinating with a number of concerned GCC parties to take the appropriate measures to protect its citizens and expatriates.

Al-Mihaydib explained that during previous meetings the Ministry of Health, in coordination with the UAE university and the municipalities' general secretariat, adopted two plans to counter radiation contamination.

First, there is a short-term plan to immediately check foodstuffs imported from both the East and the West. There will be coordination among the GCC states in this regard. Al-Mihaydib said that the required instruments have been defined. They will be available shortly. The instruments include radiation level indicators to monitor the air, populated areas, and imported foodstuffs.

Al-Mihaydib stated that the second plan agreed upon is for the long-term, to face any possible incidents in future. The plan is to purchase a number of radioactivity level indicators to monitor radiation in the air from time to time. Appropriate measures would be taken in the event of any transient radiation contamination.

Kuwaiti Decision To Invest in Third World Praised

NC151404 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 15 (AFP) — Kuwait's decision to diversify its foreign investments away from Western banks should generate "great interest" in other Gulf states that have invested most of their surplus funds in the West, a United Arab Emirates daily said Thursday.

"It makes good political and economic sense for an Arab country to invest more in the growth economies of other Third World nations and less in the West," the Dubai-based English language *GULF NEWS* said in an editorial.

It said Kuwait's move to spread its funds more evenly, recently outlined by Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, "will be watched with great interest, especially by (member-states) of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, AGCC."

The council's members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, together have foreign investments estimated at 250 billion dollars, mainly in the United States and European banks and financial institutions.

Describing Kuwait as a "pace-setter" in the field of Arab foreign investment, the paper said its announcement indicating the inclusion of Communist countries in its investments shows "an admirably non-aligned posture."

"The freeze imposed by Washington on Libyan assets recently has alerted Arab countries to the need to avoid placing all the eggs in one basket," the *GULF NEWS* said.

Mr. al-Kharafi disclosed this week that Kuwait, reacting to a U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets, is now channelling investments toward Communist and Third World countries where its money is "more secure".

Al-Kharafi, in a written response to a member of the National Assembly, said projects were underway to develop investment programs in China, Turkey, India, the Soviet Union and South Korea.

Mubarak Congratulates Israel on National Day

NC151009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent Presidential Secretary Hamid 'Abd al-Raziq to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo to convey his congratulations on Israel's national day.

Chadian Minister Presents Habre Message to Mubarak

NC150939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the current conditions in Chad. Ahmed Korom, Chad's minister of state for foreign affairs, presented the message to the president during their meeting today. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ngarasnan Rebeye, the Chadian ambassador to Cairo, were also present at the meeting. The Chadian minister of state arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a visit scheduled to last a few days.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Figure

NC152037 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry, today met with Jamal al-Surani, PLO executive committee secretary. Developments in the Palestinian issue, the outcome of President Husni Mubarak's meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, and the efforts being exerted by Egypt to give an impetus to the peace drive in the Middle East were discussed during the meeting.

Cairo Paper Hits Reagan Antiterror Policies

PM160823 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
12 May 86 pp 3,7

[Jalal al-Din al-Hamamsi article: "U.S. Terrorism Has Become His Favorite Game"]

[Text] I sometimes think that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is no longer able to control his nerves or give the Presidency the respect warranted by the fact that the United States is a superpower.

President Reagan has emerged triumphant from the industrial states' summit conference — or so he imagined — because he managed to get the leaders to accuse a small North African state overlooking the Mediterranean of being the source of all international terrorism. Perhaps this victory has encouraged him to consider committing a new aggression against Libya in an attempt to bring down its leader, having failed to achieve that in the previous aggression. He has even gone further and threatened another Arab state — Syria.

I do not believe that these threats are aimed only at Libya or Syria. They are the beginning of a new policy of raining missiles on every state which exercises its independence and has a will of its own. He has begun by fighting what he calls "international terrorism" but in the future he might use a pretext other than terorism to strike at anyone who disagrees with him or who takes actions contrary to U.S. interests, which Reagan sees as a kind of terrorism.

We have always said that we are against terrorism, which is a cowardly way of murdering civilians without any open confrontation, but we see graver dimensions in Reagan's new policy. His first strike against Libya is, in his view, a precedent which the U.S. Administration could use to punish whoever it thinks should be punished and impose U.S. policies on everyone. It will not be impossible for him to find an excuse or a reason whenever he decides to move his missile-carrying fleets.

It is a return to old policies. Recent history tells us of Britain's movement of its fleets to Egyptian waters and other areas whenever the British Government wanted to terrorize or punish any state.

The first U.S. strike against Libya was supported by the American public but only after the U.S. media prepared the public well to accept it; but now, after sobering up, how do the people feel? I have recently read more public comment — in readers' letters — on Reagan's first action against Libya. The outlook has changed and there is a new trend and some significant views. One such view, for example, is that the aggression against Libya is rejected by educated people, that the aggression makes the American people sick, that we have forgotten that by killing one terrorist we open the way for scores of fighters to take his place, that the aggression against Libya has given the Arabs a strong cause for unity against the United States.

Another such view: I tremble with fear whenever I remember that Reagan has his finger on a button which if pressed would expose the world to a nulcear catastrophe. Who knows, what he might do.

Another such view: My dear America, your policy is disgusting. The strike against Libya has provided the Libyan people with evidence of the truth of Al-Qadhdhafi's charge over the years that the United States is the source of terrorism.

And last but not least, this view: If the U.S. Administration has evidence of a link between Al-Qadhdhafi and terrorism, why not submit it to an international court of justice? The only thing we have proved by attacking Libya is that the United States is better equipped militarily to carry out terrorism.

That is enough. Is that testimony not true and more effective because it comes from the people who are now ruled by President Reagan?

Opposition Leader Demands Parliamentary Elections

NC151116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] In an interview published today, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din, leader of the Egyptian Neo-Wafd party, the main opposition party in parliament, demanded the dissolution of the People's Assembly and early parliamentary elections in Egypt. He said: the present Egyptian People's Assembly has become the strangest assembly ever in Egypt. Its duty has been confined to applauding the ministers.

Siraj al-Din particularly blames the ministers for making incorrect and even false statements, under the dome of the parliament, about the situation in Egypt. He points out that the utterance of incorrect statements has become one of the basic characteristics of this regime.

Ghali Discusses Gulf War, Palestinian Question

GF151623 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 May (WAKH) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs today stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to look for "radical solutions for the Middle East issue, which is actually the Palestinian issue."

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* he referred to Iraq's readiness "to hold unconditional direct dialogue and negotiations with Iran and stop the fighting." He reiterated Egypt's support and backing for Iraq in its war proceeding from its stands.

On the Middle East issue, Dr Ghali stated that Egypt does its utmost to ensure success of an international conference on the Middle East held with Palestinian participation. He said: "We believe that without the actual participation of the PLO, under Yasir 'Arafat, there is no hope for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue." He added that Egypt "recognizes Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." He indicated that "we do not recognize anything else."

As for Egypt's position on Israel's practices in Southern Lebanon, Dr Ghali stated that "the policy of Egypt toward Lebanon has always been based on supporting everything that ensures the independence and sovereignty of the Lebanese territories." He then mentioned Egypt's withdrawal of its ambassador from Israel in retaliation for its invasion of Lebanon. He indicated that this position is still in force. The Egyptian official then expressed his country's readiness to deal with the Soviet Union in all fields. He said: "We have firm determination to promote cooperation with it to entrench just and comprehensive peace in the region." He pointed out that Egyptian dealings with the Soviet Union are based on the principles of friendship and mutual understanding in such a way that attains the interest of the two peoples and brings good results to our region.

Wali on Steps To Protect Cotton Crop

NC151609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, has stressed that it is necessary for all farmers to be present in their fields while the teams assigned to fight cotton parasites are collecting the parasites' eggs. He called on farmers to step up their efforts, be always alert, and cooperate effectively with the agriculture ministry departments in all the governorates so as to protect the cotton crop. The reason for this is that there are indications of an increase in affected plantations as compared with last year's. Dr Wali's remarks came during his tour of the cotton plantations in the Al-Qalubiyah Governorate today to observe the work for the anti-parasite teams, which went into action today.

Central Bank Approves Development Bond Issue

NC151933 Cairo MENA in English 1925 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (MENA) — The Central Bank of Egypt approved today the issuing of nominal development bonds in U.S. dollars. The bank, under its governor 'Ali Nijm, decided to make several issues of the bonds. The public will be invited during next week to subscribe to the first issue which amounts to a hundred million dollars.

The bonds enjoy many privileges, such as the exemption from all kinds of taxes and duties, whether direct or indirect, including those which are to be imposed in the future. The bonds will yield a rewarding revenue each six months, which will be determined according to the highest interest rates available on the international money markets. The bonds will be issued in four denominations of hundred, thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Maritime Target

GF161048 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1034 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our giant air force, the pride of Iraq and the Arab nation, continues to proceed with Iraq's procession of victory. At 1030 [0630 GMT] today, our brave hawks launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After accurately and effectively hitting it, they returned safely to the homeland, guarded by God's care and protection.

[Dated] 16 May 1986

Communique No 2,227

JN151653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1614 GMT 15 May 86

[Communique No 2,227 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue to entrench their victories and fortify their liberated positions, inflicting further losses on the aggressors, thanks to God's help and the men's determination.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. All day long today the bold helicopter gunships continued to lend splendid and accurate support to our triumphant ground forces while entrenching their new positions. The brave helicopter cavaliers continued their combat missions, which amounted to 165 sorties, during which they directed their deadly rockets at enemy remnants, equipment, and hardware, scoring accurate and destructive hits and inflicting massive losses. Having carried out their duties very precisely and efficiently, the brave cavaliers returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care and protection. God bless the brave cavaliers for their remarkable effort.

2. The defeated enemy tried to attack our units in their new positions in areas liberated from its filth the day before yesterday in the heroic V Army Corps northern sector. The enemy dispatched two infantry companies for this purpose. Our hero fighters confronted them with their well-known courage and succeeded in destroying the two companies. None of the scoundrels escaped death except the few who fled. Elsewhere in the same sector our patrols seized one 3.5-inch mortar and two radios. God bless the tough men of the heroic V Army Corps.

3. Our valiant forces on the VII Army Corps front continued to pound the scoundrels' positions opposite them with artillery, tanks, and other weapons and managed to acheive the following: five shovels, four vehicles of various types, four infantry positions, one mortar emplacement, three machinegun emplacements, and one heavy-caliber machinegun were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed.

4. Our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris killed five enemy soldiers, destroyed three infantry positions, one raft, and one bulldozer, and started a fire on the enemy side in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One ammunition dump, one boat, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One heavy-caliber machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The vicious clique's forces shelled the villages of Biyarah and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 May 1986

Prince Hasan Views Peace Prospects, Palestinians

NC161154 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan has denied that there is any peace process in the region at present. In a statement to be published tomorrow in the Lebanese weekly *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*, Crown Prince Hasan said that there is only room to clear the Arab air and prepare for a comprehensive summit to crystallize a strategy that is halfway between the Fes summit and an international conference. Jordan is currently betting on this strategy and is eager for its success. He pointed out that openness to Damascus is the first step on the path. Other steps must be taken toward the international conference, which is the ideal forum to ensure Arab rights and deter Israel's expansionism.

Crown Prince Hasan added: The Palestinians, and their representatives in the PLO, have rejected the idea of autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and so has the Arab League. They are calling for their right to self-determination, which necessarily requires Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territory. Israel rejects this under the pretext of security. He further said that it appears that, sooner or later, a compromise must be found between Israel's security and the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future. Our wager, the Crown Prince said, is on a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, with old Jerusalem as its capital. We demand that Jewish settlements be removed, that facilities be made for the return of refugees to their land, and that they be paid compensation. The international conference should discuss these issues.

Further Reportage, Comment on University Riots

Final Exams Suspended

JN151716 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Public and Cultural Relations Department at Yarmuk University has announced the suspension of university final examinations until further notice.

AL-DUSTUR Urges Calm

JN160915 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Yarmuk Incidents"]

[Text] We can only express sadness and sorrow as we take pen in hand to write about the agonizing incidents which took place at Yarmuk University yesterday. The victims among our sons and daughters who fell yesterday during the riots which swept over the university, as well as the wounded students and security men, are victims of fanaticism, extremism, intransigence, misbehavior, and the absence of the logic of democratic dialogue. They are also victims of the insistence of a small group of students on applying laws of their own and on attempting to impose their demands on the university through demonstrations, violence, and violation of behavior generally accepted at universities.

The Interior Ministry statement explained the circumstances and concomitants leading to the agonizing incidents on the university campus the day before yesterday. The statement, however, did not of course touch on the roots of these incidents or on the atmosphere allowing the spirit of rebellion to grow and spread among students over the past 2 years.

The situation now requires that everyone set emotions at rest and avoid resorting to upheaval in tackling the results of the incidents. Moreover, students and the university administration need to sincerely review their stands on the basis of frankness, courage, and the ability to admit mistakes.

While the basic question is: Was it inevitable for things to have gotten to such a point, questions on this issue revolve around the limits at which students should stop in expressing their demands and whether students have the right to think they are always right and that the university administration should necessarily respond to these demands without any discussion.

Moreover, the university administration should ask itself a number of questions about the nature of its existing relationship with students and about the method with which it tackled the manifestations of rebellion from the beginning and whether that was the only available method it had.

Joining the relatives of the victims in their sadness and sorrow over the tragic outcome of the Yarmuk University incidents, we can only urge everyone to observe self-control and to calm down the situation at the university so students may resume their studies in a secure and confortable atmosphere free of tension and fear.

We also appeal to our students to listen to their consciences about all that has happened and to learn a lesson and remove from their ranks elements calling for riot and unrest. They are also urged to spread the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation within the university and to devote themselves to the pursuit of knowledge qualifying them in the future for leading roles in building their dear homeland.

AL-RA'Y: 'Unforgettable Lesson'

JN160735 Amman AL-'RAY in Arabic 16 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Yarmuk University"]

[Text] What happened at Yarmuk University yesterday is only the bitter fruit of the behavior of those harboring ill will toward this country. The victims who fell are a loss not only to their families but to the Jordanian family as a whole. The final lesson learned from the incident is that playing with fire leads to dire consequences. Thus, what happened must be an unforgettable lesson.

Moreover, it is our duty now to calm emotions and turn over a new leaf so Yarmuk University will return to its stability, which it enjoyed for many years, and so the situation there will return to normal. Undoubtedly, this sacred month of Ramadan is very suitable for calming down because it is the month of resolution, forgiveness, and repentance. Those who have living consciences must take themselves to task, purge themselves, and repent if they discover they have been involved in matters in which they should not have been involved.

It must be said that scraping scabs off old wounds will not be of any use, that what occurred at Yarmuk University was not a triumph for one or a defeat for another but was a tratedy from all aspects, and that we would be wise to benefit from this lesson and bypass the tragedy. Lessons should be remembered but tragedies should not be recalled with the aim of instigating anger and hurting people. While we express our profound sorrow for the loss of our sons and daughters, we urge Yarmuk University students to understand the seriousness of what occurred in terms of the sabotage and anarchy which disturbed their classes and their pursuit of knowledge and which led to painful events which should not have taken place in a thriving educational institution and a secure, stable country.

Jordan, which always takes pride in the love among its sons and the good spirit which permeates relations among its people, both in educational institutions and among various sectors of society, must not allow these irresponsible acts to tarnish its bright image, regardless of causes and pretexts.

What happened at Yarmuk University must not be repeated and should be a lesson to all those trying to tamper with the country's security and stability or to sabotage the country's achievements in various fields.

The month of Ramadan, with its morals and happiness must be a time for ending the sins and errors of repentant ones. It is an occasion for amity and reconciliation among brothers and for the strong hope of restoring calm to Yarmuk University so it will continue educating the new generation with love, trust, and amity.

AL LIWA' on Falashas' Move to West Bank, Gaza

JN141335 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] Israeli settlement sources have said that a group of Ethiopian Falasha Jews comprising those who have spent a period of 1-2 years in Israel is currently being organized to move into Jewish settlements in the Gaza and Nabulus areas.

These sources said that the first group of this kind comprising young couples having one child or more actually moved 3 months ago to the settlement of (Newe Daklim) in the Gaza Strip. Nine families, including 25 persons, arrived at this settlement, but three families left because of their dissatisfaction with the circumstances there.

A responsible source at the Israeli Ministry of Immigrant Absorption claimed that the ministry has no intentional policy of transferring the Falasha Jews to Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and that those who are going there are doing so for personal reasons, he said.

Group Claims Responsibility for Jakarta Attacks

NC152027 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — An unknown group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade Thursday reiterated that it carried out Wednesday's rocket attacks against the U.S. and Japanese embassies in Jakarta to "challenge Reagan's terrorism."

In two typewritten communiques in English sent to a Western news agency here, the group said the purpose of the Jakarta attacks was threefold.

"This operation is the answer to 'anti-terrorist' declaration of the Tokyo summit...," it said referring to the summit which brought together leaders of seven leading western democracies early this month.

"We launch counter-attacks on imperialist state terrorism. We challenge (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's terrorism," it added.

The group said the operation, which caused no casualties, was a "retaliation against barbaric U.S. raids" against "progressive Arab governments and people".

A third motive, it added, was to "destroy (Japanese Emperor) Hirohito and to boost the popular solidarity of Asian peoples resisting U.S.-Japan imperialist diktat."

Al-Turk, Birri Discuss 'Occupation' of Embassies

NC151247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk telephoned Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today to talk about the occupation of the Turkish and Senegalese Embassies in Beirut. The governments of the two states had requested that this issue be discussed. It has been learned that Minister Birri immediately agreed to this request. He informed Al-Turk that he has undertaken the necessary contacts with the appropriate leaders and that the squatters in the two embassies will be removed.

'Minutes' of Birri-Junblatt Damascus Meeting Cited

NC151822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY cites a prominent political source in West Beirut on the minutes of the recent meeting held in Damascus, which included Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, and officials from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]. The meeting was also attended by Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi and Major General 'Ali al-Duba.

The source reports that Khaddam asked Ministers Birri and Junblatt and the SSNP to take matters firmly in hand and prepare for military battle with the other party. Minister Junblatt asked about the aim and timing of the battle and its main target. Khaddam replied that this was a military measure and that its timing was up to Syria. He said: You have to be ready for any battle. Junblatt replied: We are allies and, as such, there must be coordination on any military step. Khaddam then made a number of observations on Junblatt's policies. Junblatt left the meeting clearly disappointed and decided to go to Paris after a few days so as to stay away from any development in which he might not want to be involved.

At a party meeting held in Beirut, [SSNP official] In'am Ra'd said that the Syrians have yet to make a decision. No green light will be given before knowing which way regional and international developments will go, particularly if Syria is going to strike at a particular Lebanese area without justification or cover, as this will create negative repercussions.

The source adds that another leftist official who attended the Damascus talks has shed light at a meeting with politicians in West Beirut on the reasons behind the presence of security officials at the talks. He said that the collapse of Khaddam's credibility after he failed in his many duties in Lebanon and the internal struggle in Syria are behind the participation of Maj Gen al-Shihabi and Maj Gen al-Duba in the meeting. This same party official added that Syria is convinced that it would be useless to start a battle against the eastern areas and that any attempt at a military resolution will be unsuccessful even if a breakthrough were to be achieved on one of the fronts. This would not bring any political or military gain to Syria and its allies in Lebanon. Thus, the recent meeting in Damascus was an attempt to unite the ranks of Syria's Lebanese allies by telling them to be ready for battle. But, the real reason behind this could be that the Syrian leaders have received a very clear message from Yasir 'Arafat threatening to retaliate for the Ramadan war — this was the camps war that erupted in the month of Ramadan last year — at any day, any hour. It is feared that 'Arafat will pick this year's Ramadan as the date for his expected retaliation.

The political source also tells the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY that the Damascus meeting dealt with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's speech to the Arab lawyers delegations that met in Damascus. The source stresses that this speech reveals Al-Asad's desire to (?send) a certain message to the Chrtistians and some regional and international parties to explain that Damascus is not involved in the Lebanese conflict. Furthermore, his saying that he accepts the amendment of the tripartite agreement is to put the ball in the Lebanese court and to wash his hands of the matter.

Ja'ja' Comments on Christian-Sponsored Plan

NC151748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Dr Samir Ja'ja', head of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has said that the final draft of the Christian-sponsored agreement will not be made public until all Christian leaders examine it in accordance with their individual views and propose any modifications they deem appropriate to the items of the working paper prepared by the drafting committee.

In a news conference this afternoon, Dr Ja'ja' said: The cooperation over the past 2 months among Christian leaders is very encouraging. We hope it will develop into concerted Christian action in order to form a common Christian Front.

Dr Ja'ja' added that the draft agreement is for all Christians to express their views. Hence, there will be no need for any other agreement. It is expected that outside parties will attempt to influence some of those involved to take positions contradicting this draft agreement. Dr Ja'ja' said the articles of this agreement are totally unrelated to the tripartite agreement. This one stresses Christian principles and reflects the sociopolitical reality of the Lebanese community, in contrast to the tripartite agreement, which ignores all aspects of this reality, including the aspect of pluralism. I can say that it is an independent agreement, he said.

On the fate of the series of unilateral initiatives taken by the Lebanese Forces, Dr Ja'ja' said: Initiatives have a positive return, even though results may not be immediately apparent. However, they have not yet led to full understanding. We should continue this course.

Asked whether this is the right time to announce a Christian draft agreement, Dr Ja'ja' replied: Internal political dynamics exist and will continue to exist, in spite of the local situation. Indeed, the chaos around us is pressuring us into speeding up an agreement to give Lebanon a better structure.

Asked if this is the final draft, he said: It is a mistake to think that the Christians do not yet have a clear position. He indicated that the Christians have clear views and proposals, and are surer of what they want than ever before. He emphasized that the draft agreement is a result of their perception of the current situation,of how to deal with it while still observing cultural and political pluralism, and of how to translate it into sociopolitical reality.

On the relationship between Lebanon and Syria, Dr Ja'ja' explained that this relationship has been shaped by the governments of the two countries. He said he hoped that Syria would have time for dialogue with the Lebanese parties. However, he declared that he was not optimistic in this regard. He stressed that the date when the draft agreement is announced is not contingent upon the stand taken by anyone else, particularly Hafiz al-Asad.

Syrians Reinforce Positions in Ba'labakk Area

NC160529 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] According to security information, Syrian special units reinforced their positions in the Ba'labakk area yesterday. These units set up checkpoints at the approaches to the town and detained suspects.

20 Hizballah Members Detained

NC160612 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Quoting informed sources, the magazine *LE REVUE* reports that the Syrian Army has detained about 20 members of Hizballah in Ba'labakk city on the charge of murdering a Syrian soldier last week. The Syrian Army threatened Hizballah that it will allow gunmen of the nationalist party to return to Ba'labakk. Meanwhile, it has been reported that Husayn al-Musawi, who is close to Hizballah, has fled from Ba'labakk city to Al-Nabi Shit township. In its last edition, the magazine pointed out that Syrian forces arrested Husayn al-Musawi last week and sent him to the Al-Mazzah prison [in Syria]. He was later released following a direct Iranian intervention.

Israeli Aircraft Fly Over Sidon 16 May

NC161013 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Israeli aircraft broke the sound barrier over Sidon at 1000 today.

Reportage on Al-Shar‘ Visits to Iran, Saudi Arabia

Iran Asked To Stop Gulf Ship Hits

GF151548 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has urged his Iranian counterpart ‘Ali Khamene’i to stop military provocations against Gulf installations and ships, particularly those of Saudi Arabia. This came after the Iranian Air Force hit two Saudi oil tankers in 8 days.

Informed Arab sources stated that the surprising visit by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ to Tehran focused primarily on Iranian military provocations against Saudi oil tankers and on the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources in the Iranian capital noted that, in addition to the issue mentioned, the message al-Shar‘ conveyed to the Iranian president dealt with regional and international circumstances affecting Syria as a result of U.S. and Israeli threats.

The sources indicated that Damascus demanded a halt to Iranian operations against Saudi interests. However, the sources did not disclose anything concerning the reply Al-Shar‘ carried back to Damascus. They affirmed that the Iranian president informed the Syrian minister of his country's insistence on continuing the war with Iraq. He expressed readiness to place all [of Iran's] potential at Syria's disposal if it is subjected to any U.S. aggression.

Diplomatic sources in the Iranian capital emphasized that it is difficult to say that these operations would completely stop. They stated that it is premature to say that the Iranian leadership would agree to this step which would affect the strategy of exerting pressure on the region's countries. However, these sources did not rule out that the Iranian leadership would try not to hit Saudi and Gulf tankers during the next period to avoid the serious repercussions which the provocations against Saudi tankers have resulted in.

AL-BAYAN has learned that Al-Shar‘ discussed with the Iranian officials the issue of the foreign hostages, particularly Americans, who are believed to be held by the Hizballah in Lebanon. Neutral diplomatic sources believe that Damascus hopes it will be able to put this "file" under control and release the kidnapped foreigners to stop mounting U.S.-European sentiment on the issue of terrorism, for which Syria is currently being held responsible as was Libya in the past.

Al-Shar‘ arrived in Al-Ta‘if from Tehran yesterday on a surprisingly short visit to Saudi Arabia. Although he did not disclose what went on during his visit to Saudi Arabia, Arab diplomatic sources linked it to the Jordanian monarch's current visit to Baghdad. The sources stated that there are joint Syrian-Jordanian moves to stop the Gulf war, represented in Damascus' efforts with Tehran and Amman's mediation with Baghdad to bring the views of Iraq and Iran closer together.

The Jordanian monarch visited Baghdad and returned to Amman 2 days ago. He held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on current issues, Arab developments, and the situation along the Iraq-Iran front.

AL-BAYAN has learned that King Husayn briefed the Iraqi president on the outcome of his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who visited Amman last week, and with Husni Mubarak, who made a swift visit to Aqaba 3 days ago. The newspaper has also learned that while King Husayn's efforts to change the Syrian president's stand on the Gulf war did not yield any positive results, Jordanian circles indicated that neither did the Egyptian president's mediation efforts between Jordan and the PLO achieve any tangible success.

A responsible Jordanian source stated that King Husayn's visit to Baghdad, his meeting with President Mubarak, and his talks with President Al-Asad earlier, once again reflect the factors in Jordan's policy of maintaining parallel relations with Damascus, Baghdad, and Cairo.

Ties With Iran in 'Difficult Phase'

GF151554 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 4

[By Musrafa Abu Libbah]

[Text] Syrian-Iranian relations are currently passing through a difficult phase with question marks hanging over the ties. Syria's Foreign Minister, Faruq al-Shar‘, who began an official visit to Iran yesterday, will find it very difficult to give completely satisfactory answers to the Iranians.

Until now, there have been several indications from Damascus that a real change has taken place in the Syrian position towards the Iraq-Iran war. This change was revealed before the Syrian President's visit to Jordan and seems to have been strengthened after the visit.

Syria was reported to have been preparing for an Arab summit to discuss all affairs, including the Iraq-Iran war.

Political sources said that the Iraqi and Syrian Communist Parties issued statements denouncing the Iranian stand towards the war, and the Syrian communique was published on the front pages of Syrian newspapers.

This was followed on the first day of Ramadan by a condemnation of the Iranian position by the Syrian religious leader. The recent clashes between the pro-Iranian militia of Hizballah and the Syrian Arab forces in Lebanon showed that the disputes between the Iranians and Syrians had reached an advanced stage.

Informed sources expressed fears that this Iranian-Syrian conflict could develop into a huge military confrontation between the Hizballah militia (pro-Iranian) and the Amal militia (pro-Syrian). They stressed that such a confrontation was likely unless Al-Shar's visit to Tehran was successful. Political circles said that Tehran received for the first time a delegation from the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria which was opposed to the Syrian regime. It was reported that the delegation was led by Shaykh Muhammad Sa'id al-Halabi.

Al-Shar' was quoted by Iran radio as saying on his arrival in Tehran that his visit was to discuss the latest developments in the region and particularly the Gulf war.

Arab political sources told *Al-SIYASAH* newspaper that Al-Shar's visit to Tehran came shortly after Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and this was a new Syrian move to face the Israeli-US threats. They said these new moves were meant to create a broad Arab base to support Syria in case of aggression against it. Political sources also linked Al-Shar's visit with Iran's reduction in the oil given to Syria as a gift and a request to Syria to pay in advance for oil it purchased.

Sources said the Syrian official would inform the Iranians of the results of talks by the Syrian President with King Husayn of Jordan.

Al-SIYASAH newspaper was told by informed sources that the Syrian President had shown great flexibility towards the Gulf war, and this made Jordanian officials say that the talks were successful although details of the Gulf war were not discussed. Jordan's information minister told newsmen after the talks that they discussed everything and views were identical.

Al-Shar' Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN151200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned from Al-Ta'if this morning following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the current developments in the region.

Diplomacy on Lebanon, U.S., Israel To Begin

GF160423 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (QNA) — Diplomatic sources here said today that Syria will begin a diplomatic move toward a number of Arab and Gulf countries to explain its view on the Lebanese issue, the tripartite agreement, and the efforts being made to end the Lebanese impasse.

The sources told the QNA correspondent in Damascus that the move also will inform leaders and kings of Arab countries of the U.S.-Israeli threats and the possibility of Israel launching a U.S.-backed aggression against Syria in the Golan Heights or the Lebanese al-Biqa'.

The sources said the move will include a number of visits by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to a number of Arab countries. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' will make similar visits. The sources noted that Syria's diplomatic move comes in the framework of its efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity, make positive preparations for an Arab summit conference, and prepare the climate to ensure the success of this summit conference. The sources said that the Syrian foreign minister's current visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with the Saudi monarch was in this context.

Klibi Praises Syria, USSR; TASS Comment Cited

JN151337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has affirmed that Syria is the main bastion of steadfastness and confrontation and warned against any aggression against Syria. At his press conference in Moscow after talks with Soviet officials, Klibi said the campaign launched in the West on so-called combating international terrorism is aimed at diverting attention from the Palestine cause.

Klibi praised the positive role played by the USSR on the issue of maintaining the Palestinian people's security and rights, as well as the Soviet stand supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle. Klibi expressed support for the Soviet proposal calling for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet military fleets from the Mediterranean in order to make it a sea of peace.

Chedli Klibi and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during their talks condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and the campaign of threats launched by the U.S. Administration and Israel against Syria. During the talks, Soviet support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialist schemes in the Middle East was reiterated.

TASS warned against preparations carried out by the Zionist enemy to launch aggression against Syria in cooperation with the United States. TASS affirmed that these hostile preparations came after the claims launched by President Ronald Reagan against Syria. In its comment, TASS said it has become certain that the United States supports aggression against Syria because it opposes Syria's independent course in the Arab and international arenas, as well as Syria's firm stand of rejecting separatist capitulatory formulas of settlement in the Middle East in accordance with a U.S.-Israeli scenario.

Al-Asad Addresses Message to Moscow AAPSO Meeting

JN151619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 May 86

["Text" of message from President Hafiz al-Asad to 14th session of AAPSO Presidium meeting in Moscow — date not given]

[Text] It pleases me to extend greetings in my name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people to the 14th session of AAPSO Presidium, which is meeting in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, the supporter of the causes of the peoples of Africa and Asia and the peoples of the world in general and the defender of the causes of freedom, peace, and progress in the world. I would like to take this opportunity to assure you that Syria is determined to exert every effort to strengthen our organization, which has entered its 29th year, out of its belief that the solidarity of our peoples is an urgent necessity because it gives them the ability to overcome the many and diverse challenges they are facing covering the political, economic, and military fields. This is in addition to challenges stemming from the factors of time and nature.

If the solidarity of our peoples takes its full [illegible]se, it will produce the desired results in the form of solution [illegible] the many problems faced by our countries. Imperialist forces are trying to sow discord among our ranks while working diligently to close their own ranks. If these forces, which have plundered our wealth for many years, are uniting on the basis of falsehood in order to continue to plunder and impose their hegemony on us, then it is only right for us, who have a just cause, to close our ranks in order to confront the aggressive, evil forces that are ceaselessly trying to weaken us.

These hostile forces are trying to maintain the current explosive international situation by pursuing the policy of provocations and armed force in their dealings with the other world nations. They are not deterred in this policy by the fact that they are exposing the world to the gravest dangers. We see these forces trying to start fires in different parts of the world and to heighten world tension by their successive provocations and repeated aggressions.

The Middle East has suffered most from imperialist and colonial policies. It is because of these policies that the Arab homeland has been afflicted by the Zionist invasion, which has set up on Arab territory Israel, the ugly embodiment of Zionism and the extension of colonialism, with which the African nations were afflicted before. Some of the African countries have gained independence, others such as the people of Azania and Namibia are still fighting racist regimes, and still others like the African Frontline States are still suffering from the hostility of the racist regime in South Africa.

All nations of the world seek a better life. Such a life is possible only under freedom, justice, equality, and peace, and in the absence of aggression, coercion, exploitation, and occupation. It is for the sake of this better life that we are fighting the forces of imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism, as well as racist regimes, and calling for a nuclear ban, disarmament, and a new world economic order that achieves justice and equality among world nations so that peace will prevail, prosperity will spread, and the dawn of a happy future for all nations will break.

By our effective solidarity, we can play an active role in creating the new world and the cherished happy future. I wish you success in your efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the African and Asian peoples and to serve the causes of our peoples.

Al-Ahmar Receives IZVESTIYA Editor-in-Chief

JN141456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met here today with Ivan Laptev, editor-in-chief of the Soviet newspaper *IZVESTIYA*, together with the Soviet press attache in Damascus. Talks during this meeting dealt with the developed relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU, developments in the region, and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and Israel. Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's steadfastness and resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression, saying that Syria will proceed on the path of development, construction, and progress.

For his part, Comrade Laptev affirmed the stand of his party and country in supporting Syria and its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He wished the Syrian Arab people further progress and prosperity.

Al-Na'ib Holds Talks With FRG Ambassador

JN141437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received FRG Ambassador in Damascus Herbert Woeckel this afternoon. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

2 Years of 'Some Incidents' at Yarmuk Campus Noted

JN160633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] An official Jordanian spokesman in Amman has stated that the Yarmuk University campus has been the scene of some incidents over the past 2 years. He said that hundreds of students demonstrated last Tuesday while a group of students attacked employees at the university, which compelled the university administration to seek help from security elements. The spokesman pointed out that 2 officers and 16 policemen were wounded when students confronted them and that 3 students died and others were wounded as a result of the clash.

AL-BA'TH on 'Precautions' Against 'Treachery'

JN160605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shultz Wants Us Unarmed," *AL BA'TH* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has deplored Syria's precautionary defensive measures for facing the U.S.-Israeli coordination. Shultz does not want to leave the Arabs with any weapons. He regards Israel as the only party in the Middle East having the right to possess weapons and all means of strength. While denying Syria its firm, independent position and national will, Shultz opens the U.S. arsenal to the Zionist leaders, who employ U.S. support as a means of escalating aggression on Arabs.

AL-BA'TH adds: If the United States is really concerned about peace in the Middle East, it should know by now who is the threat to peace. We must remind the U.S. secretary of state that we in Syria have always supported sincere international efforts for peace because we do not seek war. However, we do not accept faits accompli or yield our right if the United States rejects ways of promoting just and permanent peace.

AL-BA'TH adds: Lest they forget, we would like to remind Shultz and others of the U.S. and Israeli leaderships of what the leader of our march and the pioneer of Arab struggle, President Hafiz al-Asad, once said, namely, that only Arab decisions will prevail in the Middle East and that Syria will fight 100 more years but will not concede one inch of Arab territory. *AL-BA'TH* says: It is within Syria's rights to be armed because its fate is to defend Arab destiny and existence. It is Syria's duty to take precuationary measures agaisnt the Zionist-U.S. treachery in order to serve the Syrian people and Arab nation.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in Arab Syria back all those who care for just, permanent peace. However, we know what we have to do: We must not trust the United States because it is treacherous and grudge-bearing. At the same time, we possess the right and the will to defend our sacred cause and nation. We can only tell George Shultz: If Middle East peace is of concern to the United States, you must accept the fact that Israel is the source of danger and that U.S. support for Israel heightens this danger.

Papers Warn Against 'Imminent' Attack on Syria

LD151011 Kuwait KUNA in English 0840 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 15 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti dailies Thursday warned against an imminent Israeli attack on Syria, affirming that Israel would not launch such an attack without the United States' blessing.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said Israel got the green light from the United States to launch its military operation against Syria, noting that Tel Aviv "is used to being the major partner in all deals concerning the Middle East".

The paper noted that since the convening of the industrial summit in Tokyo, the Middle East has been living the "atmosphere of war", adding that "this means Israel has taken over the responsibility of implementing some of what has been agreed upon in Tokyo."

The daily expressed concern that the common denominator between Israel and the other seven industrial countries is to launch military operations "without giving any consideration to the legitimacy and principles of international law."

AL-RA'Y charged that current Arab contacts among Cairo and Amman, Amman and Damascus, Baghdad and Amman, "worry the Israelis and make them unhappy about the possibility of an Arab change that might turn the balance of power in the region."

"What concerns Israel at this stage is to keep the region and the relations between the Arab countries in a state of disarray, confusion and imbalance," the daily asserted.

The paper warned that Israel does not only target Lebanon and the Syrian Golan Heights but also include the entire Arab region; therefore the Israeli aggression "is possible at any time and under any pretext."

Meanwhile, the English language daily *KUWAIT TIMES* said, "For all we know no Israeli aggression on an Arab country can take place without U.S. blessings and no American action against the Arabs comes without Israeli support."

The paper pointed out that "having been left with no peace initiative on the Middle East, it seems, the United States has chosen to hurl threats at Arab countries that are in direct confrontation with Israel," adding that soon after the air raid on Libya, "the U.S. clearly hinted that Syria could be the next target of its wrath."

KUWAIT TIMES also strongly critisized Britain's support to the United States and Israel, saying "British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took no time in faithfully apprehending President Ronald Reagan's real intentions by expelling three Syrian diplomats". The daily said "Thatcher's intimacy with Reagan and her love for Israel have flourished at the cost of Britain's relations with Arab countries".

The paper recalled that "most Arabs have declared their solidarity with Syria in the event of being attacked by a foreign force". It called on the Arabs to "learn to act as one nation against all aggressors".

Rabin on Syrian Threat, Support for Terrorism

TA151646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] In his remarks at the Labor Party convention, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed the matter of the Syrian threat. Syria, he said, is the only country with the potential to directly threaten Israel. It is far from reaching strategic parity with Israel, but we must be on constant alert. Yaron Deqel heard the defense minister's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Deqel] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was asked about the Syrian emplacements in Lebanon, and said that Syria is far from reaching a strategic parity with Israel, although we must constantly be on the alert.

[Rabin] Concerning our relations with Syria, we must first and foremost ensure a state of alert and preparedness, to ensure that no escalation occurs and to avoid a mistake.

[Deqel] Continuing, Yitzhaq Rabin noted that the Syrians began establishing these positions in Lebanon in January this year, but that Syrian forces are not deployed in them. The defense minister said: Syria is the only Arab country with the potential to pose a direct threat to Israel.

[Rabin] As far as Israel is concerned, Syria serves as a potential — I stress potential, and no more than that — as the only country that could make a mistake. I believe and hope that this will not occur, that some sort of military confrontation will not develop. Syria is a country that encourages terrorism.

[Deqel] Later Yitzhaq Rabin turned to the subject of Syria and terrorism, revealing that Syria assisted in the attacks in Vienna and Rome, and perhaps even in the attack in Berlin. In addition, and this is known, it assisted in the attempt to attack the El Al plane.

[Rabin] The attempt to attack the El Al plane was the outcome of planning and decisions made by a Syrian security-intelligence body. The decision was not made at the low-echelon level. What worries me is that a highly placed Syrian, though not at the highest level, made the decision. The Syrians do not shoot from the hip, and the plan was not made in a week or 2. This Syrian should have asked himself what would have happened if 100, 200, 300, or 400 El Al passengers had been killed.

[Deqel] There is no evidence, Rabin said, of such an extensive Syrian involvement in an attempt to attack an Israeli target since 1973. In continuation, Minister Rabin emphasized that Israel today has no reason to launch a war against an Arab country.

[Rabin] Israel has no territorial reason to initiate a war. We have nothing to achieve that would justify the painful price of a war.

[Deqel] Yitzhaq Rabin also referred to the arrest of Israelis in the United States and Bermuda connected to the sale of arms to

Iran and Iraq. Rabin reiterated that Israel has no connection to these affairs.

[Rabin] The State of Israel has no connection whatsoever to these matters. The authority and ability of any of the Bermuda people or anyone else to sell arms to Iran from Israel is approximately the same as my ability to sell the Empire State Building tomorrow. [end recording]

Gen Drori: Syria Taking Steps To 'Prepare for War'

TA160622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The commander of the land forces, General Amir Drori, says that the new Syrian fortifications in south Lebanon must be seen as another step by Damascus to prepare for war. Drori says this is a long process that is not being marked by any developments. The general says that the new fortifications could improve the offensive capability, as well as defensive capability of the Syrian forces.

Gen Or on Katyusha Firings, Syrian Entrenchment

TA151658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Interview with Major General Ori Or, commander of the Northern Command, by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz in the Galilee Panhandle "where the katyushas fell" on 15 May — recorded]

[Text] [Horowitz] Gen Or, over the past 12 months sporadic shelling has been directed at the Galilee Panhandle and some shells have inflicted slight injuries. Do you see any way to prevent even one firing incident, or to limit the number of katyusha firings at this part of the country?

[Or] If there were a good solution, such incidents would not occur. But it seems there is as yet no good solution to prevent individual firing incidents. We are doing everything in our power, but evidently in this case someone tried to disrupt the holiday. There have been a few firing incidents, and had there been a solution, this incident could have been prevented.

[Horowitz] Some people have claimed that some of the katyushas have been fired from the Al-Nabatiyah plateau, an area that lies a bit north of the security zone. Can we find a solution to the problem of this enclave, from which the terrorists seem to be able to fire at this area?

[Or] First, I do not know if these katyushas were fired from the Al-Nabatiyah plateau because they could have been fired from other places as well, although this time the evidence points to the Al-Nabatiyah plateau. However, calling it an enclave is not very accurate, as the Al-Nabatiyah plateau is not encircled by Israel. This is not the case. The Al-Nabatiyah area is very densely populated and the firing could have come from there. We returned fire in the direction it came from, but in this case there were complications because these katyushas were apparently fired from launchers that had been stationed there in advance, ready to fire.

[Horowitz] Is anything happening outside the security zone? Has there been any change in the number of hostile elements active there who could have been responsible for the renewed wave of firings?

[Or] There has been no substantial change. The same hostile elements that were active there remain; they include some Shi'ite extremists and the various PLO factions, both Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] and 'Arafat supporters. These people can be found north of the security zone, and there are others as well who could have been paid to launch these katyushas for one of these organizations.

[Horowitz] It has been claimed recently that the Syrians are building more and more positions in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. Does this have any direct or indirect bearing on the firing of katyushas at Israel?

[Or] I cannot say that there is a direct connection between the Syrian entrenchment in Al-Biqa' and the launching of katyushas, because the latter occurred even before the Syrians started establishing positions in Al-Biqa'. Syria's support for terrorism from Lebanon is a long-standing phenomenon. Anywhere the Syrians can use mercenaries, or messengers, to kill people for them, they do so, and this region is very well suited for that purpose, for the reasons I outlined before. As for the Syrian entrenchment, this has to do with our future relations with that country. Right now the katyusha firing is not directly related to the entrenchment activity in the eastern sector.

[Horowitz] But what kind of possible threat, immediate or more long-range, can this activity present for war with Israel?

[Or] I do not think it poses an immediate threat. This activity is part of a Syrian plan to defend the Damascus area in the Lebanese sector. One might legitimately ask why they decided to initiate this activity now and not a year ago, but, regardless, this process prepares the Syrians better for war. The potential of an immediate threat exists, but this has not been preceded by a warning.

[Horowitz] And what is happening on the Golan Heights front?

[Or] It is quiet and there is no indication that the Syrian readiness or alertness is any different from what it was a few weeks ago.

UN Report: No Change in Force Deployment on Golan

TA150738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0722 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] In a report to the UN secretary general, the UN Command on the Golan Heights states that there is no change in the deployment of forces there. The two countries, Israel and Syria, are adhering to all the agreements between them. The UN personnel reached this conclusion from a survey they conducted recently on the Golan. The findings were also relayed to Israel and Syria. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that another review of the situation will be conducted within the next few weeks. As said, there is no change in the deployment of forces, and the two countries are upholding all agreements.

Peres Says Peace With Egypt Top Priority

TA152029 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 May 86

["Excerpt" of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address at the second session of the Labor Party Convention at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds on 15 May — videotaped]

[Text] Our first priority is to strengthen peace with Egypt. Right now the Tabah problem is on the agenda. This problem must be resolved through a joint effort by the two countries in the next few weeks. Once the Tabah problem is resolved, we must open a new chapter in Israeli-Egyptian relations and turn the peace we have achieved into a model and a magnet.

(?We will) strengthen our policy in the territories in a bid to draw a distinction between security-related control and self-rule. We again offer the inhabitants of the territories the option of conducting their own affairs. Although we will not force them to do so, we will tell them that the opportunity is open to them if and when they choose to accept the offer.

We will continue to seek understandings with Jordan, such as those that have been reached thanks to the good services of the United States, until direct negotiations begin to establish a permanent peace between Israel and Jordan and to resolve every aspect of the Palestinian problem.

As for the Syrians, we have no intention of attacking them, and they stand no chance of winning. [applause] This is a lesson drawn from previous wars, which cost a lot of blood but whose results were not flattering to the aggressor. We have suggested that the Syrians accept temporary, partial arrangements with us, and we are prepared to discuss permanent peace with Syria without preconditions.

Defense Ministry Official on Weapons Deals With Iran

TA151017 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
15 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Israel sold military equipment to the Khomeyni regime in 1982 with the knowledge of the Americans. This was revealed by Reserve Major General Menahem Meron, the outgoing director general of the Defense Ministry, in a special interview to *MA'ARIV* upon ending his term of duty. He will be replaced as of today by Reserve Major General David 'Ivri.

Referring to the affair of Reserve Brigadier General Bar'am, Mr Meron emphasized that Israel has nothing to do "with such shady transactions."

[Walter] Did we ever sell weapons to Iran?

[Meron] We did so once, approximately 4 years ago, out of national considerations. There were debates in Israel on this issue, but it was decided that Israel would achieve certain objectives through the deal. We informed the Americans about it, but we did not ask for their permission.

[Walter] What type of weapons did we sell them?

[Meron] We sold them spare parts rather than weapons as such. Israel does not sell weapons to Iran. However, were I asked whether this or that kind of Israeli equipment finds its way to Iran via various channels, I would not swear that this is not the case. In principle, however, we do not sell weapons to Iran.

Menahem Meron said that Israel's security exports have increased over the last 3 years and continue to grow. He also said that contrary to the prevailing image, Israel does not sell weapons only to dictators and disreputable countries. Most of the exports are to developed and advanced countries, and we have nothing to be ashamed of in our relations with these countries. Regarding the Pollard affair, Menahem Meron said that the Science Liaison Unit in the Defense Ministry, which employed Jonathan Pollard, was a "historic mistake which has been corrected." He emphasized that this unit was closed down and no longer exists.

Kimche Returns From Austrian Visit 15 May

TA151129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has returned from Austria. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Kimche conferred in Vienna with Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry leaders, including Foreign Affairs Minister Fred Sinowatz [as heard], and expressed to them Israel's attitude toward Dr Kurt Waldheim's World War II activities. The Austrian foreign minister reiterated to Kimche Austria's traditional support of Israel.

Lavi Maiden Flight To Take Place on Schedule

TA150826 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
15 May 86 p 2

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Excerpt] The first flight of the Lavi will take place in September as scheduled — even though we may have to stretch this particular September into 35 days," Moshe Qeret, President of Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday. [no opening quotation marks as published] He was responding to reports that there were serious delays in the building of the flight prototype of IAI's billion-dollar baby.

Tension was rising inside the Defence Ministry-controlled company and outside as the date of the Lavi's first flight neared, said Qeret, stressing that it was only a "symbolic" date and that not too much should be made of a possible delay before the complex machine took to the air.

April Consumer Price Index Increases by 3.3 Percent

TA151706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 3.3 percent last month. The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that the increase is mainly due to price increases in clothing and footwear of approximately 13.5 percent; in maintaining an apartment of approximately 10.5 percent, due to an increase in municipal taxes; and in fruit and vegetables of 8.5 percent. Our economics affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that the economic ministries estimate that the index for May will be 2 percent lower.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal told our correspondent Elihu Ben-On that the decrease in fuel and electricity prices will cause a drop of approximately 0.5 percent in the next index. These prices will decrease between 3 and 30 percent tonight at midnight.

In reaction, the Histadrut secretary general said that the index increased at an unusual rate in comparison to previous months, and that this signals a warning to the government not to increase prices under its control in order not to endanger the economic plan. He called on the government not to increase the price of subsidized goods and public transportation fares when the price of fuel is lowered by dozens of percents.

Manufacturers Association Director Arnon Tiberg expressed satisfaction over the fact that the industrial price index had increased only a little. Nevertheless, he noted that manufacturers are less concerned about prices than about the decrease in export profitability, a decrease which has already caused negative trends in the balance of payments.

The Treasury spokesman said in reaction that although it has been years since the April index was so low, in his opinion this index is still high. It shows that the curbing of inflation to levels found in Western countries has yet to be achieved. The Finance Ministry says we should be cautious in two spheres: preventing any deviations from the budget, and preventing wage increases.

Lifting of Subsidies Curbed

TA151715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] The relatively high consumer price index for April has led the Treasury to decide to moderate the lifting of subsidies. Interviewed by the Voice of Israel, Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin said that prices of dairy products will go up by an average of 20 percent, rather than 30 percent; the price of frozen poultry will go up by 7 percent; eggs by 5 percent; and bread by approximately 30 percent. Public transportation fares will not be raised at this stage.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal announced that the prices of fuel and electricity will go down between 6 and 30 percent, as planned at midnight. The spokesman for the Central Bureau of Statistics has said that if the May consumer price index shows an increase of 1.3 percent or more, salaried workers will receive a cost-of-living raise on 1 July. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the economic ministries in Jerusalem believe that the May index will increase by 2 percent or even less.

Pro-Fatah Elements Said To Spur Yarmuk Riots

TA160745 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
16 May 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Yesterday's bloody student riots in Jordan were apparently incited by Palestinian pro-Fatah elements dissatisfied with the growing Jordanian-Syrian cooperation against the PLO. The disturbances may be followed by intensified Jordanian action against Fatah headquarters in Amman, informed sources said.

The sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that yesterday's violence at Yarmuk University in which three students were killed and 18 policemen were injured, was "undoubtedly a surprise and an alarm bell" for King Husayn, whose security forces have until now successfully tamped down all latent unrests. The riots were indicators of deep undercurrents of dissatisfaction in Jordan, the sources said.

Disturbances in W. Bank; Curfew on Balatah Lifted

TA151733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] There were several disturbances today in Judaea and Samaria on the occasion of 15 May, the day he state was established. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this afternoon stones were also thrown from the Balatah refugee camp at a Border Police patrol. The curfew that was imposed this morning has meanwhile been lifted. A small demonstration was staged at Bi'r Zayt University, but it dispersed after a short time. In several places stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles, but no one was hurt. The Civilian Administration opened one of the entrances to the Al-'Arrub refugee camp which had been closed following numerous stone-throwing incidents.

Labor Party Elects New Central Committee

TA160624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Labor Party Convention has approved the composition of the party's new Central Committee, comprising approximately 1,300 members. Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am said that the Central Committee is made up of many new members, while many veterans were not included. For this reason he said he will propose the establishment of an order of the movement's veterans that would be partner to the Central Committee's decisions.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that the Labor Party Convention did not reach a decision on the matter of religion and state, and transferred the subject to the new Central Committee for debate.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Carries Ibrahimi GDR Dinner Speech

PM141515 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
7 May 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Oskar Fischer Praises Algeria's Socioeconomic Achievements" — all quotemarks as published]

[Text] During the dinner given yesterday evening in honor of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer delivered a speech in which he expressed satisfaction with the friendship and the quality of relations the two countries have in all spheres. In this connection, Oskar Fischer stressed the new impetus given to these relations by the December 1984 meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The minister said that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's visit was being made in the spirit of that meeting, and he praised Algeria's socioeconomic achievements and the role it is playing in the international community. Turning to the international situation, the GDR foreign minister expressed his country's great anxiety at the tension persisting in the Mediterranean and again stressed the GDR's solidarity with the Libyan people who were the object of aggression perpetrated by the United States. He reaffirmed the GDR's support for all liberation movements struggling for the satisfaction of their legitimate rights to independence.

Oskar Fischer finally expressed his country's concern at the threat posed by the buildup of nuclear means of destruction in the world.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's Speech

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, delivered a major speech in reply to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

"In the dangerous political and economic context of international relations," Dr Ibrahimi said in his speech, "we find a source of satisfaction in the similarity of our two countries' principled positions on the requirements for world peace and development, and we have reason to be satisfied with the achievements of our bilateral cooperation and the prospects opened up by the complementarity of our national economies and our common desire to derive advantages from our two countries' capabilities and experiences in the development sphere.

"In fact exchanges between our two countries are experiencing an upsurge in the light of clear political guidelines laid down at the highest level, and they are being intensified as a result of frequent meetings within the framework of parties, mass organizations, and governments and through the activities of the joint committee, which has fully demonstrated its effectiveness," he continued.

Turning to relations between Algeria and the GDR, Taleb Ibrahimi said that they "are based on sound foundations and are aimed at performances and achievements which live up to our two peoples' expectations and the determination of our two political leaderships," adding: "I must add a specific reference to the human and cultural dimension of our cooperation. By establishing contact between citizens of our two countries, both here and in Algeria, this multifaceted cooperation has been given an additional vitality which has enriched it with a joint effort producing appreciation and respect.

"In the context of the serious economic crisis, which is having extremely negative effects on the developing countries, thanks to the similarities of their planned development approaches Algeria and the GDR are able to find new areas and new forms of cooperation which guarantee the stability and continued promotion of their exchanges to the two countries' benefit. Indeed, it is important to protect our bilateral cooperation against the erosive effects of this crisis and to find ways and means of enabling it to take on its mission and role fully as the instrument of our peoples' mutual well-being."

With regard to the atmosphere of crisis and tension which characterizes international relations, the minister stressed that "although this crisis and this tension are not sparing any region in the world or any sphere of international relations, it is in the Third World that they are most seriously threatening the most basic human rights and the most elementary principles of coexistence among peoples."

Continuing his speech, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi said that "Algeria, whose nonaligned ethic and policy guide its conduct in the international sphere, is very worried about current trends and is working tirelessly to improve the international atmosphere and to combine efforts to find real solutions to the problems of our time. With regard to the establishment of universal collective security, the reversal of the arms race and the promotion of disarmament, the completion of decolonization, and the establishment of a just and equitable economic order, my country takes full responsibility for its conviction and its pledges.

"It is these same convictions and pledges which form the basis of our condemnation of the aggression perpetrated against the fraternal Libyan people, in whom the Algerian people found comfort and support during the difficult days of the national liberation struggle and with whom they share faith in a peaceful, stable, harmonious, and just Greater Maghreb.

"In this Maghreb, torn by the West Sahara conflict which has been going on for more than 10 years, Algeria is working resolutely for the implementation of the peace plan which Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations have ratified as the method and framework for finding the necessary political solution to this conflict.

"In the Middle East, on the basis of what it learned from its own liberation experience, Algeria is working for the reunification of the Palestinian resistance and the unification of Arab ranks behind it, so that the just and lasting peace advocated by the international community in the form of recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the creation of their own independent state on their land and the evacuation of all occupied Arab territories can be imposed in the framework of an international conference in which the PLO would participate in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

"The same determination motivates my country's action in Africa, which is pursuing its fight to give Namibia real independence, to eradicate apartheid, and to ensure the security and stability of its southern region while mobilizing in the struggle against the critical economic situation caused by the combination of underdevelopment, desertification, drought, and unequal international relations.

"The extremely damaging conflict between Iraq and Iran, both brothers and friends of Algeria, is another source of concern for my country, which from the outset has constantly taken action to try to stop the bloodshed and find a peaceful settlement to the dispute and to establish good-neighborly relations with respect for the two countries' internationally recognized borders.

"I know how much our two countries, in their attachment to the values of peace, freedom, and progress, are united in the defense of sacrosanct principles and the promotion of friendly relations among peoples and cooperation among states.

"I am aware of the importance of the political talks between our two countries' leaderships, and we in Algeria greatly value their positive effect on our bilateral relations and our respective contributions to fulfilling mankind's deep aspirations.

"I am convinced that, like all high-level meetings between Algeria and the GDR, my present visit will give new impetus to the excellent relations we have and will strengthen the friendship, cooperation, and respect between our peoples."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Gorbachev on Chernobyl

LD160850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 May (JANA) — The brother commander of the Great September Revolution has sent the following cable to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear friend, we have lived with you through the catastrophe of the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl in the Ukraine. We appreciate the efforts exerted by the Soviet leadership and the friendly Soviet people to control this dangerous nuclear discharge and to minimize its harm. We cannot but praise highly the Soviet technology which succeeded in controlling this grave incident both scientifically and technologically.

The courage and determination with which the USSR has faced up to this incident and the extraordinary efforts it has made to control this dangerous nuclear discharge have affirmed beyond all doubt the Soviet Union's efficiency and technical capability thereby frustrating the hopes of the gloating imperialists who tried by their lies and deception of world public opinion and of public opinion in their own countries to exaggerate the incident in a manner incompatible with its true scale and the scale of the losses.

I am anxious that our appreciation be conveyed to the comrades and to the friendly Soviet people.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Bangladesh Islamic Leader Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151656 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President of the Islamic Revolutionary Council in Bangladesh, Hajj Mohammad Abdullah has affirmed that the American-NATO barbaric aggression on the Libyan Arab people was tantamount to the final warning to the Muslims calling on them to act to face up to the 10th crusade led by Washington against the Arabs and Muslims.

In a cable addressed to the brother commander, he said that thousands of Bangladesh people were ready to move to any place you fix for them to join in defending the great principles and values heralded by you and your Arab Muslim people.

He added that your call for routing imperialism and Zionism meets with true response from the Muslims who are eager to fight for the cause of God and in support for right and good.

Paris Paper Interviews INF Leader Al-Turabi

PM141041 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 86 p 3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "Islamic Law is Now an Irreversible Phenomenon"]

[Text] Khartoum — Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood and leader of the Islamic National Front [INF], likes to receive foreign journalists, whom he often wins over by his frankness, which is at times rather abrupt, and his incisive remarks.

Moreover, at present he is one of the few Khartoum politicians who can devote time to the representatives of the international press. Indeed, after being expelled from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government, he is not playing any direct part in the interminable political marathon which has been going on for almost 2 weeks between the leaders of the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] with a view to forming the new government.

The leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, who has accomplished the feat of having 51 members of his group elected to parliament, himself suffered a crushing defeat in the working class district of Al-Sahafah, south of Khartoum — the other candidates standing down in favor of the DUP representative with the aim of crushing the man regarded by everybody, or almost everybody, as one of the symbols of the Numayri era. "That is not entirely true: I am not the only one to have collaborated with the Numayri regime," the Muslim Brotherhood leader said with a wicked smile, stroking his graying beard. "The new head of state so brilliantly elected by the assembly, in other words Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, was a member until the end of the single party founded by the former head of state, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi himself was a member of that party's Politburo, albeit for a very short time."

However, Mr al-Turabi did not continue to follow this rather dubious line of defense for too long. He knew that he was one of the former president's right-hand men, first as public prosecutor, then as minister, and finally as personal adviser.

The Truth of the Koran

He also admitted, as he told us 3 years ago, that the Muslim Brotherhood was prepared to defend the regime every time it was threatened. He now added: "And yet we had a completely independent attitude to it. President Numayri finally got rid of us 3 weeks before his fall because, on the basis of information supplied to him by his security services, he thought that we were on the point of overthrowing him."

[Gueyras] Did you intend to do so?

[Al-Turabi] We were mobilizing our forces, but we did not intend to betray him while we were participating in the government at his side. We are not accustomed to doing that. Indeed, we were preparing to part from him to be able to fight him openly from outside. Nonetheless, we wanted to wait for a time until Islamic law had been firmly established in the country. [Al-Turabi ends]

Hasan al-Turabi is, or claims to be, convinced that Islamic law is now "firmly established" in Sudan and that nobody will dare to openly demand its revocation. "People must get used to living with it," he said, stating that during his meeting last Monday with Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and DUP leader Al-Mirghani a general consensus had emerged on the need not to revoke Islamic law until new Islamic legislation is drafted by a group of lawyers and doctors of law. "I repeat that we all agreed to emphasize that there can be no interim period without Islamic law," he said, contradicting those members of the Al-Ummah Party leadership who are talking insistently about an immediate revocation of Islamic law without waiting for a new version of the Shar'iah to be drafted.

In any event, Mr Al-Turabi thinks that this new version ought definitely to include a list of Islamic penalties (amputation, flagellation, stoning and so forth). "It is written in black and white in the Koran and nobody can dispute the fact. There can be no discussion on this subject. Moreover, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is a religious man, does not dispute this point but simply wants the law to define clearly the point beyond which a theft constitutes a crime punishable by amputation."

In order to convince his interlocutors more effectively that Islamic penalties "are now an irreversible phenomenon in Sudan," Mr al-Turabi recalled that, even after last April's revolution which put an end to the Numayri regime, judges continued and are still continuing to pass sentences of amputation which, however, are not applied for reasons of state. He said that the sentences of flagellation stipulated as punishments for those caught drinking alcohol are carried out, "but with much greater flexibility than in the past."

The Muslim Brotherhood leader said that he did not understand when it was suggested to him that some aspects of Islamic punishments are not appropriate to the modern age and create an unfortunate impression in the West and elsewhere which it would be in the Sudanese interest to remove. He readily admitted that amputations are not pleasant to watch and admitted candidly that he fainted the first time he saw somebody's hand amputated at Kubar prison. "I cannot stand the sight of blood," he said, as if to excuse his weakness, "but there will still be amputations."

Remaining in the Opposition

So, Mr al-Turabi does not think that it was the Shar'iah, on which there is apparently broad consensus in Sudan, which prevented the Muslim Brotherhood from entering the government, but rather the "greed" of the Al-Ummah and DUP members, "who want to have as many positions as possible to distribute among their friends." "In any case," he added without much conviction and by way of consolation, "we are not interested in participating in the government. We think that the best solution is to remain in opposition. Our members are all young, politically aware, and very critical of the existing government. Moreover, who wants to participate in a government in a country whose economic situation borders on disaster?" In other words circumstances are not right. In conclusion, Mr al-Turabi added: "I am not at all optimistic about the future of the coalition which has just been formed. Recent history has taught us that this type of combination has no chance of success."

Does he believe in the possibility of a new military coup if the political and economic situation continues to deteriorate? He replied without hesitation: "You must not rely on us to take part in such a movement, but if the existing coalition does not succeed in improving things and solving the country's economic problems, people will be increasingly frustrated. If the government becomes unstable, there will be a dangerous political vacuum in the country. In that case I would not be surprised if some adventurous officer took advantage of the situation to try to save the country. That has already happened twice in the past. We will do our best to avert such an eventuality, but we cannot guarantee that we will succeed."

U.S., Israel Warned Against Aggression Against Syria

LD161408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1327 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau today issued a statement on the open threats addressed to sister Syria by America and the Zionist enemy. Here is the text:

Within the context of the attack against steadfast Arab forces, and the attempt to hit at revolutionary Arab forces with the objective of subjugating the Arab nation, eliminating the Palestinian cause, imposing capitulationist solutions on it, and consequently achieving the domination of the Arab nation by America and the Zionist enemy, sister Syria, the Syria of steadfastness is subjected to open threats of aggression from America and the Zionist enemy, as all the indications are that preparations for this aggression are taking place. The statements, the acts of propaganda, and the false and slanderous accusation of Syria, let alone the scorn and military preparations carried out by terrorist America, the first enemy of the Arabs, the Zionist enemy and the Atlantic-Western propaganda, clarify the premeditated intention and the aggressive nature of the terrorist American administration, which is strategically allied with the Zionist enemy — which is preparing the means of aggression against Syria and the favorable international conditions for it.

The People's Bureau of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, while following the dimensions of the campaign hostile to Syria and the actual preparations for aggression against it, confirms the following:

First, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah strongly announces that any aggression against Syria is an aggression against it, and that the battle will not be on the Syrian Arab soil alone, but along the extent of the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

Second, the military, economic and struggle capabilities of the Libyan Arab people will be at the disposal of sister Syria, for the confrontation and repulsion of the American-Zionist aggression.

Third, the Great SPLAJ, which yesterdau defeated the Atlantic military aggression means what it says and has a pioneering, pan-Arab struggle experience, calls on the masses, strugglers and revolutionary forces of the Arab nation to be ready and alert in order to confront the aggression, and to shoulder their struggle responsibilities with the Syria of steadfastness and resistance and put an end to the encroachment and the madness of power that moves the terrorist American administration which is strategically allied with the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Four, the Great SPLAJ warns the terrorist American administration and the Zionist enemy against any aggression against Syria, and considers aggression against Syria an aggression against the Libyan Arab people, rather, against the Arab nation, and that the battle in confrontation of this aggression will be comprehensive, waged by the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf.

Steps Told to Arab Envoys in Response to U.S. Attack

LD151354 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon today summoned the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah and informed them of the following:

Despite the comprehensive international condemnation of the U.S. aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah, the Arabs, within the framework of their league, failed to even convene an emergency summit, and did not adopt any practical measure to answer the aggression and confront the measures taken by the United States and the member-states of the EEC — measures which, as we know, represent a prelude for a new crusading-racist campaign against the Arab nation. The attitude of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the fateful issues of the Arab nation is principled and firm, and therefore it is inevitable that all should know that Libya, from the beginning, stood against the Gulf war, being among the first [countries in trying to] prevent the war from taking place. Its leader personally made unequalled efforts to prevent the war from taking place or becoming worse.

These efforts were manifested in visits he made to the region and through the letters and envoys he sent, and in his speeches dealing with this tribulation suffered by both the Arab and Islamic nations. Therefore, to use our stance regarding this issue as a pretext is due either to ignorance of this stance, or is an exposed attempt to cover up the silence, defeatism and intrigue which characterize the stance of some countries regarding the U.S.-NATO policy against the Great Jamahiriyah.

Regrettably, the actions taken by the EEC member-states were not confronted by any reaction by the Arabs, who ignored the actual participation of some of these states in the U.S. military aggression and turned a blind eye to the European political support for the aggression, the economic boycott measures and the racist psychological campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation.

Duty dictates that Arab League member-states should take at least the following steps in solidarity with the Great Jamahiriyah:

1. to sever relations with the United States and Britain; 2. to withdraw Arab credits from U.S. banks and from Britain; 3. to reduce the diplomatic missions in the states that reduced the Libyan missions; 4. to counter any boycott measures with similar measures; and 5. to show preparedness by the Arab nation to join in the war in the case of a new aggression against Libya or Syria.

Because of the Arabs' failure until now to take any practical measures to check the U.S.-NATO crusading aggression, we have been daily witnessing cohesion by the West European countries and their subservience to the United States, so much so that some of these countries, particularly Italy, have begun threatening to attack Libya.

We wish to affirm that there is no stronger need or nobler reason for Arab solidarity than the military aggression waged by the world's biggest power with the most sophisticated weapons of devastation it possessed, supported by the Western camp countries collectively against a small country that is a member of the Arab League.

Either the Arabs are able to reply to this aggression with practical steps, some of which we have mentioned above as a minimum, or we will have no alternative but to reconsider our link with the Arab League and seek alliance with a power opposed to the United States.

We will also be forced to change our position toward the Gulf war and ally ourselves in practice with Iran. For logic would then demand that we should ally ourselves with those who stand by you in deed.

JANA Editorial Denies Ties With Red Brigades

LD151611 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 May (JANA) — Informed sources here today refuted the allegation by the Italian newspaper *LA REPUBBLICA* that the Jamahiriyah had relations with the Red Brigades.

The JANA political affairs editor says in this respect that the Libyan Arab people, which has fought against organized terrorism and still does, strongly rejects the establishment of any relations with or providing of aid to terrorist organizations used by a number of European governments for the furtherance of their political and intelligence purposes while claiming to fight them.

The Western information media, the JANA political affairs editor adds, have been using fabrications and allegations in their campaign against Libya. They have also resorted to false claims which Italian officials and others have categorically denied.

The JANA editor points out that the best reply to the allegations of *LA REPUBBLICA* can be found in the statement issued by the Italian Minister of the Interior Oscar Luigi Scalfaro denying the existence of any relations between Libya and the Red Brigades organization, which the Italian newspaper has described as revolutionary.

Palestine Usurpation Anniversary Marked 15 May

LD151756 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 7, May 15, JAMAHRIIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a statement marking the usrupation of Palestine on May 15, 1948. The statement said May 15 is upon us again marking the usurpation of Palestine and confirming the extent of the tragedy which befell the Arab nation when the Zionist movement managed with complicity of Britain and the Western states to establish the Zionist entity in the position of the heart of the Arab body and continued to support it.

The Zionist entity today threatens the whole of the Arab homeland and is allied strategically to American imperialism in order to annihilate the Arab nation and destroy its future. The destruction of the Iraqi atomic reactor and the bombing of the cities of Tunis, Tripoli and Banghazi are but land marks in the route of the Zionist death wagon which is aimed at Arab existance.

The liberation of Palestine has thus become linked to the mere existance of Arab nationalism and none are attainable without a true Arab unity, these responsibilities can no longer be intrusted to Arab regimes who can not be exected to achieve them. This has become the responsibility of the masses' and a trust they have to carry out and a responsibility to be borne by the progressive forces who should make the sacrifices.

The American imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab people have reversed all equations in the region and showed clearly what the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of Arab unity it means terrorism in American-Zionist logic thus the historic blunder of the American aggression against Jamahiriyah to put back its nationalist principled role, the result was failure for the aggression and the steadfastness of Jamahiriyah in its leading nationalist stance. [sentence as received]

Today the anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine comes at a time while the Arab nation suffers from incapability at the level of the regimes and that is why the Arab masses and their vital forces are urged to move and escalate the struggle in order to bring the Palestinian cause to the forefront and the priorities to the highest position in terms of the Arab liberation movement and stress that no sacrifice is big enough on the way to its liberation.

MOROCCO

Further on Visit by Guinean President, Delegation

Guinean Foreign Minister Interviewed

LD151645 Rabat MAP in English 1308 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Rabat, May 15. (MAP) — "We are not indifferent to the Sahara conflict (...) and we will do our utmost to contribute to a definite settlement of the problem", said commander Jean Traore, Guinean foreign minister in an interview with *L'OPINION* daily, organ of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist).

Commander Traore who was accompanying the Guinean head of state on a three day state visit to Morocco expressed satisfaction at Moroccan-Guinean relations outlining that this visit will undoubtedly give them a new impulse.

Bilateral relations, he said, acquired a new dimension after the setting up of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation agency (Aguimo) in 1984 which proved to be a very efficient instrument to boost cooperation.

Evoking the situation in the Mediterranean, Commander Traore said his country was (?solidly) with Libya which is, like Guinea, an African non-aligned developing country.

To settle conflicts and misunderstanding in that fashion (alluding to the U.S. air raid on Tripoli and Banghazi) constitutes a danger for all developing countries, Commander Traore said adding that his country favours dialogue to arms in conflicts settlement.

President Departs

LD151659 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, left Morocco this morning at the end of a 3-day friendly and working visit.

He was seen off at Rabat-Sale Airport by the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and some other officials from the government, led by Dr Azzedine Alraki, deputy premier and minister of national education; high ranking officers of the Royal Armed Forces; the mayors of Rabat and Sale and a number of civilian and military officials.

Before departure the Guinean president made a statement to the radio, stressing that his visit to Morocco was successful. The Guinean president added that he had agreed with His Majesty King Hassan II to consolidate and expand cooperation between Morocco and Guinea to include all spheres. He pointed out that he had noticed through his contacts with the Moroccan officials that there is a great conformity between the two sides' viewpoints. He explained that his talks with the Moroccan officials had dealt with a number of African issues and other problems relating to OAU and the United Nations.

Joint Communique Issued

LD152345 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Joint communique on the 12-15 May visit to Morocco by General Lansana Conte, the president of the Republic of Guinea, issued on 15 May — read by announcer]

[Text] In order to consolidate the existing strong and traditional ties between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Guinea and to give new momentum to their bilateral relations and at the invitation of His Majesty King Hasan II, General Lansana Conte, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress and head of state, paid a friendship and working visit to Morocco from 3-6 Ramadan 1406h, equivalent to 12-15 May 1986.

The Guinean president was accompanied by an important delegation, which included in particular Major Jean Traore, minister of foreign affairs; Major Mamadou Balde, minister for Upper Guinea; Zainoul Abidine Sanoussi, minister of information and culture; Edouard Banjamin, minister at the presidency for plan and international cooperation; Amarou Tidiani Troare, secretary of state at the Ministry of National Education in charge of higher education of scientific research; and (?Thiro) Diallo, permanent secretary general of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation Agency.

This visit responds to the strong and joint will of the two countries to consolidate their cooperation and their relations of friendship and solidarity.

In an atmosphere characterized by fraternity and mutual understanding, his majesty and the president particularly concentrated on discussing the countries' existing bilateral cooperation. They recorded with satisfaction the spirit of continuity and the high standard which characterized this cooperation for a number of years, and which made this cooperation a living example for the south-south cooperation on the African continent.

The two heads of state decided to push this cooperation forward by implementing joint projects, which will be determined by the two sides, especially within the framework of the activities of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation Agency.

The Guinean ministers and members of the delegation held concentrated discussions with their counterparts of his majesty's government, which led to the exploration of new horizons for developing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sectors of territorial management, information, planning, higher education and scientific research. The two sides decided that the supreme joint committee would hold a meeting in Conakry next September to discuss the huge resources of the two fraternal countries in order to widen and deepen the domain of cooperation in the various sectors of economics, culture, science and technology.

His majesty and the president analyzed the international situation in detail, especially in Africa. They recorded with satisfaction the congruity of their views toward the discussed issues. They expressed the hope that Africa will dedicate all its efforts and huge resources, both human and natural, to achieving its development and prosperity in order to shoulder its responsibilities among the nations.

The president and the accompanying delegation, during their visit to the Kingdom, were met with an extremely warm reception that reflects the feelings of friendship and amicability that bind the two fraternal peoples.

The Guinean president, who was deeply touched by these feelings of amicability, expressed, in the name of the accompanying delegation and the whole Guinean people, gratitude to His Majesty King Hasan II, his government and the fraternal Moroccan people. Major General Lansana Counte and the accompanying delegation congratulated His Majesty King Hasan II and the Moroccan people for the progress achieved in all fields.

The president of Guinea addressed an invitation to His Majesty King Hasan II to pay an official and amicable visit to the Republic of Guinea. His Majesty King Hasan II accepted this invitation, and its date will be fixed later.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Addresses Constituent Assembly on Cabinet

JN151520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that his government will present its program to the Constituent Assembly after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr [9 June]He pointed out that if certain legislation is needed in the interim period, it will be on a provisional basis. The legislation will still have to be submitted to the assembly after the holiday. This came in a speech which his excellency made before the assembly following the formation of the Cabinet.

The prime minister said that the new Cabinet will make a clear pledge to the people that it will adhere to the spirit of solidarity, discipline, chastity, and fairness in handling public funds. This means that nobody will profit from his public post. His excellency said that the Cabinet will carry out its tasks through consultation in order to ensure maximum participation by the people.

The prime minister said: I have presented a Cabinet that establishes a correct balance between competence, representational power, and fair regional distribution so that it will be an embodiment of what the people want. He said that consultations on the formation of the government included seven political parties.

The prime minister affirmed: We will continue to rally public opinion around the charter presented by the two parties [Al-UmmahParty and Democratic Unionist Party] so that it will represent the popular wish.

The prime minister added: We are in the process of preparing a working paper organizing the relationship between the government and the opposition for the sake of fruitful cooperation. The door is open to every representative of the people to contact the new ministers on anything that concerns them.

Speaks on National Party 'Absence'

JN151521 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said in a reply to a question about the absence of the Sudanese National Party from the government that it has been agreed to give the position of the second deputy speaker of the Constituent Assembly to the Sudanese National Party. He added that the door is still open to expand participation in the government.

The prime minister noted that 90 percent of the parliament members support the government. He added that his government is ambitious for more support [words indistinct].

On supporting the Armed Forces, his excellency said that the government will draw up a plan with the participation of the technical commands in the Armed Forces in order to qualify, support, and train the Armed Forces. He noted that the ousted Numayri regime had corrupted all fields, including the Armed Forces. His excellency noted that the government will issue a report on the 10 sins committed by Numayri against the Armed Forces.

On foreign relations, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted that Sudan will strengthen its relations with all countries not in blocs and alliances.

On the (?establishment) of the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs, his excellency said that the mission of his ministry is confined to the preparation and convocation of the constitutional conference, the removal of obstacles and problems facing the convening of the conference, in addition to laying down the agenda of the conference and defining the participants and observers. He explained that the ministry will be a tool to solve all problems.

18 Ministers Sworn in Before Al-Mirghani

JN151422 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Eighteen ministers were sworn in at the people's palace this morning before Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council. The ministers of industry, peace, and national constitutional conference affairs were absent.

The State Council members, the speaker of the Constituent Assembly, the prime minister, and a number of the Constituent Assembly members attended.

Southern Leader Denies Consensus on Council Member

JN151044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 15, SUNA — Leader of the People Progressive Party [PPP] James Saror [SUNA spelling] denied any consensus of southern parties on the election of Dr Pacifico Lado Lolek as member of the Supreme Council.

In a statement to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued today the PPP leader outlined that no southern party had participated in electing Dr Lolek only the Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionist Parties (and they are northern parties) elected Lolek.

Dr Lolek must resign so that southern parties can elect their representative in the Supreme Council, Saror said, adding that the southern parties determined to correct this issue through democratic means from inside the assembly.

SPLA Commentary on 'Promises' of Transitional Rulers

EA151316 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 May 86

['Political' commentary: "The Transitional Rulers Were Right to Celebrate but..." by Captain (Nikayr Gatjok])

[Excerpts] The transitional rulers were right to celebrate but...it was reported last week that the Military Council had handed over power to a new government 1 year after the uprising. The whole operation was accompanied by an intensified media campaign to the effect that the Military Council had fulfilled its promises, had handed over [power] to its owners and that the Military Council had provided an example that has rarely been seen in the Third World, namely that it had surrendered power to the people within a reasonable time and that the transitional rulers had fulfilled what they had promised, and so on.

Not wishing to be sensitive or emotional, and without wanting to spoil the occasion for the transitional rulers, it is our right and the right of the Sudanese people to ask them one clear and unequivocal question: Have the transitional rulers truly fulfilled their promises? Before answering this question, we must be clear about what they promised to achieve during their period of rule, which has lasted for more than 1 year.

Everyone knows that the transitional government was commissioned to achieve certain duties stipulated in the charter of the national forces for the salvation of the homeland. It was this charter that the Military Council accepted when it took over power in April last year. Those duties were precisely defined. It was thought that their implementation would bring about a real manifestation of true democracy in our homeland. Let us examine the points in the charter to see what has been implemented so that we can pass judgement on whether the transitional rulers have succeeded or failed.

With regard to the transitional constitution, we all know that the country continued to be ruled without a constitution for a period of 6 months when the Military Council refused to rule in accordance with the 1956 Constitution amended in 1964. It formed a committee without the knowledge of the national alliance to formulate the new constitution. The committee continued to work secretly until it came up with the present Constitution which bears no relations to the 1956 Constitution amended in 1964.

In addition to that, it was not well formulated and was about to leave the country in a constitutional vacuum on 26 April 1986 during the first session of the deputies assembly. The deputies got around this problem in a most ridiculous way. To get around it, the lawyers at the first session came up with a laughable definition, namely that it was a session that had been extended from 26th April to 6th May 1986. What kind of tomfoolery is this? The truth of the matter is that the postponement of the assembly session from 26th April to 6 May was the first violation of the Constitution. But that is another topic that we do not want to get tangled up in.

What concerns us here is that the transitional rulers did not commit themselves to the charter. They came up with a Constitution which was completely different from the one they promised, and they promised to rule in accordance with the 1956 Constitution, amended in 1964.

With regard to the September laws, we need not remind anybody that those laws still exist to this day. This is because the transitional rulers were determined not to abolish them. They flagrantly violated the charter and defied it by not abolishing the laws. So much for their promises.

As for the talk of finding a peaceful and democratic solution to end the war, that never occurred to the transitional rulers at any time. Rather, right from the outset, they set about creating internal and eternal movements in a vain attempt to contain and defeat the SPLM/SPLA. They formed an alliance with the warmongers, while at the same time telling the people that they favored a peaceful solution. They expanded the war zone while claiming that they had put into effect a unilateral cease-fire. In addition to this, they blocked the efforts of the national alliance to hold a constitutional conference. So much for the transitional rulers' promise to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the war in the country.

In the economic field, the IMF continued to play about with our national economy. Prices have increased many times over since Numayri's day. This led the trade unions to demand pay raises. A series of strikes followed. So, what happened to the promise the transitional rulers made?

The elections law was one of the worst that the country has witnessed since independence. It dropped the principle, stipulated in the charter, that the modern forces should be represented. It failed to commit itself to the fundamental principle of representation that the number of constituencies should be proportionate to the size of the electorate. The distribution of the graduate constituencies, for example, will remain a source of amusement to any wise or logical person.

At first glance the holding of the election may seem like a big achievement for which the transitional rulers should be praised, but on closer examination this erroneous impression is erased. First, as we have mentioned, the main objective of the transitional period was to bring about a democratic regime by eradicating the vestiges of the May regime and eliminating its criminal legacy of laws, symbols, and other things. Thus, as was made clear in the charter, it was assumed that the elections would be the final stage after accomplishing the other aims of the charter. Second, the charter stipulated the election of a Constituent Assembly. But the Constituent Assembly that emerged did not represent important parts of the country because the elections were only partial ones. Third, the transitional rulers made use of their power to ensure that certain political forces which represent their interests would come to power. This exposes the impartiality they make claim to. In fact, some members of the Military Council accepted nomination in party lists without relinquishing their positions of power.

Therefore, the elections did not achieve the aim intended. Since they did not achieve their aim, we need not have waited a whole year for them to be held. In view of this, it is astonishing to hear all this fuss about the responsibility which has been handed over and the fulfilment of promises. Maybe the whole aim of all this fuss was to throw dust in the eyes so that the transitional rulers cannot be held legally accountable.

Is it not the legitimate right of the hero of this tragic play, the Sudanese citizen, to ask what happened to the slogans of the uprising, who abandoned them and rendered them meaningless?

ETHIOPIA

Libyan Transport Minister Departs 15 May

EA151531 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah minister of transport and communications, brother Mubarak al-Shamikh returned to Tripoli today. He was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, and by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary in revolutionary Ethiopia, brother Khalifa Ahmad Bazelya.

Eritrean Aid Chief on Confiscation of Food, Medicine

EA151131 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Eritrean Aid Association Chairman (Paulos Tesfazgi) has commented on the forcible confiscation by the fascist Dergue of food and medicine sent to the drought-affected Eritrean people by an international aid organization. He said that unless the international community protests, this type of piracy will continue. The call on the international community to condemn this piracy [word indistinct]. The aid was sent by a charitable organization, Bandaid, established by British musicians. The chairman of the Eritrean Aid Association explained that the Dergue has always done its best to ensure that no aid of any kind enters liberated Eritrean territory. He said this is the third time they have stolen aid contributed to drought-affected Eritrean people. On each occasion the Dergue looted the aid by forcing ships to stop as they were passing Assab.

Eritrean Rebels Claim Gasoline Depot Destroyed

EA141124 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Mitsewa [Eritrean port city]: The day before yesterday [12 May] the heroic fighters of the EPLF carried out a successful heavy arms attack on the Agip gasoline depot in Mitsewa town. During the 35-minute shelling, which lasted from 1810 to 1845, direct hits were scored on the target. Twelve tanks full of gasoline were ignited. Underground supplies of gasoline went up in flames. Many of the fully-laden tankers and military vehicles parked in the depot were destroyed. The fire engines that Dergue officials sent to the scene failed to bring the fire under control. The fighters of our heavy arms unit returned to their base without suffering any casualties.

This was the second successful attack in 3 days carried out by the heroic EPLF in Semhar, the area around Mitsewa. During the first attack patriots of the EPLF and people's militia destroyed 15 enemy vehicles in an ambush near Mai Atal, putting 55 WPE soldiers out of action.

SOMALIA

Rebels View Motives of Ethiopian Peace Initiative

EA142056 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A joint statement on the peace initiative in the Horn of Africa has been issued by the Somali opposition forces, Somali National Movement [SNM] and Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] following the visit of the Siad Barre delegation to Addis Ababa.

The visit to Addis Ababa by a delegation from the Siad Barre regime on 7 May was widely publicized in the international media. It also caused speculation as to how it would affect the patriotic war being waged by the opposition forces against the anti-people regime of Siad Barre. So, the opposition forces of SNM and DFSS have decided to outline the following points clearly:

1. The Somali opposition forces, SNM and DFSS, point out that the long-standing war in the Horn of Africa is not now between Ethiopia and Somalia but between the Somali opposition forces and the people on the one side and the Siad Barre regime on the other. No one should be confused about the truth. As long as the Siad Barre regime is in power, the people's struggle for justice will always continue.

2. The SNM and DFSS welcome with open arms the establishment of a lasting peace between Somalia and Ethiopia. However, the SNM and DFSS believe that Siad's motives are not in the interest of the peoples of the two countries but are aimed at prolonging his rule.

3. The question one needs to ask at this present moment is: Why is Siad Barre seeking peace with Ethiopia when he has had long-standing feuds with Ethiopia?

4. Siad Barre has not changed his tactics and ploys and does not have the interests of the Somali people at heart when seeking rapprochement with Ethiopia.

If he is genuine in his peace crusade let him first release the thousands of prisoners languishing in his jails. He should also allow the people the right to choose their own leaders. Siad Barre does not have the interests of the Ethiopian masses at heart. The truth is that he is terrified at the strength of the Somali opposition forces, the DFSS and the SNM.

5. The SNM and DFSS would like to point out that the results of fighting between the Somali opposition forces and troops loyal to Siad Barre clearly demonstrate the disorganization that reigns within the Somali Armed Forces.

6. The objective of the Somali opposition forces is to topple the Barre regime and they are pleased at this new chapter in Ethiopian-Somali relations for which they take the credit.

7. When it became evident to Siad Barre that his days were numbered, that all his tricks had been exposed, and that it was

impossible to incite the Somali people into a war with Ethiopia, he thought it wise to seek help to crush the opposition forces.

8. Siad Barre's biggest strategy is peace. The arrival of his delegation in Addis Ababa was aimed at driving the Ethiopian Government directly or indirectly into stifling the struggle of the Somali opposition forces. However, we are positive that this will never happen.

9. It is obvious that as long as Siad Barre is in control the internal conflict will continue and his regime will always be shaky. the Somali opposition forces believe that a lasting peace can only be established by two sides or two states whose policies are stable and are capable of bringing prosperity to their peoples.

10. In conclusion, the SNM and DFSS call for final victory against the anti-people regime of Siad Barre for victory and prosperity in the Horn of Africa spearheaded by the opposition forces.

TANZANIA

Chama: RSA, U.S. Delaying Namibian Independence

EA151112 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brussels — Chama Cha Mapinduzi Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has once again accused South Africa and the United States of deliberately delaying the independence of Namibia by linking the issue with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. In a message to the second international conference on Namibia being held in Brussels, Belgium, Mwalimu reiterated that the stand adopted by South Africa and the United States must be openly rejected by all those who cherish the right to self-determination for all peoples and nations.

In the message, which was read on his behalf by Tanzanian Ambassador to Belgium Ndugu Simon Mbilinyi, Mwalimu said that Angola cannot apologize for receiving foreign military support as long as it suffers frequent acts of aggression by the Boers. He said that, like other UN members, Angola has an obligation to ensure that Namibia become independent. Mwalimu expressed optimism that the independence of Namibia will be achieved without further bloodshed, provided all nations of the world exercise their power in defense of Namibia. He called on European peoples and governments to support Africa and all other developing nations in ensuring the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

UGANDA

Museveni, Libyan Minister Discuss U.S. Raid

LD151929 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received the Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, Mr Mubarak al-Shamikh, who called on him at statehouse, Entebbe. Mr Mubarak briefed the president on the damage caused by the recent attack on Libya by the United States. In reply, President Museveni said Uganda was infuriated by the U.S. attack, because it violated international law. He pointed [out] that no country has the right to commit such an act. He observed that there was an international outcry against the U.S. attack, causing political and diplomatic embarrassment to Washington. On the issue of terrorism, President Museveni said that the best way to treat terrorists is to arrest and punish them in accordance with the law of the country concerned. They also discussed other matters of bilateral relations between the two countries. The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi. Later, the Libyan minister left for home. Speaking to newsmen at Entebbe airport, the minister hailed Uganda's stand on the American attack on his country last month. He said that Uganda's position is an example to all progressive states to condemn in the strongest terms U.S. aggression. The minister added that the USA is the first country in world history to attempt state destruction under the pretext of protecting the world against terrorism. He said Libya is against all forms of terrorism and is ready to take part in a world conference on terrorism and implementing its resolutions. On cooperation between Uganda and Libya, the minister said that cooperation in trade and other fields will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of both countries. He was seen off at the airport by Uganda's foreign minister Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi and officials from the Libyan Embassy in Kampala.

CAR

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Arrives for Visit

AB151558 Paris AFP in French 0739 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bangui, 15 May (AFP) — The French cooperation minister, Michel Aurillac, arrived in Bangui on Thursday morning for a 24-hour visit in the CAR capital. Mr Aurillac is leading an eight-man official delegation including General Lucien Beal, head of military cooperation mission. He will be received this morning by the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba. During a working session, Mr Aurillac will also meet with the CAR ministers of economy and finance, Gervil Yambala, of planning and international cooperation, Guy Darlan, and of national education, Jean-Paul Ngoupande.

During his visit, the french minister will also hold discussions with General Rousseau Dumarcet, commander of the French Elements of the Operational Assistance (EFAO). On Friday morning, Mr Aurillac will leave Bangui for Zaire and then Congo.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Minister, USSR Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB151820 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The minister and permanent secretary at the Presidency of the Republic, Alejandro (Komogono), yesterday received in his office the Soviet ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Boris Krasnikov. During the audience, the two officials discussed issues relating to the cooperation existing between their countries and ways and means to strengthen it. The Soviet ambassador took advantage of the discussions to introduce to the permanent secretary the new representative of the Soviet airline company, Aeroflot.

GABON

Government Abandons Nuclear Power Station Project

AB151618 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 15 May (AFP) — Gabon has abondoned the plan to establish a nuclear power station on its territory, it was learned from a reliable Gabonese source on Thursday. The accident in Chernobyl "has affected people and it would be psychologically difficult to make people accept such a station in Gabon," this source stated, specifying that the head of state, Mr Omar Bongo, has accepted this idea.

It was recalled that Mr Bongo had asked France for the establishment of a nuclear station during President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Gabon in January 1983. The French Atomic Energy Department (CEA) — through the Societe Sofratone — had studied the possibility of establishing on an experimental basis in Gabon one or several reactors of the type that supply energy to nuclear submarines. In fact, the French nuclear stations of the PWR type (pressurized water) of 900 megawatts (Fessenheim in Alsace) or of 1,300 megawatts (Panuel in Normandie) are out of proportion with Gabon's needs.

In 1985, the highest energy requirement noted for the entire Gabonese territory was about 200 megawatts, the Gabonese Ministry of Energy indicated. The project was then left in suspension and "has not been mentioned again for more than 1 year," a French diplomatic source has affirmed. French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac also affirmed during his recent visit to Gabon that this matter was not mentioned during the audience granted him by President Bongo.

But France was not the only country connected with the project because a West German project which provided for the addition of a nuclear research center to the station had also been presented, a Gabonese source indicated.

Whatever the system adopted, the necessary investment would have been such that the cost of electricity of nuclear origin would have been considerably higher than that of hydroelectric energy, Gabonese and Western sources have observed. Electric power production in Gabon is ensured 75 percent by the hydroelectric network and 25 percent by fuel oil- or gas-powered station. According to the Gabonese Ministry of Energy, Gabon consumed 861 million kilowatt-hours of energy in 1985, that is about 50 times less than the network's present capacity. In its development plan, Gabon has provided for the construction of two additional hydroelectric power stations, one of (?100) megawatts at Ngoulmendjm in the Monts de Cristal (in the north Libreville) and the other at Poubara near Franceville (in the west of the country) where two stations are already in operation, a Gabonese source has specified.

RWANDA

Habyarimana Receives Libyan Briefing on U.S. Raid

EA152256 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The head of state, General Juvenal Habyarimana this afternoon received a (?special) envoy of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Muhammad Rajab explained to the president of the Republic the events which took place in Tripoli and Banghazi during the night of 14 and 15 April.

President Habyarimana thanked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for having sent him an emissary to brief him on the events as experienced in the two Libyan towns. The head of state expressed satisfaction at the friendly relations existing between Rwanda and Libya, which are notably solidified through cooperation in the rural development and tourism sectors. He outlined the importance the Rwandan Republic attaches to the maintenance of peace and international security in accordance with the precepts of the MRND [Rwandan ruling party] manifesto and loyal to the fundamental principles governing international relations as stipulated in the UN and OAU Charters.

The president of the Republic pointed out that our country deplores tensions threatening the (?promotion) and aims of the [above] principles, tensions which could plunge the international community into an endless circle of violence. He expressed concern over the proliferation of deadly [word indistinct] of which international terrorism is being accused and the escalation of which had notably emerged as an open (?confrontation) between two UN member countries. President Habyarimana also pointed out that bearing in mind the [word indistinct], according to which the international community must bring about, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, the peaceful settlement of differences and situations likely to result in breaches of peace and threats to the promotion of relations based on [word indistinct] between peoples and mutual respect, the Rwandan Republic encouraged actions and initiatives aimed at promoting a constructive dialogue in the face of any situation of tension or conflict. He also made it clear that the Republic of Rwanda condemns terrorism whatever its source [words indistinct] because the Republic of Rwanda believes that acts of violence constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. [sentence indistinct]. The president of the Republic concluded his discussions with the special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by stressing the importance of peace and security within states as well as in the international [word indistinct].

Foreign Minister Discusses Economic Program

AB151102 Paris AFP in French 0850 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kigali, 15 May (AFP) — Rwanda needs 29 billion Rwandan francs (about Fr 2.1 billion) in the next 5 years in order to complete its economic recovery program, Rwandan Foreign Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali has just disclosed.

During a press conference held in Kigali on Monday, the foreign minister estimated at 125 billion Rwandan francs the cost of the country's priority economic recovery program covering the 1986-90 period, adding that the internal resources and the promised or expected foreign aid was estimated at only 96 billion Rwandan francs. We must find the remaining 29 billion francs, that is a little more than 5 billion francs a year, the foreign minister added. The chances of finding this money are the same as for all the other African countries in our situation: this depends mainly on the response of our partners to whom we will request an additional effort during the entire period of the economic recovery program.

Rwanda, a major coffee exporter whose economy is largely subject to fluctuations in the prices of this product, receives an average of Fr 700 million in foreign aid annually.

ZAIRE

Foreign Minister Receives Israeli, USSR Envoys

AB151208 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bilateral relations between Zaire and Israel, on the one hand, and between Zaire and the Soviet Union, on the other, were discussed during the audience granted on Wednesday by Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, to Itzhak Sarfaty, Israeli ambassador to Zaire, and Valentin Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Zaire.

The Israeli ambassador told reporters that he discussed the state of relations between Zaire and Israel with the state commissioner for foreign affairs. On his part, Valentin Soldatov said he had gone to brief the state commissioner on the new proposals of CPSU Secretary General Gorbachev which mainly concern the use of nuclear energy, the common use of nuclear stations, and the establishment of international control over all nuclear stations.

Belgian Military Official Continues Visits

AB151004 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 May (AZAP) — The deputy general chief of staff of the Belgian Army, Major-General Berhin, who has been visiting Zaire since last 27 April, was successively received on Wednesday at the Headquarters of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] and at the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security, respectively by Lieutenant-General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, and Eluki Monga Aundu, general chief of staff of the FAZ.

The Belgian-Zairian military cooperation, particularly in the field of the training of Zairian officers was among the issues discussed.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Ghanaian Envoy

AB142230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience in his office a special envoy of the Ghanaian president [title as received] Jerry Rawlings. At the end of his discussions with the president of the Republic, Brother John Tettegah outlined the object of his visit to our reporter Frejus Boco.

[Begin recording] [Tettegah] I brought a message from Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, the Ghanaian head of state, to his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou. It is true that I do not know the content of the message. It is equally true that during this audience we discussed problems concerning African unity, and problems of friendly and cooperation between our two countries, Ghana and Benin.

[Boco] Your Excellency, what is your opinion of the relations between your country, Ghana, and the People's Republic of Benin?

[Tettegah] I would say that Ghana and Benin enjoy excellent relations. Our aim is to continue strengthening this cooperation, not only at the governmental level, but also at the level of the two peoples, at the level of the basic organs, women's movements, youth movements, and other levels. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Beninese Party Group Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB151135 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

["Final communique" issued in Ouagadougou on 14 May 1986 at the end of the visit of a Beninese party delegation to Burkina — read by unidentified official]

[Text] Upon the invitation of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] of Burkina Faso, a delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], led by Comrade Girigissou Gado, chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the PRPB Central Committee and minister of equipment and transport, paid a visit to Burkina Faso from 11 to 14 May 1986.

During its visit, the PRPB delegation was received in audience by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, president of Burkina Faso, and head of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso. The delegation also held several working sessions with a delegation of the CNR of Burkina, led by Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of justice, as well as meeting with cadres of several ministries. The delegation also visited some socioeconomic projects of the Burkinabe people, who are a precious asset to the Burkinabe democratic and popular revolution.

During their deliberations, the two delegations informed one another of their respective revolutionary experiences and had fruitful and rich exchanges of views on the principles of the organization and orientation of the Beninese and Burkinabe revolutionary movements. These principles were presented in clear and (?illuminating) reports by both sides on the ongoing revolutionary processes in the People's Republic of Benin and in Burkina Faso. These principles are mainly based on their respective peculiarities and specific realities of both countries. The deliberations, marked by frank comradeship, revealed a convergence of views between the two delegations. They also discussed the place of their two revolutions in the world revolutionary process and the need for an effective establishment of an anti-imperialist solidarity and cooperation between the two governing organs and their mass organizations.

After detailed analysis of the international situation, notably marked by an increase in acts of aggression and state terrorism of international imperialism, the two sides emphasized during their deliberations that the revolutionary struggle undertaken in their respective countries demands an objective alliance with anti-imperialist African countries to resolutely block imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of hegemonism. They expressed delight at the cordial, frank, and brotherly atmosphere which reigned at their deliberations during this first meeting between the governing organs of their two revolutions and agreed to increase these kinds of meetings in order to consolidate the excellent relations of cooperation and consultations that unite them.

At the end of their meeting, which was rich in revolutionary lessons, the CNR delegation asked that the PRPB convey to the governing organ and to all militants of the Beninese revolution the warm sentiments of militant comradeship of all the revolutionaries of Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe delegation sincerely expressed its deep gratitude to the great comrade in arms Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, for the timely decision he took to do everything to encourage this first political contact at such a high level. On its part, the PRPB delegation sincerely thanked the CNR and its chairman, Captain Thomas Sankara, for the extremely warm and fraternal reception accorded it in the free and revolutionary land of Burkina Faso, and praised the spirit of understanding and revolutionary brotherhood that characterized the deliberations. The two delegations agreed that the next meeting should take place in Cotonou in the Peoples's Republic of Benin.

Those who participated in the deliberations on the Beninese side were: Comrade Guiruigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the PRPB Central Committee and minister of equipment and transport; Comrade Joseph (Deglace), member of the Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Commission for Ideological Training and Revolutionary Education of the Central Committee; Comrade Soule Dankoro, member of the Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Social Affairs Commission of the Central Committee, and minister of trade, handicrafts, and tourism; Comrade Francois Kojo Azodogbehou, member of the Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Rural Development Commission of the Central Committee; Comrade (Chabi Lafia), member of the Central Committee and national executive secretary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution; Comrade Ousmane Batoko, member of the Central Committee, member of the Executive Secretariat of the National Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organization of Benin and minister of culture, youth, and sports; Comrade (Soking Souteng), member of the Central Committee representing the secretary general of the National Union of Beninese Workers; Comrade (Zonghou Dogbo Florantine), representative of the president of the Organization of Women; Comrade (Kakpo Antoine), cadre at the Ministry of Finance and Economy; Comrade (Yebe Christophe), cadre at the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives; Comrade (Amoussou Edmund Pierre), cadre at the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Tourism; and Comrade (Ouetor Nestor), cadre at the Ministry of Plan and Statistics.

Those who participated on the Burkinabe side were: Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegated to the presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice; Comrade Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, member of the CNR and secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]; Comrade (Sommet Valer), member of the CNR; Comrade (Yegbor Yenfa), member of the CNR and director of the health services of the National Armed Forces; Comrade Captain (Samo Bernard), member of the CNR and director of military engineering; Comrade Kader Cisse, member of the CNR and president of the Revolutionary Economic and Social Council; Comrade Lieutenant (Sedogo Goran), member of the CNR and director of the Orientations and National Armed Forces Affairs Division; Comrade (Konati Issa Dominique), member of the CNR and secretary general of Chamber of Commerce; Comrade Ouattamou Lamine, member of the CNR and minister of information and culture; Comrade Beatrice Damida, minister of environment and tourism; and Comrade Alima Traore, director for mobilization and Organization of Women at the National General Secretariat of CDR's.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 14 May 1986

[Signed] for the CNR of Burkina Faso by Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegated to the Presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice and for the PRPB by Comrade Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the External Relations Commission of the PRPB Central Committee, and minister of equipment and transport.

National Broadcasting Officials, Others Suspended

AB142130 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, today, Wednesday, 14 May 1986, presided over the Cabinet meeting which began at 0800. The meeting examined the items on its agenda and made some decisions before closing at 1700.

Concerning the suspensions from duty, the following decisions were made: At the level of the minister of water resources, the meeting approved the proposed suspension of Comrade Ouango (Daniende) and which was decided upon by the General Assembly of the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] of the National Office for Dams and Hydro-agricultural Development. He is therefore suspended for counterrevolutionary and anti-CDR activities.

At the level of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the director of the broadcasting corporation has been suspended for poor coverage of the arrival ceremony of the all-women's motor race in front of the Presidency of the Republic on 8 May 1986. Comrade Kabore Marie Therese, president of the organizing committee of the all-women's motor race, has been suspended for poor organization of the arrival ceremony of the all-women's motor race in front of the Presidency of the Republic on 8 May 1986.

The director of the broadcasting corporation was suspended also for poor coverage of the toast given in honor of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, on 8 May 1986.

Also, (Sigue) Bouraima, technical adviser and editor in chief at the broadcasting corporation, has been suspended for laxity and shirking his responsibilities.

GHANA

Tribunal Sentenced 9 to Death for Attempted Coup

AB151827 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The National Public Tribunal today sentenced nine persons to death by firing squad on charges of preparing to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. They are Mawuli Kofi Dra-Goka, Yaw Brefo Berko, Kyereme Djan, Samuel Boamah Panyin, Ahmed Dente Braimah Kankani, Warrant Officer Class II Samuel Charles Lartey Afro, Private Charles Koomson, Eric Goka, and Alanko. The Tribunal also sentenced Evelyn Goka to 5 years' imprisonment and Esinam Adjei to 3 years' imprisonment for aiding a criminal Alanko to escape lawful arrest. The Tribunal however acquited and discharged Frank Goka, Christian Goka, and Nana Yaw Krobo Edusei.

Passing judgment, the Tribunal noted with concern why Ghanaians should use millions of dollars to plan a coup to put the lives of innocent people in danger. The Tribunal said this has been happening for some time now and warned that adequate punishments should be meted out to such people when caught.

LIBERIA

Doe Speaks to Legislators About Reconciliation

AB152154 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe, today said that government's constant appeal [word indistinct] for dialogue and reconciliation in the supreme interest of this nation should not be considered a sign of weakness.

President Doe was speaking in Monrovia today when he addressed the national legislators during his regular session at the Capitol. The president observed that the recent attitude on the part of opposition party leaders would appear to create some difficulties in [words indistinct] adding, government cannot certainly subscribe to actions which peculiarly tend to undermine the Constitution of our nation. President Doe informed the legislators that following the 5 May meeting in Monrovia of political parties at the offices of the Liberia Council of Churches, members of the opposition, led by Dr Edward B. Kesselly, withdrew their statement read at the meeting and agreed that such statements would not be released to the press.

Regrettably, and in violation of the agreement reached, a paper which was read by Dr (Jabawu Kolor), and not Mr Kpoleh, as reported by the media, was released to the press, President Doe said. President Doe explained that during the 5 May meeting held at the residence of Archbishop Michael Francis, officials of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] rejected the statement of the opposition leaders, much of which President Doe said, tended to contravene the Constitution of this country.

Finance Minister Cited on Economic Issues

AB142225 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Liberian Government has made requests to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and other foreign friends for technical assistance to improve the country's economy, Finance Minister Robert Tubman said yesterday. He said some positive results have been received, including the arrival yesterday of a 6-man team from the IMF to work along with Liberian Government officials. Minister Tubman was speaking yesterday during a press conference at the Finance Ministry. During the conference, Minister Tubman disclosed that actions have been taken to implement measures announced by President Samuel K. Doe in his state-of-the economy Address of 2 May.

The finance minister said government has already held discussions with some foreign friends for technical assistance in terms of expertise and funding for the audit of public corporation to be privatized. He said government was seeking expert advice to ascertain the true value of the public corporations before sale of (?partial) participation by investors in the corporations was sanctioned. Minister Tubman said following this exercise, a panel would be set up to study the bids for sale or participation in the public corporations to be privatized. He said the role of the Bureau of General Auditing in the exercise will include defining the terms of reference for the audits to be conducted at the public corporations.

Minister Tubman said some of the World Bank and IMF experts will assist in the areas of expenditure control and tax collection at the Finance Ministry while others will oversee the surrender of 25 percent earnings by exporters to the National Bank.

Minister Tubman further said his ministry was in the process of compiling a debt registry to know exactly how much was outstanding to local and foreign creditors and to plan payment of these debts. He said the Finance Ministry will, in due course, commission a study of taxations which are to the mutual advantage of the government and businessmen.

NIGERIA

Government To Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

AB150902 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Nigeria is to sign the necessary clause in the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to enable her to expedite action on the nation's nuclear (?reactor) project. The minister of science and technology, Professor Emmanuel Emovon, announced this during a tour of the Center for Energy Research and Development at the University of Ife. He explained that this was the only condition which remains to be fulfilled.

The director of the center, Dr (Okumola Solawo), told the minister that about 1.5 million naira was required to install equipment already procured for the project. He stated that since its inception 10 years ago, more than 14 million naira had been spent on the project, while supplementary equipment will be procured as soon as funds are made available.

Indian Government Denies Report on Smuggling

AB151944 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Indian Government has denied a newspaper report that a Nigerian diplomat smuggled about 4 million naira worth of gold into the country. This followed the protest yesterday against the publication by Nigeria's high commissioner in New Dehli, Rear Admiral Benson Okujaguo. The Nigerian mission also sent a rejoinder to the editor of the newspaper demanding a revision of the publication.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives CAR, Gabonese Envoys

AB151527 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, this morning received Michel Salle, secretary of state at the CAR president's office and secretary general of the CAR Government. Michel Salle delivered a message from the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, to his brother and friend, Gen Eyadema. The CAR head of state's envoy was accompanied by two of his fellow countrymen: Prof (Sedaya Ngaro), and Albert (Kouda), magistrate and member of the CAR High Court. At the end of the meeting, which was attended by Atsou Koffi Amega, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Salle met the press and underlined the importance of relations between the CAR and Togo.

[Begin recording][Salle] I delivered a message from my president, General Andre Kolingba to His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe

Eyadema. In my opinion it is a private message so I cannot disclose its contents.

[Unidentified reporter] You held talks with the head of state. Could you enlighten us on the issues you discussed with him?

[Salle] We mainly discussed cooperation between Togo and the CAR, my country. This cooperation is on a very sound footing, especially since our two countries are destined to cooperate with each other. [end recording]

The second person to be received by the head of state at the Presidency this morning was Martin Bongo, Gabonese Minister of state for foreign affairs. He delivered a message from President Omar Bongo of Gabon to his friend and brother, Gen Eyadema. Moussa Barry Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, mines, and posts and telecommunications, and Atsou Koffi Amegah, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation attended the meeting.

Reportage on Togo-Gabon Joint Commission Session

Foreign Minister Bongo Arrives

AB142158 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A foreign personality arrived in our capital late this afternoon. He is the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs, Martin Bongo, who is leading a delegation of experts from his country. This delegation will meet that of Togo tomorrow morning within the framework of the sixth session of the Togo-Gabon Joint Commission.

Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, welcomed Martin Bongo upon his arrival. He was accompanied by the Gabonese ambassador to our country, Alain Maurice Mayombo, and his close aides.

Meeting Begins 15 May

AB151706 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] The sixth session of the Gabon-Togo permanent joint commission opened in Lome this morning in the presence of ministerial delegations of both countries. The meeting, which will last 3 days, will discuss cooperation in the areas of trade, culture, social welfare, fishing, agriculture, telecommunications, and the movement of people. It follows the Libreville meeting of February 1984 which examined the same issues.

Togo was represented at this morning's inaugural ceremony by Kpotivi Lacle, minister of the interior; Atsou Koffi Amegah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Samon Korto, minister of rural management; Poli Djalla, minister of commerce and transport; and Yaovi Adodo, minister of planning and industry. Members of the Gabonese delegation were Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs; Agambe Felix, diplomatic adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ms Chantal (Leddy), presidential adviser on international affairs.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Dinner For 'Arafat 14 May

MB151001 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a dinner in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Luanda on 14 May — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, esteemed comrades and friends:

It is with great satisfaction that we welcome Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation to our country for the first time today. In him we hail a distinguished freedom fighter, an outstanding revolutionary leader of our era who embodies the unshakable determination and resolve of the oppressed people of Palestine. Our people have long awaited this opportunity directly express all our esteem and admiration for Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, and through him, to his heroic people for the courageous and unselfish manner in which they have been fighting for the liberation of Palestine.

Your heroism and capacity to resist the enemy go down in the annals of modern history as brilliant examples which encourage peoples still suffering under oppression or subject to permanent aggression by imperialism to struggle for their inalienable rights, freedom, and social justice. The Palestinian people have been proving that a people determined to stubbornly and bravely defend their fundamental rights cannot be defeated whatever the power of their enemies and the hardships demanded from them.

Comrades, you have borne the hideous massacres Sabra, Shatila, and others. You have resisted all imperialist ploys and maneuvers designed to divide the Palestinian people and destroy the PLO in order to neutralize their struggle for liberation. We are, therefore, fully convinced that despite the difficult moments you are facing today, time will eventually do justice to the Palestinian people who will be free and masters of their own destiny and thus see the compensation for the enormous efforts and hardships that they have had to endure.

The best children, heroic combatants, and martyrs of the cause of independence and freedom of Palestine have not died in vain. Whether imperialism accepts it or not, your people will create their independent and sovereign state, thus fulfilling their right and most profound aspiration. In this struggle you can always count on the solidarity and sympathy of the Angolan people.

The Angolan people, subjected to colonial oppression for centuries, know too well the price of freedom and cannot but feel solidarity with people still fighting foreign domination. We are in the same trench with all those peoples fighting for a better and more human world, where all may aspire to happiness and fulfill their dreams. The common struggle of our peoples and their respective revolutionary vanguards have forged links of friendship and militant solidarity, and it is our hope that your current visit will serve to further develop and strengthen such links.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, despite the distance that separates us, our two peoples are faced with similar situations because they live in areas of great tension where aggressive and expansionist regimes, employing fascist methods, seek to subject or even annihilate, by force of arms, independent states and liberation movements. The Zionist Israeli regime and the racist South African regime cooperate with each other. They are supported by the U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan and seek to impose their policies upon our two peoples through prolonged and unjust wars. The more aggressive the Reagan administration's policy becomes the more aggressive the behavior of these reactionary regimes and the counterrevolutionary forces supported by them will be. For this reason, Israel and South Africa have lately shown themselves to be more arrogant toward our peoples by violating all norms of international law and the UN resolutions.

We could say that, in southern Africa, racist South Africa plays a role similar to that of Israel in the Middle East. The independent countries of southern Africa will continue to demand that the racist South Africans respect their territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the right to choose their own path of economic and social development, and that the Pretoria regime fulfills the UN decisions on Namibian independence and the urgent need to abolish apartheid.

On the prevailing situation in the Middle East, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola once again reaffirms that, in its opinion, the conflict will reach a satisfactory and final solution once the rights of the Palestinian people to the formation of their own independent and sovereign state have been recognised and fulfilled. The Angolan Government reiterates its support for and solidarity with the struggle that the people of Palestine have been waging under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the PLO, either in political, military, or diplomatic fields for the fulfillment of that noble goal. Accordingly, the Angolan Government regards it as of utmost urgency to hold an international conference on the Middle East with the participation, on an equal footing, of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and interested parties, including the PLO, in the search for a negotiated and peaceful solution.

Dear comrades, in conclusion I wish our distinguished guest a pleasant stay in our country. We believe that your stay will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening the friendship between our two peoples. Allow me to express my wishes of happiness and enormous successes to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the people of Palestine in the arduous struggle they are waging for their liberation.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain! [applause]

UNITA Rebels To Face Offensive With Modern Weapons

AU151043 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (AFP) — Angola's UNITA rebels are equipped with modern weapons and ready to face an expected new offensive by Luanda government forces, the movement's foreign relations secretary Jeremias Chitunda said here Thursday. He refused to confirm reports that Stinger antiaircraft missiles supplied by Washington had reached UNITA, but he said the rebels were "very pleased with the response of the United States to our appeal."

Mr. Chitunda claimed that operations by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in the north of the country had obliged Luanda to redeploy its forces instead of launching its offensive when expected at the end of the rainy season in May. He also said UNITA did not believe the Soviet Union would be able to give the Angolan authorities more support than it did in the previous offensives of August and September last year. Mr. Chitunda said Luanda's prime concern was to protect its oilfields, diamond mines and coffee plantations which were its chief source of revenue and had enabled it to pay for the estimated 30,000 Cuban soldiers helping in Angola's defence against UNITA and its South African backers.

Mr. Chitunda reiterated UNITA's willingness to talk with Luanda's Marxist government to bring about a national unity government and the departure of foreign troops, and called for international pressure on Luanda to this end. He repeated UNITA warnings that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda risked reprisals for his hostility towards the rebel movement, and expressed fears that Zambia could be used as a base for attacks on UNITA by Cuban and Soviet forces.

BOTSWANA

Masire Disappointed Over Lack of Investment

MB141702 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed disappointment over the level of investment Botswana has attracted since the introduction of the financial assistance policy and the start of the disinvestment campaign in South AFrica. In an interview with the editor of the *AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST*, Mr (Rio Lechelieu), this morning, Dr Masire said that he expected people to come and invest in Botswana, especially when the government is desperate to create jobs for Botswana. He said he had thought people who did not invest in South Africa would come and invest in Botswana, but this has not been happening.

Dr Masire said political stability and rapid economic development in Botswana was the result of the unity of the people of Botswana in forming one indivisible nation. He said another factor was the commitment of Botswana to honest hard work and said, in this regard, the public service and political organizations in Botswana deserve special commendation for providing a good example to all.

The president further said that revenue from mining deposits contributed to the increase in per capita income. However, he said that the statistical increase of the per capita income could be deceiving if at the same time it did not truly reflect the standard of living and quality of life. In recognition of the need to take the revenue from the mines back to the people, said the president, the government was establishing physical and social infrastructure to service the productive sectors.

On measures being taken to increase food self-sufficiency, Dr Masier said the national food strategy had identified areas of concentration for the development of agriculture. Botswana, he said, was looking at irrigated and rain-fed arable agriculture and already a moderate start had been made with the (Panda Matenga) farms.

External Affairs Minister Returns From Lesotho

MB141013 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, arrived in Gaborone yesterday evening from a 1-day official visit to Maseru, Lesotho. While in Lesotho Dr Chiepe held talks with government officials on bilateral, SADCC, and regional issues. While in Lesotho she made a courtesy call on His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the chairman of the Military Council, Major General Justinus Lekhanya. Dr Chiepe also met the ministries of trade and industry, interior, works, and their officials. She visited a school in Matsieng where she met 59 students from Botswana who are studying there. She told BOPA that the Bostwana Government appreciates assistance given to those students because most of them were those who had been unable to get Form IV places in Botswana.

Dr Chiepe visited Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation, a canning factory for beans and asparagus. She said she was impressed by the work done. Dr Chiepe was accompanied by her secretary, Mr Samuel Mphuchane and external affairs officer Miss (Moeding Thibedi).

COMOROS

Presidential Clemency Granted to 15 Coupists

AB141545 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moroni, 14 May (AFP) — Fifteen persons sentenced to various prison terms following the coup attempt in March 1985 in the Comoros have been released on parole, official sources have announced in Moroni. The names of those released on parole on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of President Ahmed Abdallah's return to power have not been immediately made public. It was pointed out in Moroni on Wednesday that those released cannot leave the country without prior permission. They must also report to the gendarmery once every 3 months.

It is recalled that last November about 80 people were tried in Moroni for their part in the coup attempt that took place on 8 March 1985 and which was foiled by the presidential guard. Seventeen persons were sentenced to life in prison at hard labor, 3 were placed under house arrest for 8 years, while 39 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 5 years. This measure of clemency which affects 58 prisoners, 32 of whom are political, was taken by the Comoran president on 1 January 1986. Names of those to benefit from the measures were also not released at the time.

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Visits for Talks

MB151325 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, His Excellency Mr Ide Oumarou, this morning held his first round of talks with the Government of Lesotho. Mr Oumarou, who arrived in Maseru last night, met the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable L.B Monyake; the minister of planning and economic affairs, the Honorable Dr Michael Sefali; the minister of state for interior, the Honorable Paul Mabathoana; the minister of labor and manpwoer development, the Honorable Ramohlanka Ntoi; and minister of transport and communications, the Honorable Colonel Moyani Makhanto. The OAU secretary general has been invited by his majesty the king to familiarize himself with developments in Lesotho in the context of Lesotho's unique position as a sovereign state completely surrounded by another state. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the discussions were wide-randing and in-depth. He described the atmosphere at the talks as cordial. Other meetings between the OAU chief and other ministries have been scheduled.

Former Minister Warned To Stop 'Meddling'

MB150929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Maseru, May 15, SAPA — The Military Council of Lesotho has warned a former minister in the deposed government of Chief Leabua Jonathan to stop meddling in politics or face tough action. A statement issued today by Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, a member of the military council, said Mr Tlake Mokone, a former minister of state, had been touring the constituency of Mpharane in the Mohales Hoek district "trying to sow confusion among the people of that constituency." He called him to his office yesterday and warned him against his political activities. Colonnel Letsie said Mr Mokone had been trying to confuse villagers over elections to village and district committees. He had reminded him that the military council had recently warned Chief Jonathan and a former cabinet minister, Chief Peete Peete, also to stop meddling in politics.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Destroys Renamo 'Hideout,' Six Reported Dead

MB151326 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Units of the Mozambican army stationed in the north central province of Zambezia have destroyed a hideout of the South African-backed MNR bandits, killing six terrorists. The hideout was attacked during recent operations. One terrorist was captured and the army also seized a variety of war materiel.

Renamo Official Rejects Government Contacts

AU151225 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) fighting the leftist government in Maputo have rejected suggestions of talks with President Samora Machel, who has "lost his power," a senior MNR official said here Thursday. Evo Fernandes, MNR secretary general, said the only meeting his movement would consider to end the fighting which has raged since Mozambican independence from Portugal in 1975 would be with senior Mozambique military leaders who had "clean hands." He told AFP the rebels had not met with representatives of Mr. Machel's Frelimo party. But the guerrilla leader said he had held talks last February in Lisbon with a senior Mozambique military leader, General Bonifacio Gruveta, on the conditions required for opening such discussions.

Mr. Fernandes said his organization received no assistance from foreign sources, denying Mozambican charges that the guerrillas continued to be funded by South Africa despite a 1984 "non-aggression" pact signed by Pretoria and Maputo. He also said that the United States, at South Africa's urging, had asked the Portuguese Government to act as an intermediary between Maputo and the rebels. South Africa has in recent weeks intensified its diplomatic activities in the region, with its Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha meeting with U.S. African specialist Chester Crocker and with a number of his West European counterparts, including Portugal's Pedro Pires Miranda.

Commentary Says West 'Complacent' Toward Terrorism

MB151417 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The terrorist nature of activity by the South African-sponsored MNR bandits in Mozambique is clear to the Mozambican public. It is also clear to any outsider who cares to examine the evidence. Surprisingly, however, the problem of terrorism in Mozambique is receiving scant attention in the current international outcry against terrorist activities. In this respect, a new film made by a Swedish team may help to increase international public awareness of the problem. The film, which has already been shown on Swedish television, is due to be released in English under the title "Killing a Dream." The film contain stark images of mutilated villagers, wrecked schools and clinics, and places the blame squarely on South Africa. This is an admirable attempt to acquaint people of the West with the ugly face of terrorism in Mozambique.

Unfortunately, however, this film is an exception in Western media coverage of this country. The tendency is to justify terrorism in Mozambique by giving it another name. Western radio stations, for example, rarely use the word terrorism in reference ot MNR activity in Mozambique. When a bomb explodes in a West Berlin discotheque, it is immediately identified as a terrorist bomb, but when a bomb explodes outside a Maputo apartment building it is presumed to have been planted by people described as guerrillas or rebels or dissidents or, blandest of all, the government's political opponents.

It is not only the Western media which is absorbed in this attempt to camouflage terrorism. The terrorists also obtain a veneer of respectability from those governments which allow MNR representatives to operate openly. In the Portuguese capital last month, for example, the MNR announced publicly that it was responsible for a car bomb explosion in Maputo which injured 50 people. That was an act of terrorism by any rational person's definition, but the man who claimed responsibility on behalf of the South African-sponsored MNR is still walking around Lisbon in complete freedom. This complacent attitude toward terrorism in Mozambique is not exclusive to Portugal. Some other Western countires share this reluctance to call terrorism in Mozambique by its real name. For this reason, the new Swedish television documentary is a welcome development. If it is given the wide distribution it deserves in the West, it will make an important contribution toward the enlightenment of public opinion on a matter of real international importance.

SOUTH AFRICA

Text of Speech by P.W. Botha to President's Council

MB151442 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1234 GMT 15 May 86

[Text of speech by State President P.W. Botha to the President's Council in the President's Council Chamber in Cape Town — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman and members of the President's Council: the President's Council is a symbol of mutual understanding among peaceloving South Africans. Constitutionally, the President's Council plays a very important role, especially when parliament's three houses do not agree on the contents of proposed legislation. Therefore, I regard it as fitting to take this opportunity to speak on a few matters important to South Africa as a whole.

It has become clear to me, Mr Chairman, that disinformation in the announcement of blatant untruths by enemies of South Africa have created uncertainty and confusion about the government's constitutional intentions. The fact that the government is bound to negotiated reform is being exploited. Confusion is also being promoted by the continued visits by official and unofficial groups from outside, meddling in South Africa's internal affairs. Some of these groups have good intentions but others promote the confusion. The more the meddling continues, the more South Africans will have to resist confusion and misunderstanding. We do not want to divorce ourselves from our foreign relations, but meddling sometimes shows that certain countries seek to conceal their internal problems by meddling in ours. Consequently, there are questions among South Africans who want to live peacefully with one another in this country. Frequently, false impressions are created: that the government remains reluctant to protect and maintain that which is advantageous to the country built up by many generations and that we are on a path toward abdication. I reject these false impressions. We will not allow the spiritual and material inheritance of 300 years to fall into the hands of a revolutionary power clique without a fight. The powers of stability and responsibility are greater than the powers of anarchy. I regard it as necessary to once again clearly spell out the government's position in regard to reform and negotiation.

[Changes to English] I have often stated, Mr Chairman, that the South African Government is committed to peaceful, negotiated political and socioeconomic reform to achieve and maintain stability and progress for the Republic of South Africa. We do what we believe to be just, and not because we are pressurized to do so. It has become something of a cliche to say that whenever a country experiences a period of reform there is bound to be uncertainty. This is often accompanied by doubts concerning the government's ability to effectively administer the process of reform and to guarantee an acceptable solution. This uncertainty and doubt are compounded when a government embarks upon a program of major reform in the most important fields of human activity. Such uncertainty is in our case increased by forces of intimidation, destruction, and revolution. This uncertainty and doubt have, understandably so, induced many people to insist that the government should be specific, not only as regards the direction of the process of reform, but also as regards the contents of the end result. On the other hand, there are people including many who have consistently demanded moving from negotiated change, who demand of the government to issue a declaration if intent.

The argument is used that this should be done so as to provide impetus to the negotiating process, which must result in such meaningful change. However, many of the people in this category, Mr Chairman, as well as others who do not belong to this category, have stated that the government should not be prescriptive in any sense. In addition, they require that the agenda for negotiation should be open-ended. Clearly, there is a real risk that if the government should comply with the request for a declaration of intent, it would stand accused of being prescriptive. To complicate matters even further, some people and institutions have laid down certain preconditions which they require to be met, even before they enter into a process of negotiation. Others subscribe to political models and concepts that cannot be applied to the South African situation in their classical meaning. Some individuals are attempting to gain support for contemptuous disloyalty to our country in other countries.

As far as the government is concerned, Mr Chairman, it remains adamant that it is prepared to negotiate with citizens of South Africa, provided that they do not resort to violence as a means of attaining their political and other goals or call in foreign agencies to support them. The government is not a minor party in the so-called faction fighting. According to the law, the government represents the state. Any reform proposals must be made bearing this in mind. Negotiation of necessity implies that participants should accept that not all their requirements are likely to be met. It implies a willingness to listen, to discuss, and to seek solutions. But these solutions will result from deliberations by South Africans, in the interests of South Africans.

Essentially, it is a process of give and take, during which people are required on the one hand to scale down their demands, and on the other, to be lenient when required to make concessions to satisfy reasonable demands. It is in this spirit that the government approaches the process of negotiation, and I want to appeal to all who have made this choice for peaceful and constitutional change to display a similar disposition.

Having said this, I am constrained to decline requests to be specific about the end product, precisely because it must be a product of negotiation. We are at present dealing in parliament with a number of measures which are the result of such negotiation. I referred to these measures during my opening address in parliament, as well as during the discussions on the budget vote of the state president. I personally, Mr Chairman, and my government, have gone very far to meet the legitimate demands of various South African communities. But excessive demand can very easily lead to excessive reaction. I am not at the disposal of people who make such excessive demands. Consequently, in the interests of South Africa and our various population groups, I want to spell out emphatically certain important principles which are not negotiable.

First, whatever negotiated solutions we can produce will have to be implemented by parliament, since negotiated reform must be implemented constitutionally. This includes the possibility of general elections, or a referendum, or more referendums, in the case of drastic deviations from already accepted policies. Second, the government subscribes to certain fundamental norms and values by which it will be guided throughout the process of negotiation, in the belief that a negotiated settlement is only possible within the parameters of these norms and values. It will also be guided by these norms and values while it continues to govern the country as a civilized state.

These norms and values include the following, which will have to be entrenched in any new dispensation. First, the realization of the democratic ideal, since it is the government's accepted principle that only democratic institutions can meet the demands of justice and fairness. This means that a democratic dispensation of government which must accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all South African communities must be designed and implemented. Such a dispensation must take cognizance of and reflect the multicultural nature of the South African society, and must provide for visible and effective protection of minority groups, and the rights against domination and for self-determination for such groups and communities. South Africa is a country of minorities and a multicultural society. Its diversity is a fact that must be accepted.

The government is committed to devise such democratic solutions in cooperation with South Africans who are also committed to peaceful and democratic solutions and who reject violence as a means of achieving political goals. In this respect, it is the government's conviction that only purposeful broadening of democracy of the South African society at large and accompanying socioeconomic reform can ensure lasting peace and stability.

In the second instance, adherence ... [changes thought] the second principle, adherence to Christian values and civilized norms, with recognition and protection of freedom of faith and worship. This principle is a cornerstone of our existence as a civilized state. The third principle: maintenance of the sovereignty and the integrity the Republic of South Africa. This requires well-disciplined and suitably equipped security forces. It means that South Africa must be able to protect the integrity of its borders, as well as to defend its people against internationally organized terrorism and to maintain law and order. Nobody in these days must underestimate our determination in this regard. As a regional power in southern Africa, this is our indisputable duty.

The fourth principle is the sanctity and indivisibility of law and the just application thereof, the independence of the judiciary, and the equality of all under the law. The fifth principle: liberty as a cornerstone of true democracy, which must manifest itself on different levels, first, on the personal and individual level, which also implies respect for and the protection of the human dignity, life, and property of all. Second, liberty on the group and community level, which implies respect for and the promotion and protection of the right to self-determination of population groups and peoples. And third, liberty on the state and national level, to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the country and to secure the protection of our citizens in the application of civilized standards of justice, order, and security. True democracy, Mr Chairman, for the Republic of South Africa and all its peoples individually and collectively, must recognise each of these components of freedom, since the absence of such recognition will diminish, not increase, the freedom of our peoples. And the sixth principle: furtherance of private enterprise and effective competition as well as confidence in our economy. And the seventh principle: elimination of discrimination implying selection or unfavorable treatment or judicial action on the basis of race, cultural affiliation, or religious conviction.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Mr Chairman, with an eye toward these requirements, which are not negotiable in peaceful negotiation and coexistence, I announce that I want to form a national council. I said in my proposal that the aim of this council would be to give an opportunity for participation in the planning and preparation of a new constitutional dispensation, to give interim participation to black South Africans in the process of government, and to promote healthy relations between, and the right to human dignity and freedom, of all. The bill which will make this council possible has been drawn up and ready, and in a few days it will be published for comment by the responsible minis-ter before it is presented to parliament for discussion.

I want to call on all responsible South Africans now to assist the government with balance and great responsibility, to place and keep South Africa on the road of progress, stability, and security. This can only occur on the road of constitutional action. Racialism from whichever side cannot contribute anything. But I would be neglecting my responsibility if I did not make it clear that the government is determined to maintain order. People of violence should take note that if they do not stop their violence, they will find themselves facing the full power at the state's command, which has not in any way been exerted to the fullest yet. Let there be no misunderstanding about that.

It is my deepest wish that senseless violence should now end. I call on the media to be helpful in this regard. There is no reason for panic, but there is reason for responsible action. South Africa is much more than those who are so recklessly playing with its most important interests. Let us all consider our next step. Let us ensure orderly coexistence. And let us build a new South Africa. I thank you.

National, Political Reaction to Speech Reported

ASSOCOM Welcomes Remarks

MB151700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] has welcomed the "many encouraging aspects" contained in the speech of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in regard to the imminent introduction of draft legislation concerning the introduction of a national statutory council. ASSCOM said it welcomed the re-affirmation to political, social and economic reform, the entrenchment of certain fundamental norms, removal of racial discrimination, furtherance of competition and the private enterprise system, the sanctity and indivisibility of the law and its equal application to all peoples and the independence of the judiciary.

"The association awaits with interest details of the draft bill to be tabled and reiterates its willingness to render whatever assistance it can in negotiations towards a new constitutional dispensation to include all race groups. We also welcome the fact that the draft bill will be available for public comment before being tabled in parliament, as this will facilitate inputs from a broad cross section of South African society as part of the consultative process," ASSOCOM said.

Eglin Disappointed

MB151929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — The state president's statement to the President's Council today that a bill would be introduced to give blacks an interim say in governmental processes was "diappointing to say the least," the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said tonight. Commenting in Cape Town on Mr P.W. Botha's address earlier today, he said this was because there was "an urgent need to get negotiations going on a new constitution. The state president failed to take the one step that would unlock the door to real negotiation, namely to release Nelson Mandela." What South Africa needed was not words but bold imaginative action to get out of the impasse it was in, Mr Eglin said.

FCI on Commitment to Democracy

MB151949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] has reacted to the state president's speech in the President's Council this afternoon. In a statement released in Johannesburg, the FCI says it welcomes the state president's renewed commitment to the basic tenets of democracy and human rights as the touchstone of a new constitutional dispensation for the country. It also supports the announcement that comment will be invited on the draft bill introducing the national council before the bill is submitted to parliament. This procedure should ensure the widest possible participation in the new negotiation forum, it said.

Radio Commentary

MB160630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 16 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is stating the obvious to say that the national political debate has grown increasingly confused in recent months. This has been due partly to the normal uncertainties and apprehensions that emerge during a period of fundamental reform. But to a considerable degree it has been due also to purposeful disinformation from extremist factions at both ends of the political spectrum. The country has been witnessing among some of these groups a reckless disregard of constitutional processes and even of truth itself, and an apparent belief that the time is ripe for them to impose their programmes on South Africa.

In this situation the state president has acted timeously — with a warning specifically for the disinformation campaigners — in setting out his government's basic principles and goals during his address to the President's Council yesterday. The government was not on a road to abdication, he said. And it was not going to allow the spiritual and material legacy of 300 years simply to fall into the hands of a revolutionary power clique. Further, the fundamental parameters of reform — the non-negotiables in the process of change — have been set out clearly. Reform itself — the process of broadening democracy and socio-economic advancement for all South Africans — is essential for lasting peace and stability.

But the realisation of that goal requires the participants to abide by certain principles. The first being that any change must come about by constitutional means. It is fanciful to imagine that from the disorganised welter of extra-parliamentary disputation and pressures can possibly emerge a coherent programme of democratic reform. It is more than fanciful, it is dangerous; if anything, characterises the most active of the extra-parliamentary poltical movements it is their readiness to resort to violence to promote their aims and silence their opponents. Thus the first non-negotiable is that constitutional change will be implemented by parliament, and that where such change deviates sharply from present policy it should be approved by the voters in an election or referendum.

In addition, in a multicultural society like South Africa the democratic principle must of necessity meet the legitimate aspirations of all the communities. Protection for minorities is not an ideological concept; it is a prerequisite for democracy to survive in this country. As such it is an inherent condition in any approach to constitutional reform on democratic lines — as Christian civilised values and norms, national integrity, the sanctity of the law, free enterprise and rejection of discrimination are inherent conditions. Those who reject this course — who would operate outside these reform parameters — should be in no doubt about where they stand today. Those pursuing the path of violence, says Mr Botha, will inevitably have to face the full force of the state. Up to now the potential of that force has barely been tapped.

Commentary: Blacks Must 'Stand Up and Be Counted'

MB151209 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is clear that South Africa's constitutional development has now reach the point at which ordinary black people and their leaders are going have to stand up and be counted. Political convictions will have to be spelled out openly. In this year of historic reforms, the choice can no longer be postponed. It lies between wholehearted participation in the process of negotiating a democratic system or support for revolution on behalf of a Marxist ideology. That choice, a prominent government minister Mr F.W. De Klerk has stated, confronts every black individual as much as it does every white voter. He will have to decide between evolution and revolution and the future of the black community itself will depend on the answer, on how it reacts to the invitation to participate on the basis of fair dealing in a nondiscriminatory society.

There is no time left for fence sitting. Even in the most skeptical minds there can no longer be any doubt that the government of this country is sincere about creating a democratic dispensation negotiated by all groups in an undivided South Africa. The large number of far-reaching legislative changes being made in the present parliamentary session, scrapping decade-old discriminatory practices and providing equal opportunities in all spheres, is itself proof of that. So is the continuing progress in building structures for joint political decision-making as evidenced by the plan announced this week for second-tier provincial authorities. But providing structures for political participation up to second-tier government is about as far as the authorities are able to go in the present situation. If there is one thing all have agreed on, it is that unilateral action, even if it is preceded by negotiations behind the scenes, is not the way to achieve the final and most important breakthrough.

That breakthrough is the devising of a system of joint decision-making at the highest level of national government and if it is to be a genuinely fair and democratic system it can be achieved only through negotiation among the leaders of all groups in South Africa. It is true that many black community leaders who wish to take part in the process of building a democratic dispensation have been afraid to do so because of militant intimidation. Not only leaders but followers in the democratic camp have been cowed into silence by the murderous vendettas waged by radical movements.

The authorities, therefore, also have a responsibility. The democratic idea can grow at and thrive in the black community only in a social climate of law and order. Only where it is made possible for effective law enforcement to be applied can the democratically inclined — those who reject violence as a political instrument — speak their minds openly. But when that condition is met, it still remains for the black people to decide where they stand and to act accordingly. It is known that there is widespread hostility to the so-called comrades and their ideological masters, and support for efforts to impose law and order. That sentiment will have to find overt expression. Beyond that it will have to be transformed into an act of commitment if the negotiated democratic dispensation which all profess to want is to materialize. The black community in South Africa has reached a watershed in determining its future and a choice will have to be made.

Government 'Commitment to Reform' Praised

MB150938 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] This week two significant announcements were made which demonstrate the commitment to reform in South Africa: a plan for involving blacks in second-tier government and the publishing of a bill which will give blacks full property rights. Together with other reforms announced in the past few weeks, these two measures add up to very substantial progress along the road of political and constitutional change in South Africa.

In this short space of time, the pass laws have been scrapped, influx control has been abolished, all South Africans have equal citizenship, they will have the same identity documents, blacks will become involved in second-tier government, and they will be able to acquire property on exactly the same basis as whites. These far-reaching moves not only free blacks from the hated pass laws and influx control, but give them permanence in greater South Africa outside the independent and self-governing black states with the same home ownership rights as whites.

These reforms highlight the fact that South Africa does not have a homogenous population, but is a country of minorities — 13 of them, which all insist on their own self-determination. At the same time there is acknowledgment of the interdependence existing between them and the need for coresponsibility to deal with this. The reforms taking place in the country are aimed at extending democratic rights and freedoms to all communities while ensuring that there will be no domination of one group over any of the others. In its quest for seeking a more just and equitable system of government for its various peoples, South Africa is determined to avoid the mistakes made repeatedly in the rest of Africa — that is, to accommodate rather than ignore the question of minority groups and their right to self-determination.

National Party-AWB 'Showdown' Looming

MB151343 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 15, SAPA — A huge political showdown is looming here as the National Party continues to plan its May 22 rally, despite threates from the militant right wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to disrupt the meeting. The AWB succeeded in completely wrecking a meeting in Brits, addressed by the Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel, recently.

The Pietersburg meeting is to be addressed by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the local MP, Mr Snyman, who will chair the meeting, has made it clear that a repeat performance will not be tolerated. He refused to comment further on the matter.

In a speech last night, the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, told 800 cheering supporters: "Mr Botha will not be speaking in Pietersburg — I will ...." He also unfolded a master plan to gain control of the Transvaal and the Free State at the polls, in order to restore the two Boer republics for "the Afrikaner volk." But he said the right could no longer afford to have two political parties, and urged the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] to join hands. Mr Terreblanche also warned that that AWB might have to step in and claim the Afrikaners' territory by force, if political structures collapsed during a possible revolution in South Africa. May new members were signed up by the AWB after the meeting, and it is clear that the movement enjoys considerable support in the northern Transvaal.

Nel Tours East London 'Problem Areas' 15 May

MB151632 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says Parliament will have to ensure that security forces have enough power to fight radicals. Mr Nel visited various problem areas in East London today to gather information and to talk to leaders and black people in black unrest areas. Mr Nel flew over the (Meads) squatter camp in an Air Force heLicopter where more than 10,000 squatters are housed. People are living in tents while permanent housing is being provided. Mr Nel also paid a visit to Duncan village where he learned about the living conditions of its inhabitants. Mr Nel said he was assured of the residents' wil-lingness to maintain order in the area.

[Begin Nel video] My impression is that it is clear revolutionary elements in South Africa are trying to disrupt the lives of various black communities, that they are against any development by the state, or links with government and moderate blacks. My impression is also that it is clear that the government and police should act against those rrevolutionary elements who want to destroy the communities and that it be necessary that the police and security forces get powers from parliament to act effectively. [end video]

UCASA Urges Black Provincial Representation

MB151223 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — The state president should "ensure adequate" black representation on the new second tier of government, the president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa [UCASA] said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Mr S.I.P. Kgame said the president should consult with all existing political organizations without excluding any group for genuine broad participation of blacks in the decision-making process.

Mr Kgane cautiously welcomed the new dispensation but warned that the system of government-appointed representatives would "not expand democracy but will in fact be resisted because it removes popularly elected members of the provisional councils." UCASA hoped that more blacks would be encouraged to play a meaningful role in the control and administration of their local areas by participating in the black local authorities. He also hoped that extra funds from the new system would be available to be used to "correct the neglect of the past for which the development boards were responsible when they maladministered black affairs."

EPG, ANC Expected To Confer in Lusaka

MB151324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The crew of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is expected to meet with ANC President Oliver Tambo in Lusaka next week. As Howard Barrell reports, the news comes as the EPG wraps up its current tour of South Africa.

[Barrell] According to reports reaching the Zimbabwean capital, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced next Wednesday's meeting at a press conference in Lusaka today. But an ANC official spokesman said the movement had not yet been approached for a meeting on Wednesday with the Commonwealth group. The ANC would, however, agree to such a meeting, he said. It has become clear in recent weeks that the ANC is somewhat suspicious of the manner in which the Commonwealth group has been working. Last week, the ANC said that as far as it was concerned, there was no role for the Commonwealth group in arranging a process towards negotiation between the ANC and the government.

Minister To Investigate Detention of UDF Members

MB150656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2227 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Grahamstown, May 14, SAPA — Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange has undertaken to investigate the detention in Port Alfred of several people, including Mr Gugile Nkwinti and his wife Mrs Koleka Nkwinti, according to Mr E.K. Moorcroft, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP Albany. "He has also assured me he will let me know as soon as he has results," added Mr Moorcroft today.

The detentions were made in a police crime-prevention operation which took place in the early hours of yesterday morning. The pre-dawn raid also followed various unrest-related incidents, including the necklace death in Port Alfred. A community spokesman today told reporters that a total of 21 people had been detained in the raid. Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, SAP liaison officer for the eastern Cape, was not able to confirm the number of arrests made but said tonight that several people had been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Although he did not have all the names of those detained available tonight, he confirmed that the Nkwintis had been arrested.

White Collar Unions Told To Take 'Harder Line'

MB151200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — White collar municipal trade unions should adopt a harder line and be prepared to use all forms of industrial action insead of meek acceptance in cases where the interests of their members are affected, the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P.J. van Der Merwe, said today. Addressing the Institute of Municipal Personnel Practitioners seminar in Johannesburg, he said the "responsible" unions representing white collar workers had become powerless because they had accepted increasing state control. The result was apathy among members, with the majority of Johannesburg's members indicating they would not belong to a union if they were given the choice. Only those who made use of services such as group assurance and personal loans were interested in membership.

Unions representing white collar municipal trade unionism were not allowed to strike and the state prescribed the maximum salary increase for which they could negotiate. The relevant question was whether these registered "responsible" unions in fact qualified under the real definition of trade unions, Dr van der Merwe said. This meant being independent of employers in negotiating, regarding collective bargaining and members' interests as a major function and being prepared to be militant by using industrial action.

Seven Reported Dead in KwaNdebele Violence

MB151356 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, May 15, SAPA — Seven people have died in the KwaNdebele riots the past two days, a government spokesman said in Siyabuswa today. Only one of them died as a result of police action, he said, however, while two were wounded by police. Damage estimated at over R4m was caused by what some termed "the popular revolt against independence" in Weldevrede, Waterval, Klipplatdrift, Kwaggafontein, and Tweefontein. A total of 41 businesses, nine houses, and 10 vehicles were destroyed, the spokesman said.

"KwaNdebele cabinet and ibandla lamakhosi (tribal chiefs) have held discussions regarding a motion put forward recently in the KwaNdebele legislative assembly to approve the existence of the Imbokotho cultural organisation, but no decision has yet been taken," he said. The Imbokotho "vigilantes" -- headed by Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana — have been accused of assaulting and killing Ndebeles who opposed "independence." "At present the situation is calm and under control," the spokesman said. Police were however continuing their patrols.

SADF Reportedly Ransacks Soweto School

MB151521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — The Immaculata (Holy Cross) High School in Diepkloof, Soweto, was last night "ransacked" by about 300 members of the South African Defence Force, the principal Sister Therese said today. A spokesman for the SADF said the could not comment until he received a telex containing the allegations. Sister Therese said the soliders, accompanied by four black policemen, arrived at the school in about 10 trucks at 11pm. They broke into her office, took away some signs and documents and left a sjambok on her desk, she said. She said they then forced open the locks of each classroom. "They ransacked all the cupboards and left everything in a mess. They stole six intercoms. They left some literature behind, giving a number where we could get police protection," she said.

Police Assault Students Meeting in Rocklands

MB151551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — Police charged pupils attending a meeting at Rocklands Senior Secondary School in Mitchell's Plain today and beat them with quirts. One child was reported to have collapsed and to have been taken to hospital. According to residents and pupils, seven police vans entered the school grounds while pupils from seven schools were attending a meeting addressed by community leader, Mr Johnny Issel. "We were holding the meeting inside the school when the police came," a pupil said. "The pupils were leaving the building when the police charged us without warning us or telling us to disperse. One boy who ran away from the crowd was caught and severely beaten," the pupil said.

A housewife said a boy who was sjambokked by eight policemen collapsed near her home and was taken to hospital by teachers. The woman said two vans chased the boy in the schoolgrounds. "They cut him off. Eight policemen jumped out and started hitting the boy with their sjamboks. He ran into one of the vans. They followed him and hit until he ran outside. He ran towards my home, collapsed and tried to crawl away before he fainted," she said. The pupils at the meeting were from Rocklands, Tafelsig, Spinedale, Mondale, Beacon Hill, Glendale, and Portlands Senior Secondary Schools.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer, said quirts were used to disperse people at the school after a group failed to disperse. He said the warning was given at 10.30am after an illegal gathering, freedom songs had been sung, "black power" salutes given and a police vehicle stoned. Two people — aged 19 and 21 — were taken away for questioning. Police said one was a law student from the University of the Western Cape and the other was a pupil. By 12.30pm no injuries had been reported. Police said pupils at Manenberg Senior Secondary School dispersed after being warned to do so at 11.40am today after yellow pages directories were set alight.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 15 May

MB151748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 7pm issued by the police Public Relations Divison in Pretoria.

At Lynville near Witbank, a policeman used pistol fire to disperse two men when his home was stoned. No injuries were reported.

At Atteridgeville near Pretoria, the post office was petrol bombed causing slight damage.

At KwaThema near Springs, the SADF used tear smoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.

At Soweto (Witwatersrand), the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot when a delivery vehicle was stoned. No injuries were reported.

A policeman was injured when the vehicle he was escorting was stoned. He used pistol fire to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.

In other incidents a private dwelling was stoned and three vehicles were hijacked.

At Kathlehong near Germiston, a private dwelling was extensively damaged by arsonists. The SAP dispersed mobs with tear smoke when a road was barricaded and an SAP vehicle was stoned.

A private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Mitchell's Plain near Athlone, scholars refused to comply with a request from police to disperse. The SAP arrested two men after the mob was dispersed with sjamboks.

In another incident, the driver of a vehicle was injured when it was stoned.

At Mannenburg near Cape Town, railway police dispersed a mob with tear smoke, and at one stage with birdshot, when their vehcile was stoned on two occasions.

At Mankeng near Kroonstad, a man was arrested when a private home was stoned.

At Kabokweni near White River, a man was injured when his vehicle was stoned.

At Heideveld in the Cape peninsula, a delivery vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol bombed.

At KwaDabeka near Pinetown, the charred body of a man was found.

At Lingehelihle near Cradock, three policemen were injured when their vehicle was stoned. They fired tear smoke and birdshot to disperse their attackers, wounding and arresting a man and also arresting three others.

Minor incidents where buses and private vehicles were stoned occurred at Guguletu, Bonteheuwel, Mannenburg, Heideveld, all in the western Cape, Pockland in Bloemfontein, Mankeng near Kroonstad, Tembisa in Kempton Park, and on the Numbi/White River road.

Incidents of intimidation occurred at Ikutseng near Warrenton, Kathlehong near Germiston, and Kutsoanong near Odendaalsrus.

Report ends.

16 May

MB160852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 16, SAPA — Follows the overnight unrest report issued by police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Fingo near Grahamstown the owner of a house fired shots when a group of blacks threw a petrol bomb at his house. No injuries were reported.

At Motherwell near Port Elizabeth, a black man was arrested for throwing stones at police and private vehicles.

At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn a policeman was slightly injured when he was stoned by a group of coloureds. The policeman fired shots at his attackers, but no one was injured.

A school was damaged by arsonists at Evaton in the Vaal Triangle, while at Soweto, Johannesbrug, arsonists extensively damaged a delivery vehicle. Three black owners of vehicles were also forced to hand over their vehicles to groups of blacks.

Thirty-five blacks were arrested on charges of intimidation at Soekmekaar in the far northern Transvaal.

Police used quirts [whips] to disperse a group of stonethrowing coloureds at Mannenberg near Cape Town.

At Mankeng near Kroonstad a municipal policeman fired rubber bullets when his vehicle was attacked and stoned by a group of blacks, and at Tumahole near Parys a Development Board official fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks stoning Development Board offices. No injuries were reported.

At Galashewe near Kimberly arsonists using petrol bombs set to and extensively damaged a private vehicle.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Zolani Arson Attack

"The home of one of the Zolani residents who recently sought a Supreme Court interdict restraining 16 other residents in the township 'from operating as vigilantes' was subjectd to an arson attack early yesterday morning," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 13 May reports on page 2. There were also at least three similar attacks on Zolani community leaders. "According to residents, it is believed the attacks were revenge-motivated as a 'vigilante' had been 'set alight' about 10pm on Sunday."

Police 'Burst Into' Clinic

"Plainclothes police armed with shotguns burst into the Sacla clinic in Crossroads yesterday while the Crossroads Executive Committee and medical staff were meeting to discuss the closure of the clinic on Monday last week," another report on the same page says. Police are reported to have searched the clinic and then left without giving any reason for the search. Police say they entered the clinic after an armed man was seen in the area.

Hendrickse 'Furious' Over Bulldozing

"Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse yesterday threatened to obstruct bulldozers sent by a Uitenhage City Council official to destory the shacks of service-payment defaulters in a colored emrgency camp," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 4. Hendrickse said he was " 'furious with the insensitivity of the department which would appear to be more concerned about debt collecting than the volatile situation that might erupt in the area.' "

CAPE TIMES on EPG

In an editorial on page 6, the *CAPE TIMES* says the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) "is now playing a serious role as honest broker in the South African conflict. Discreet as they are, the appear to mean business." Going by "previous form," it is likely President Botha "will stall for time, displaying sufficient interest in the EPG's proposals to warrant that body's reporting back to the Commonwealth premiers in favourable terms in June. But the issue cannot be put off indefinitely." "The country is sliding into a condition of siege, internally and externally, as confidence ebbs and the sanctions lobby advances. The EPG's mission represents another last-minute opportunity for South Africa to turn away from violence and counter-violence and to seek a peaceful solution. Let it not be thrown away."

Malan on ECC

"South Africa could not allow organisations like the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) to break down the country's ability to fight communism, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 14 May reports on page 4. Malan told members of the House of Representatives that he was "encouraged" by their determination "to fight off the communist onslaught" and said "attempts were being made to gain control of the youth and everyone had a duty to make sure this did not happen."

Conservative MPs Speak in Parliament

"The government was promoting the cause of revolutionaries in South Africa as if it were following a handbook, Dr Fredie Hartzenberg (CP [Conservative Party], Lichtenberg) said in the Constitutional Development and Planning Budget debate," another report on the same page says. Hartzenberg told the House of Assembly that "instead of financially assisting those areas where there had been no black unrest, it had put millions of rands into those districts where violence and revolution was prevalent." The paper also notes that another CP MP, Jan Hoon, told the House of Assembly that "the SABC had become a propaganda arm of the National Party" and "SATV had in various incidents made concerted efforts to put the Conservative Party in a bad light."

Further on Ministers' Comments

In other reports on ministers' comments in parliament, *THE CITIZEN* notes that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said "hand-grenades were issued to policemen patrolling townships on a selective basis and only in extraordinary circumstances," and that the police "had not received any specific complaints about non-Whites making inflammatory speeches directed against whites." Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen declined to comment on whether he or his deputy had been consulted on the banning of the Congress of South African Students and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said "residents of Lawaaikamp near George, who could not provide their own homes would not be allowed to remain."

CITIZEN on Reforms

Commenting on recent reforms, including the granting of freehold rights to blacks, the scrapping of the development boards, the pass laws, and influx control, and the replacement of the provincial council system, in an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the far-reaching moves that affect Blacks are to be welcomed unreservedly, since they not only free them from the pass laws and influx control but give them permanence as citizens, with the same home ownership rights as Whites. Unfortunately, the radicals have dismissed most of the changes as insignificant, though they are the most vital yet introduced under reform." Turning to the new provincial government system, the paper says that while it is "not completely comfortable with this constitutional development," "the fact that other races can be appointed to the executive committees suggests the system will be multiracial, and to the extent that all races can have a say in provincial matters, it is a most worthwhile development." While there are many reforms still to be made and blacks "have still to be given their rightful place in the political dispensation," "what has been and is being done constitutes a radical departure from the situation as it was and South Africa will never be the same."

Advertising Campaign Ignored by Whites

"The Government's 'This Is the Reality' advertisement campaign mounted after the State President opened Parliament in January was read by 45 percent and missed or ignored by 55 percent of urban White South Africans," the paper reports on page 8. An Omnicheck poll of 1,306 whites found that of those who had read the advertisement, 46 percent reacted positively, 21 percent negatively, and 33 percent said they were neutral. More men than women said they had read the advertisement, but there was little difference on the basis of language, with 47 percent of the Afrikaans speakers and 43 percent of the English speakers saying they had read it.

PFP Provincial Leader on Backlash

"The leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] opposition in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, yesterday called on the State to 'shoot those who must be shot' to put and end to violence. By this he meant 'all people' who resorted to violence, Mr Gibson said during a no-confidence debate in which he expressed shock about the government's apparent fear of White backlash," the paper reports on the same page. Gibson also "called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to opt out of the Government and lead a new political realignment in South Africa."

Parliamentary 'Reform' Session

"With only 28 working days to the end of the first 1986 sitting of Parliament, 22 bills still being considered by standing committees inclade many of the major reform measures," Brian Stuart writes on page 10. "In addition, Bills to bring about the new provincial bodies, to establish a joint Natal-KwaZulu administrative body, and to restore South African citizenship for Blacks have not yet been tabled and published." The National Party will hold its federal congress between the first and second sittings of parliament to discuss the Seperate Amenities and Group Areas Acts and many factors "point to a busy 'reform' session of Parliament which it resumes in August. Blacks' rights will enjoy priority in many of the measures."

Scrapping of Group Areas Recommended

"The total scrapping of the Group Areas Act will 'create tremendous job opportunities and offer stability to the nation,' says the report of a House of Delegates committee," the paper reports on page 12. The committee recommended that the act be scrapped in its entirety or, if this is not possible, that at least agricultural land be exempted from its provisions.

Hotel Profits Plunge

"The hotel industry's profits plunged by a massive R61.5 million to an overall loss of R1.7 million last year, compared with the previous year's aggregate profits of R59,5 million," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 15. However, "hoteliers and related sectors remain confident of a recovery." The largest decreases occurred in the Witwatersrand, the Garden Route and Little Karoo, and the Cape Peninsula.

Unrest in Seshego

"Post primary schooling ground to a halt in Seshego yesterday when pupils fled from South African Defence Force troops and Lebowa police," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 May reports on page 2. "Tension has gripped the trouble-torn Seshego township where the army moved in on Monday night in at least 12 trucks. Police are patrolling the streets and eight youths arrested on Monday are due to appear in court this morning."

Blacks Oppose Statutory Councils

"Blacks would not serve on any Government-proposed national statutory councils to discuss the country's future unless the Tricameral Parliament was scrapped, said KwaZulu's Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede, this week," the paper reports on page 3. Gumede told the KwaZulu legislative assembly that blacks would not approve of any council which could mean the perpetuation of "white minority power."

SOWETAN on Reforms

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* discusses the reforms being introduced by the government "one after another," noting that it is "a terrible pity" that reforms such as the abolition of the pass laws and the granting of freehold rights to blacks "should fall on deaf ears. The climate, we fear, is just not suitable for these miraculous changes from a once intransigent ruling class. The regime has come to see rather belatedly that the evil, that is the very centre of an unworkable apartheid system, should be dismantled albeit piecemeal." The days for "evolutionary reform have passed. There are just too many young people who have turned deaf against anything that today's government may try to normalise in South Africa." Even the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts "may not satisfy angry voices which are now urgently calling for the removal of everything associated with the suffering and evils of the past."

'Focus' on Pick'n'Pay Strike

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Sam Mabe reviews the Pick'n'Pay strike, noting: "A unique feature of this strike is that from beginning to end, police were not involved and it was resolved round the negotiating table. If police could keep out of other industrial disputes, the country's labour relations could change drastically."

Lekoa Council Seats Filled

"Two of the seats left vacant in the Lekoa Town Council at the height of the Vaal anti-rent increases protest almost two years ago have been filled," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 5. "A spokesman for the Lekoa Town Council yesterday confirmed that the two councillors were returned unopposed in their wards when the council invited nominations for the 12 vacant wards."

Passport for Namibian Bishop

"Windhoek's 'Government of National Unity' has denied it has been withholding a passport from Namibia's Roman Catholic Church head, Bishop Boniface Hausiku," another report on the same page says. Mines Minister Andreas Shipanga said the government had approved a passport for the bishop, who has been an "outspoken opponent of the new administration since it was installed by South Africa in June last year," 3 weeks ago.

Catholics Oppose SWAPO Support

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 7 that a group of about 200 South African Catholics have sent a letter to the Vatican, "complaining that some Catholic Church leaders in this country seemed to favour a take-over of Namibia by the South West Africa People's Organisation." They have asked the Vatican to "investigate 'contradictions' in the teaching of the Catholic Church in this country and that of Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban."

16 June Holiday Urged

Another report on the same page says that National Education Crisis Committee Convenor Vusi Khanyile told representatives of the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and the Johannesburg Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that "June 16 should be declared a national youth day and recognised as a paid holiday" in memory of the 1976 Soweto student uprising. Khanyile said " 'education cannot be the exclusive responsibility of 16 and 17-year-olds (as was the case since 1976), but is the responsibility of everyone in this country to strive for a suitable education in South Africa.' "

'Workers Diary'

In his "Workers' Diary" on the same page, Len Maseko reports that "a new union representing about 10,000 workers in the Department of Telecommunications is to be launched in Soweto this weekend." Maseko also reports that the Industrial Court has ruled that 42 members of the General and Allied Workers Union, who were dismissed by Success Pack (PTY) Limited after they were involved in a work stoppage over wage demands, are to be reinstated.

Democrats' 'Squeeze' on RSA

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 14 May carries a frontpage report from Washington by Neil Lurseen that "liberal Democrats in the U.S. Congress, concerned by an apparent collapse of the anti-apartheid sanctions effort this year, have prepared new plans to tighten the international economic squeeze on South Africa." The bill "appears to be an attempt to force through sanctions that will toughen the existing presidential sanctions but not be so extreme as to be rejected by moderates. Sources believe it may try to resurrect a proposed ban on U.S. landing rights for SA aircraft and stop the flow of energy materials between the countries."

Rightwing Gathering

"There are strong indications that South Africa's major right-wing political parties and oraganisations are going to join forces in the near future. *THE STAR* has learnt that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Conservative Party (CP), the Herstigte Nasionale Party

(HNP) [Reformed National Party], and the Afrikanervolkswag (AWV) [Afrikaner National Guard] are to hold a mass meeting in Pretoria on May 31," a report on page 3 says. "Asked if any detail has been worked out with a view to future co-operation, well-placed sources said: 'You can draw your own conclusions.' "

CP Denial of Bomb Attacks

"The Conservative Party [CP] has strongly denied that right-wing groups were responsible for recent petrol bomb attacks in Alexandra and Pretoria," a report on page 4 says. "An SABC-TV report of the attacks in April, which implicated right-wingers, was a 'deliberate lie to bring rightists under suspicion,' said Mr Jan Hoon, (CP Kuruman) during the Broadcasting Amendment Bill debate " in parliament.

De Klerk on Black-White Cooperation

A report on page 7 says Minister of National Education F.W. de Klerk told students at the Rand Afrikaans University "that blacks and whites today faced a crucial choice between co-operation and chaos;'the National Party has already chosen. We want to negotiate. We have opened the door to the conference table. If black people take it up with faith, there will be more doors opened to them. The future of the black man will be measured by his reaction to this offer. Blacks must choose between revolution or evolution. Blacks and whites must choose between wanting everything or sharing everything.' "

Farmers To Decide on Fence

"Steelpoort farmers will be taken to the electrified security fence along the Limpopo border before the end of the month to decide whether they want a similar fence between them and Lebowa," an article on page 8 reports. "Farmers told *THE STAR* last week that they would need a fence of about 25 km — from Burgesfort to the main entrance to Sekhukhuneland." One farmer said the situation at Steelpoort was " 'as quiet as a landmine.' " Farmworkers, demanding wages of R5 a day, were staying away from work on several farms.

CP Member on White Resistance

"The Government must not underestimate white resistance to its policies, the leader of the Conservative Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council has warned," another page 8 repor states. Dr Servass Latsky told the council that the government "should take action against people such as the Reverend Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela — 'with her necklace and matches speech' — and Dr Beyers Naude of the South African Council of Churches." "Whites, Dr Latsky hinted, would strike back against an integrated government."

White Trip to Alexandra

A report on page 9 of *THE STAR* says the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee has organized a trip for whites into Alexandra township this weekend where they will have an opportunity to meet local community leaders. The trip forms part of the United Democratic Front's " 'call to whites' " campaign which has already held three major meetings in and around Johannesburg.

STAR on Second-Tier Government

"The serious mistake the Government makes in its proposed system of second-tier government is to extend its centralised empire instead of devolving power downwards so decisions can be taken closer to the people affected by them. The country needs more democracy, not more rule from above, and especially not by proclamation," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 14. "That provincial executives can include all race groups should have been encouraging, but if the members are Government appointees, they cannot expect to be regarded as representatives of anyone except the Government." "The package that Mr Heunis presented this week may have been an attempt to add definition to the amorphousness of future lower-tier government, but there is a long way to go before the public can fully understand — let alone support — what is being planned in its name."

Editorial on Black Freehold Rights

Another editorial says that "finally, after promises and prevarication, black people will be getting full freehold property rights in the land of their birth." "History will judge all of white South Africa harshly for refusing this basic right to the majority of the country's inhabitants for so long. Now this wrong has been redressed and the Government and private enterprise can get down to the urgent business of finding the land and building the houses to make home-owning a reality."

Scrapping Land Act Urged

"If the Government is serious about wanting to combine freedom of movement with orderly urbanisation, then it must do more than just scrap the pass laws. It must scrap the land act as well," Allister Sparks writes on the editorial page. "It is one of the White South Africa's pet sociological theories about blacks that they can survive better without money in rural areas." "In fact, like the poor everywhere blacks know that they can scrape a living better in the cities, where there is always a chance of a job, where there are opportunities in the informal sector, and where in the last resort there is more money and food around to beg, borrow or steal from others. If the scrapping of the pass system is not negated by continuing it in another guise, then an alternative must be created for these people. Which is where the Land Act comes in. Pressure should be taken off the cities by allowing blacks to buy and settle on the large areas of farmland that are under-utilised. Eleven million blacks occupy 13 percent of South Africa's land area, while 56,000 white farmers occupy 71 percent. It is a crazy disproportion."

Possible Government Economic Measures

"Lower interest rates have failed to stimulate the South African economy and despite various short-term solutions more economists and businessmen believe that only an improvement of political perceptions can lead to a long-term recovery," a report on page 16 says. "This follows the government's reassessment of its economic policy as it is evident that the incentives provided by the Budget have not succeeded in reintroducing the necessary confidence in the economy. A spokesman for the Treasury said the monthly policy meeting on Monday had failed to decide both this month and last month on what further stimulatory measures should be introduced. He said it was likely the measures would be on the expenditure side and not revenue."

Inflation Eases

"Inflation, as measured by the Producer Price Index (PPI) eased further in March to a year-on-year rate of 19.6 percent from

20.78 percent in February," Gerald Prosalendis reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 May. "Although the annual figure is still unacceptably high, the monthly rate of increase has slowed significantly from 1.6 percent betweeen January and February to zero between February and March. And this could signal further drops in both the PPI and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) — the official measure of inflation — in coming months."

Mayor Does Not Accept Suspension

"Suspended Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala said last night he would not accept that he had been suspended, in his absence, by his own council until he was properly informed about it," Dominque Gilbert reports on the same page.

Transvaal Plan for Stayaways

Beulah Brown also reports on the front page that commerce and industry in the northen Transvaal had drawn up a "contingency plan" in case of a mass stayaway by black workers. "Industries in the region have split into seven categories and agreed to share workers, should shortages occur."

Canadian Wheat

"The Wheat Board has accepted a tender for the supply of 50,000 tons of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board," Linda Ensor reports on page 2. "The prices are about 7 percent higher than those realised before the Chernobyl nuclear disaster."

Falling Rand

"The rand's 55-point fall to yesterday's close of $0.4685 refelcts the chilly mood that is sweeping throughout the foreign exchange market," Alan Sendzul reports on page 3. The market appears to be "in the grip of yet another crisis of confidence" due to speculation about capital outflows, a shortage of dollars, and last week's repayment of an IMF loan, among other factors.

FCI Seeks Holiday Investigation

"The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] has called for an investigation into the rescheduling of public holidays,"Mick Collins reports on the same page. "FCI president John Wilson said current holidays do not reflect community sentiment, and an official organisation, representing all interested parties, should look into the matter as soon as possible."

House Prices Expected To Rise

"House prices, still a real 16 percent down on the first quarter last year, have bottomed out, according to figures in the United Building Society's quarterly housing review," Jane Strachan reports on page 3. "The report shows that in the first quarter of this year the price of a medium-sized house rose on average by 0.5 percent compared to the last quarter of 1985, reaching a level just below R73,000." However, analysts believe that "a more significant upward adjustment in house prices will not become noticeable before the second half of this year, mainly due to the lack of purchasing power of the general public."

BUSINESS DAY on Bishop Tutu

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says that Bishop Tutu has threatened the press with "unspecified retribution," playing on "the fears that he knows reside in the minds of many whites." This fear "is surely one reason why so many liberal journalists have fled to Australia, Britain, and other places where the freedom of expression can be honestly exercised without fear of retribution." This "exodus" has become so great "that there is not an English newspaper left in this country which is adequately staffed, and in this the newspapers do not differ much from the universities or the business world." Bishop Tutu's campaign for sanctions and disinvestment is also responsible for this exodus and if he "is incensed to the point of wanting retribution because the newspapers will not follow him on a course that must put more waifs and beggars on the street — and which may even wreck the economy altogether," it is because "he expects too much. Holy men can follow the dictates of conscience and then leave the outcome to Providence; lesser mortals count the cost."

Column on Urbanization Policy

In a column on page 6 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Linda Ensor writes that the abolition of the pass laws and influx control does not mean the government has "opened the city gates to rural migrants." "Instead of exercising the 'stick' of the pass laws to keep the number of urban dwellers to an acceptable minimum, government will be using the 'carrot' of employment and 'approved' housing to channel labour to acceptable growth points." Nevertheless, "the real significance of the abolition of influx control should not be belittled." The government's intention is not to allow more people into the central metropolitan areas, but to settle them on the peripheries, according to Mike Swilling, a lecturer in the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. He believes "'the new urbanisation policy recognises the structural change which has developed over the last decade and provides a legal framework for it.' This change is the urbanisation of blacks to the border areas of the homelands, which are on the peripheries of the metropolitan areas, where they can get a job if if they commute long distances."

Brits Awaits Government Decision

A report on page 7 says "the fate of thousands of residents who refuse to move from the Brits location — on the outskirts of the conservative white residential area — hangs in the balance as they await government response to their predicament." Up to 10,000 residents "are adamant about remaining in Brits despite difficult conditions — untarred roads, no electricity or drainage and a bucket latrine system." Employer organizations — including the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce — have come out in support of the residents and have approached governemnt to allow them to retain their homes.

DIE TRANSVALER on EPG Visit

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 May says in an editorial on page 14 that "even willful people will acknoweldge that an impasse is developing in the reform process." Despite developments behind the scenes it must be realized that negotiation between white and black is still far off. The government is willing to talk but from the other side there are no positive indications. This is the right time for a mediator to bring the clashing elements to the negotiating table. "No wonder," it says, "there is so much expectation over the second visit by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group whose aim it is to solve the constitutional dilemma in South Africa." If Mr Malcolm Fraser's team can bring about a change of attitude here it would be a tremendous breakthrough. Concluding, it says "every South African hopes their efforts will succeed."

Black Unemployment Increases

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 14 May says in an article on page 6 that unemployment among blacks is on the increase. In January the number of unemployed was 6.3 more than the corresponding period last year. According to the latest Central Statistics Services report 555,000 blacks were unemployed in January. The unemployment figure increased form 8.5 percent in November last year to the current 8.6 percent. The January figure last year was 8.4 percent. However, unemployment in rural areas has decreased.

Editorial on Contacts With ANC

In an editorial on page 8 *BEELD* says there is an interesting about turn in the view expressed by Anglo-American's Mr Gavin Relly who, with other businessmen, met with the ANC in Lusaka. According to a report in an overseas newspaper he says it would be counterproductive to continue their contact with the ANC because there are so many other initiatives. Following the Lusaka meeting it was said that "there are grounds for further meaningful talks." Latest developments confirm suspicions that Mr Relly and Dr van Zyl Slabbert did not achieve much in their visits to Lusaka. It asks whether a capitalist businessman could have hoped to get an assurance from Marxist revolutionaries that business empires would remain intact under an ANC government. If there was such a futile hope among businessmen then it has been finally crushed by the announcement by South Africa's largest business organization that further contacts would be counterproductive. What is just as ungrounded as such a futile hope is Mr Relly's statement that South Africa is one of the most socialistic countries in the world because the Afrikaner has built it up so as to divide its wealth among themselves. If this was true it is unlikely that Mr Relly would have been in a position to send out feelers to the ANC.

Column Views RSA Pessimism

In his political column in *BEELD* on page 8, Piet Muller asks: "Is South Africa becoming a victim of its own pessimism?" Apparently, especially if one looks at the pessimism expressed by Afrikaners in opinion polls. The question asked by South Africans is can an outside group such as the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group really contribute constructively to solving South Africa's problems? They can, but South Africa's future will be decided in South Africa. It should be clear to all realistic observers that a black government cannot come to power by force and hope to rule South Africa. South Africa has two options: either a federal form of government or absolute partitioning. He says at the moment partition is not a viable alternative because it will cut through the heart of the economy. An acceptable solution is not easy to find, but on the other hand a solution is not impossible. The government has accepted the principle of devolution of power but it is not prepared to relinquish its central control. Concluding, he asks if South Africa should not consider a Swiss-type canton system.

ZAMBIA

Further on Visit by India's Rajiv Gandhi

Kaunda Dinner Speech Reported

MB151215 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1815 GMT 14 May 86

[Report on speech by President Kenneth Kaunda at an official dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Lusaka on 14 May]

[Text] The most important point which his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, pointed out this evening at the Intercontinental is that, in regional terms, India is a very good friend to Zambia, that this visit by Rajiv Gandhi is a testimony of India's unflinching support for the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia, who are fighting against the illegal and oppressive system of apartheid. He did mention that this visit by Rajiv Gandhi is a manifestation of the tradition warm and close relations which India and Zambia have always enjoyed. One would nothave any doubts about that because we have always in this country admired Mahatma Gandhi, we have always admired Jawaharlal Nehru, we have always admired Indira Gandhi.

So, his excellency's speech did also touch on other topics like in the field of cooperation, for instance, where his excellency the president did say that in the international field, cooperation and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the policy of nonalignment constitute an important component of Zambia and India's friendship. The policy of nonalignment is the only goal between Zambia and India in the hope for international peace and security, and it is, therefore, in the interest of the two countries to strengthen this movement which today encompasses two-thirds of the countries of the world.

Apart from that, his excellency the president did talk about world peace and he said that world peace is very vital, it is necessary for the development of the world, it is necessary for the development of Zambia, and it is necessary for the development of India. Without it, both countries and the world, indeed, cannot develop. In fact, the (?important introductory) meeting in Geneva between the superpowers hould be followed not only by furthering [word indistinct] for dialogue between the two sides, but also by the most active involvement of all the factors of international relations in achieving lasting peace in which solutions for all key issues of peace, security, and disarmament will be sought jointly.

Furthermore, the president did emphasize on another point that more energitic efforts should also be made to implement the United Nations' plans for the independence of Namibia. The international community, in this respect, must therefore continue to reject the introduction of any extraneous issues in this plan and the achievement of this goal is of vital interest not only for Africa but for the Nonaligned Movement and the entire international community as well.

Press Conference Held

MB151459 Dakar PANA in English 1000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 15 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi asserted in the Zambiancapital Lusaka today that independence and freedom will come to Namibia and South Africa no matter how long it will take. Speaking at a joint press conference at State House in Lusaka, Kaunda and Gandhi said tempers were running high and the forthcoming non-aligned conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, in August will definitely [word indistinct] he needed thrust to the fight for democracy in South Africa and Namibia. Attempts by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [word indistinct] yet other alternatives to avert the bloodbath — but if these peaceful efforts are spurned, the consequences of a bloodbath would he disastrous to contemplate.

Nevertheless, President Kaunda emphatically said: The role of the Reagan administration is central to a political solution in South Africa. He said the so-called Contact Group had a role to play but that this however, depended on the attitude of the United States of America becuase when Reagan roars, other human animals coil their tails.

President Kaunda [words indistinct] his own diplomacy which was gaining momentum when at the last minute he decided to supply arms to the UNITA rebels. The Zambian leader also dismissed Jonas Savimbi's threats to attack Zambia [words indistinct] is a question of his master's voice. South Africa was looking for an [word indistinct] following the failure to prove its claims that we keep Cuban troops and have training camps for the ANC. Kaunda said Zambia was looking after the ANC, whose headquarters was in Lusaka and that was legitimate in accordance with international law to keep the refugees. There was no legitimacy whatsoever in Savimbi's assertion. In fact, it was not surprising that the threats were made after a meeting in Cape Town with Pieter Botha.

About the role of the nonaligned conference said it will try to suggest other peaceful means to avert an explosion.

He said the Commonwealth team was the last chance to the political solution, warning: If its advice is not heeded, the explosion will have started in earnest. The bloodbath that will [word indistinct], will be hard to contemplate, (?Kaunda echoed). But the two leaders however, said: We must continue to live in hope; we must continue to try. Pretoria's rantings were meant to hoodwink the world into beliving in its cosmetic changes.

Gandhi condemned USA attack on Tripoli saying there was no justification because it might just escalate world tension — leading to another world war. It is not just a threat to Libya, it is a threat to [words indistinct] international order. Such [word indistinct] can be counterproductive to the so called terrorism. He said it would not be [words indistinct] if some known terrorist groups were living in Pakistan. [words indistinct], London cannot attack New York if terrorists known to hit British targets were reported living there. There was a danger of escalating world tension with such reactions. Gandhi suggested other alternative peaceful means.

Meanwhile, Zambia and India have agreed to cooperate in various fields of economic, cultural and social, political endeavours. Zambia would be sending high powered team led by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane to India to learn about the country's economic and technological advancements. President Kaunda told a press conference that India, although too, a developing country, had made advancements which would benefit the SADCC. India has a great role to play in the efforts to improve our economic development, Kaunda said.

The Indian leader has meanwhile left for Harare, for a two day visit there on his second leg of a four nation tour of Frontline States.

ZIMBABWE

Indian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

MB150945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 15, SAPA — Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Harare today for talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Robert Mugabe, that will embrace the tense southern African situation and the impeding handover of the leadership to Zimbabwe of the Nonaligned Movement. ZIANA reports that Mr Gandhi, who flew in from Lusaka where he had talks yesterday with Zambian leader Dr Kenneth Kaunda, was greeted at the airport by Mr Mugabe and hundreds of cheering well-wishers.

His visit to Zimbawbe is part of a four-nation tour of frontline states and he leaves tomorrow for Angola and then Tanzania before flying home. Mr Gandhi is to pay a formal visit to President Canaan Banana at State House before lunch and in the afternoon he is due to get down to what are expected to be brief but intensive talks with Mr Mugabe.

Anti-Government Plotters Appear in Court

MB141653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 14, SAPA — Nine senior officials accused of plotting to overthrow the government by violent means today appeared before Harare magistrate, Miss Elizabeth Msarurwa. It is alleged that the nine on several occasions between January 1 and August 31 last year conspired to stage a coup within Zimbabwe. ZIANA reports that information on their activities was received before the day of the intended coup and the men were arrested. The accused are Mr William Kona, the national chairman of ZAPU, Mr Brian Mbulwa Siziba, a corporal in the national army, Mr Sidney Donald Malunga, ZAPU MP for Mpopoma, Mr Tshile Nleya, Mr Kindness Ndlovu and Cadet Charles Gray, Brig Joesph Zethi Dube, Col Eddie Sigoge and Mr Leon Khumalo. The case was postponed to May 28.

Conscription Being Considered To Ease Unemployment

MB150933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mutare, May 15, SAPA — The Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday disclosed that his government is considering the introduction of national service for all school-leavers in a bid to alleviate unemployment. It would have a "military input" among other aspects, but would be based mainly on economic considerations, Mr Mugabe told delegates to the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce [ZNCC] annual meeting in Mutare. At study paper on national service had already been prepared and was being discussed by the cabinet, he revealed. "We are considering national service not only because it affords the youngsters the opportunity to acquire a skill but also to enable them to be much more conscious and useful to the country," said Mr Mugabe.

A ZNCC member had called for a Swedish-style non-military call up to alleviate the problems posed by the influx of an estimated 70,000 to 120,000 job seekers onto the labour market each year, while only an average 8,000 new jobs had been created annually in the formal sector of the economy since independence in 1980. The total number in employment in Zimbabwe is still below what it was under white rule 10 years ago, when the population was a million less.

Zimbabwe's defence act, inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government, provides for compulsory military service. However, this has not been enforced since the end of the bush war in view of the Zimbabwean government's already acute problems of accommodating large numbers of former guerrillas in its regular forces. Until 1978 only whites, coloureds and Asians were eligible for conscription in Zimbabwe, completing a basic two years. In the final phase of the war attempts were made to conscript blacks, although in the face of considerable evasion.

Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party has a volunteer "youth wing" which has at times assumed a para-military function, in the face of severe criticism from internal opponents of the government and international human rights groups.

Mugabe Planning State Trading Corporation

MB150646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Mutare, May 14, SAPA — Private enterprise was a legacy of Zimbabwe's colonial past which its new government "could not wish away", the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here today. Opening the annual meeting of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), Mr Mugabe reaffirmed his ruling ZANU(PF) party's determination to achieve a "socialist transformation" of Zimbabwean society, but said it did not regard "profit" as a dirty word. "We recognise the necessity for producing a surplus to be used for re-investment and for the remuneration of the investor," he said.

Mr Mugabe disclosed that plans for a Soviet-style state trading corporation were far advanced. It would compete with existing private companies in the import-export field, procuring goods and commodities and selling them direct to local and overseas customers. The proposed corporation would also negotiate bilateral trade deals with the state trading corporations of other countries. Mr Mugabe urged members of the ZNCC to help achieve the growth goals set by his government under its new five year plan. He issued a strong warning to employers who violated labour laws by underpaying or overworking their staff. Such explotation could not be tolerated under the new ideology, said Mr Mugabe.

Before independence in 1980 the ZNCC membership was almost entirely white but today includes many emergent black entrepreneurs. Together with the Zimbabwe Chamber of Industries it represents all the country's businessmen apart from the mining, agricultural sectors of the economy.